

NAMES, BOUNDARIES, AND MAPS:

**A RESOURCE FOR THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF THE
UNITED STATES**

THE NORTHERN REGION (Region One)

By Peter L. Stark

This volume dedicated to a trail blazer and grand forester, Riley Stark

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NORTHERN REGION

I. The Northern Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps

For a more extensive discussion of Forest Service District (and after 1930) Regional boundaries see Part II. “The Development of the Regional Structure of the U.S. Forest Service” in the essay *Administrative History of the National Forest System* elsewhere on this website.



Figure 1: Forest Reserves established as of 1899 in the territory later designated as District One: #4 Priest River; #5 Flathead; #6 Lewis & Clarke; #7 Bitter Root; #32 Gallatin Forest Reserves. New forest reserves would be proclaimed starting in 1902. The Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve (#22) and the Big Horn (#9) Forest Reserve were administered by District One for a short period of time and the Teton Forest Reserve (#8) was absorbed by the Yellowstone in 1903 and its name discontinued until it was re-established in 1908. Map compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey and issued in the Survey's Twentieth Annual Report as Part V, Plate 1, in 1899.

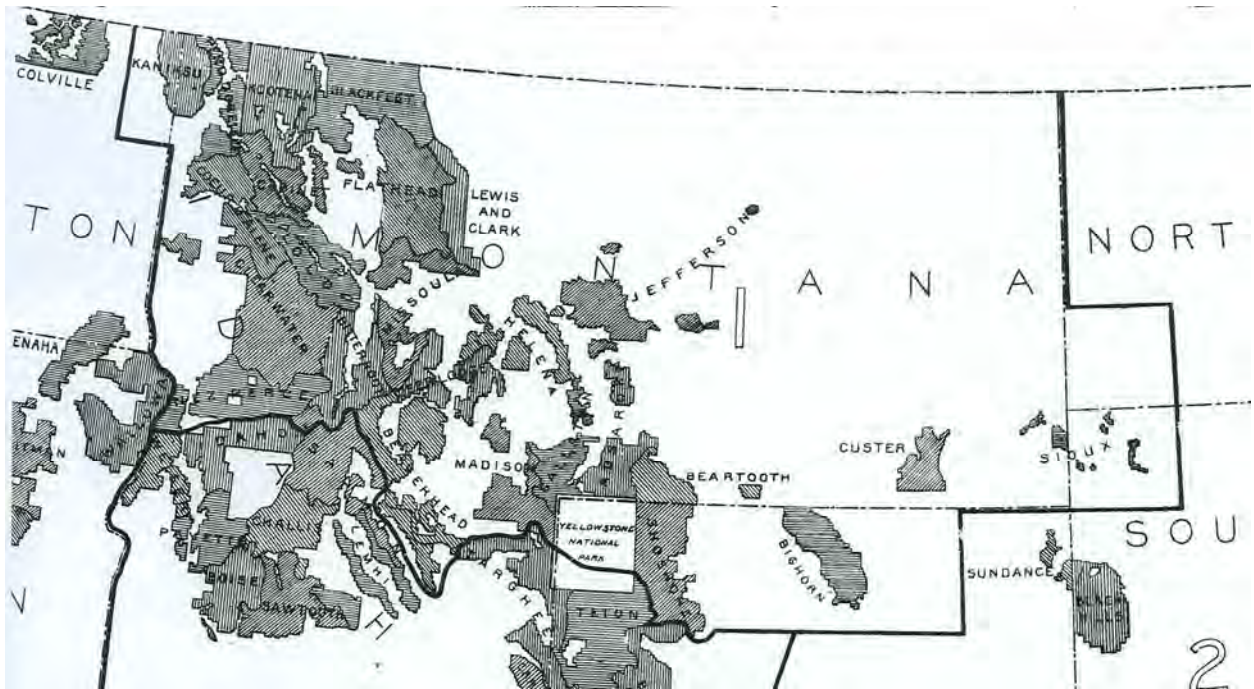


Figure 2: Original boundaries and national forests of District 1 as of July 1, 1908 the effective date of many of the Executive Orders reorganizing the national forests from 1907 to 1908.

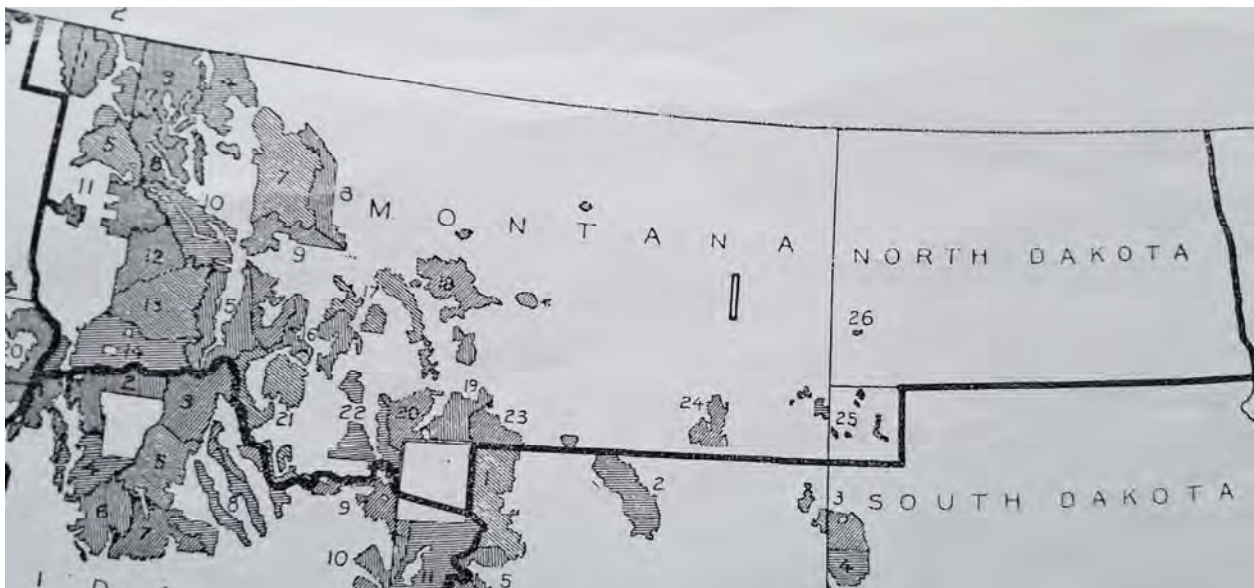


Figure 3: District No. 1 on September 1, 1915 showing all of North Dakota in the District after the establishment of the Dakota National Forest in November of 1908 (marked as “26” on the map). The District boundary between Montana and Idaho was set on the Continental Divide and, as in 1908, in Idaho along the Salmon River. Shoshone and Bighorn National Forests in Wyoming (marked as “1” and “2” on the map) now are shown as a part of District 2.

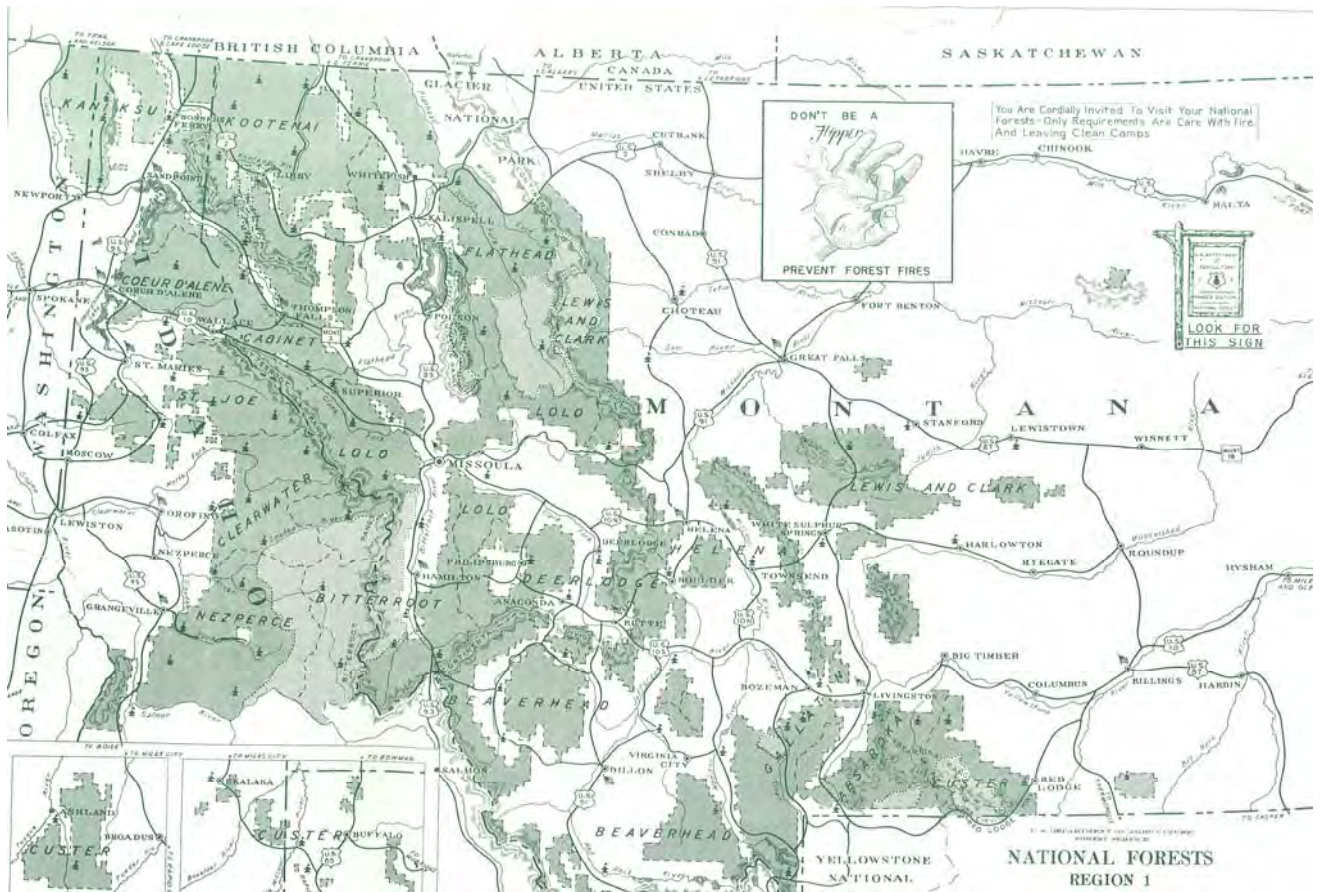


Figure 4: National Forests of Region One in 1937 from a forest visitor's map.



Figure 5: Boundaries of Region One in 1940 showing the Colville National Forest outside Region One in Region Six and the state of North Dakota also outside of Region One's boundaries. Transfer of North Dakota to Region 9 most likely occurred in 1934 in anticipation of the creation of two purchase units in the state by the National Forest Reservation Commission the next year.

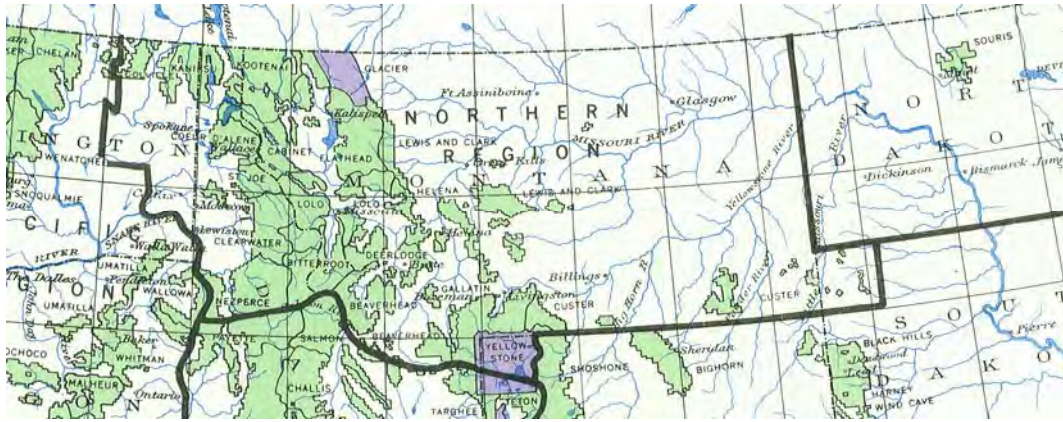


Figure 6: Boundaries of the Northern Region in 1948. The boundary between the Northern Region and the North Pacific Region was pushed westward in 1943 transferring the Colville National Forest from Region Six to Region One.



Figure 7: Boundaries as of 1979. The Colville National Forest has been transferred back to the Pacific Northwest Region following the reorganization of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1974. The boundary between the Regions is the Washington-Idaho state line. The National Grasslands in North Dakota and northwestern South Dakota are shown with a somewhat ambiguous boundary for the Grand River National Grassland.

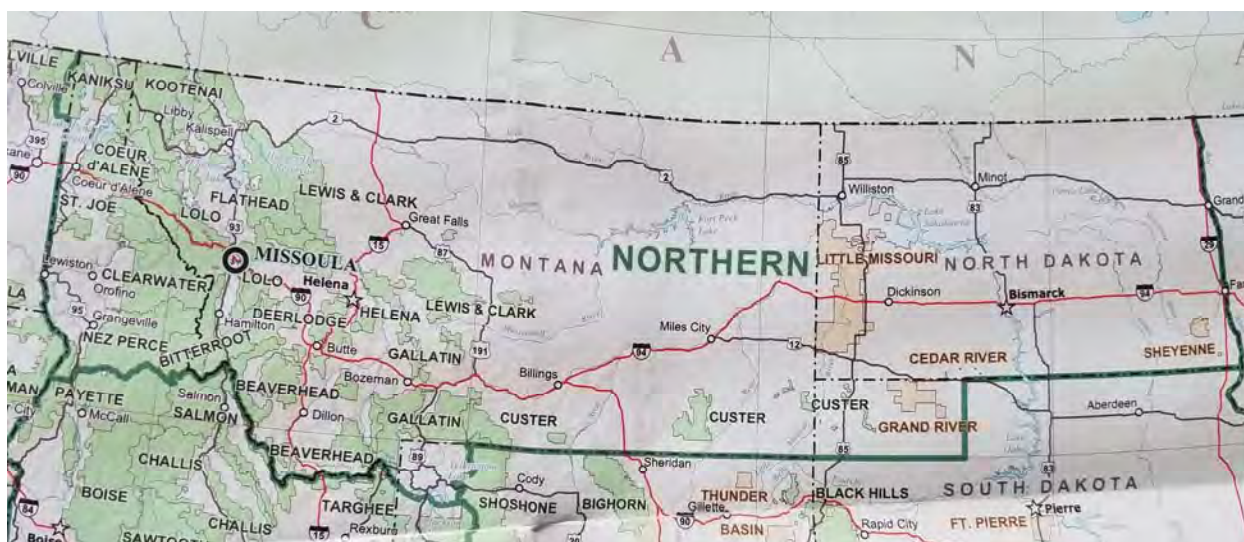


Figure 8: 2013 boundaries showing the adjustments to the boundary with Region 6 in the far northwestern part of Washington State affecting the Kaniksu National Forest and clear boundaries drawn for the Dakota Prairie Grasslands.

II. Administrative History of the Northern Region

The essay, *Administrative History of the National Forest System*, found on this website, hopes to familiarize the reader, in a slightly modified chronological arrangement, with the many different ways in which the national forests' names, boundaries, and land base were changed to solve problems created by their very establishment, to suit national policies, and to meet economic realities, either by the issuance of an official legal document or by an internal Forest Service action. This section provides a focused look at the Northern Region's administrative history on selected topics.

Within the administrative histories following each forest in the Northern Region one will find individual citations that established the forest reserve or national forest, added or eliminated lands, changed forest names, and in some instances, discontinued forests altogether. These administrative changes were required, by law, to be announced by the issuance of an official legal document, such as an Executive Order, Public Land Order, or other official notice through a recognized government channel. The Section 24 of the law of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095) granted the President the power to reserve portions of the timbered public domain by issuing a "public proclamation." Thus, newly established forest reserves and national forests were announced by presidential proclamation. Since Congress authorized the president to create the forest reserves, these proclamations have the force of law and are included in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large*. Executive Orders of the President carry the same force of law as Proclamations, because the authority to issue them has been delegated to the executive branch by Congress. The difference between the two is that executive orders are aimed at those inside government while proclamations are aimed at those outside government. The majority of early executive orders amended civil service and passport regulations and were issued to govern the territories of the United States such as the Canal Zone and the Philippines. Executive orders also rearranged forest boundaries, combined several forests into one, withdrew lands temporarily for examination or resurvey, and eliminated some lands from the national forests. It took a presidential proclamation to establish the Cave Hills Forest Reserve, but a single executive order combined it and four other existing national forests into the new Sioux National Forest. On April 24, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued his Executive Order 9146 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands, thus delegating presidential authority in this area. After this date the executive order was largely replaced by the Public Land Order issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Presidential proclamations continued to be used to establish new national forests, such as the Winema National Forest in Oregon in 1961, unless delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture as was the case with several purchase units that became national forests.

Coexisting with these formal executive announcements, there are the other actions that changed the land base and the management of the national forests where the law did not require the issuance of a legal announcement. In these instances, somewhat like the ability to organize itself into administrative regions, the Forest Service was granted the authority by Congress to exchange lands, accept donations of land, transfer forest acreage, and to create special areas within the national forests on its own. The laws that gave the Forest Service the ability to act on its own in these ways

are found at the conclusion of this introduction in a final section entitled, *Laws and Regulations applicable to all Forest Reserves and National Forests Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Northern Region*. Laws and other actions that affected only one national forest are listed in the administrative histories of that particular forest.

A. Initial Establishment of the Forest Reserves, 1891 to 1907, the Northern Region

Under the 1891 law entitled, “An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes” approved March 3 (26 Stat. 1095), the President was given the authority to establish Forest Reserves within the public domain and to announce these newly created forest reserves with the issuance of a “public proclamation.” On March 30 of that year, President Benjamin Harrison proclaimed the first reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve (now largely the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming). Before his term expired in March of 1893, he set aside 15 forest reserves totaling 13,417,000 acres. The presidents that followed Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt, set aside many million acres of additional reserves in the western states so that by 1909, there were 150 federal forests embracing 172,230,000 acres. On March 3, 1907 the Congress prohibited the President from proclaiming national forests in six western states including Idaho and Montana thereby ending the executive expansion of the national forests in what was to become the Northern Region. The following listing details this growth in federal forestry for the Northern Region. Those forest reserves that were merged with other reserves during the period 1891 to 1907 are noted.

Order of forest creation in the Northern Region, 1891 to March 3, 1907

1891

Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, March 30, 1891

1897 (these are also known as the “Washington Birthday Reserves” with March 1, 1898 as the effective creation date)

Bitter Root Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897

Flathead Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897 (entirely absorbed by the Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve, June 9, 1902)

Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897

Priest River Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897

1899

Gallatin Forest Reserves, February 10, 1899 (Established chiefly for the protection of the Bozeman watershed, by reserving alternate sections).

1902

Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, August 16, 1902 (name changed to Little Belt Forest Reserve October 3, 1905)

Madison Forest Reserve, August 16, 1902

Absaroka Forest Reserve, September 4, 1902 (entirely absorbed by the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, January 29, 1903)

Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve, December 12, 1902

1904

Cave Hills Forest Reserve, March 5, 1904

Slim Buttes Forest Reserve, March 5, 1904

1905

Elkhorn Forest Reserve, May 12, 1905

Short Pine Forest Reserve, July 22, 1905

Big Belt Forest Reserve, October 3, 1905

Hell Gate Forest Reserve, October 3, 1905

1906

Helena Forest Reserve, April 12, 1906

Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve, August 10, 1906

Kootenai Forest Reserve, August 13, 1906

Lolo Forest Reserve, September 20, 1906

Long Pine Forest Reserve, September 24, 1906

Ekalaka Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906
Snowy Mountains Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906
Big Hole Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906
Coeur d'Aléne Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906
Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906
Missoula Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906

1907 (also known as the “Midnight Reserves” all with the effective date of March 2, 1907)

Little Rockies Forest Reserve
Palouse Forest Reserve
Cabinet Forest Reserve
Otter Forest Reserve

On March 4, 1907, the Fulton Amendment took effect (34 Stat. 1271) prohibiting the President from creating new national forests from land not previously reserved for national forests or adding land to existing national forests in several western states including Idaho and Montana, but not North or South Dakota. As of April, 1907, Montana had 20,528,263 acres of national forests, while District 1 lands in Idaho measured 8,165,686 acres, 100,560 acres in South Dakota, and another 406,520 acres in Washington State administered by the Priest River National Forest of District 1, for a total of 29,201,029 acres.

1908

Dakota National Forest (abolished July 30, 1917)

B. The Remarkable Reorganization of 1907/1909

Much attention has been given to the struggle between the Congress and the Executive Branch before and after the President's “Midnight Reserves” of March 1907 and the resulting reaction by Congress expressed in the restrictive Fulton Amendment. Much less discussion has been given to the veritable tidal wave of system-wide reorganization activity by the Forest Service following the Midnight Reserves controversy beginning on March 16, 1907, until the expiration of Theodore Roosevelt's term as president in March of 1909. After the Fulton Amendment, the task of reorganizing the national forests with an eye towards effective administration began. Large forests were broken apart into several new ones, or smaller areas combined to form larger national forests. Evidence of this system-wide effort to reorganize the national forests for better administration can be found in the Northern Region with the breakup of the massive 5.541 million-acre Lewis & Clarke National Forest into two new national forests and contributing large tracts of land to two existing forests. In the opposite direction, the establishment of the Sioux National Forest was made possible by combining five small national forests into one.

For nearly two years a blizzard of Proclamations and Executive Orders blew forth from the White House affecting the names and boundaries of national forests everywhere. The paper storm of 103 Proclamations and 95 Executive Orders established 23 new forests, added land to 57 existing forests in those states not named by the Fulton Amendment, eliminated lands in 21 others, changed names, re-drew boundaries, recombined forests, and eliminated one forest and its reserved lands altogether. Generally, Roosevelt had used the proclamation as the preferred method to establish new forests and to add or eliminate lands in existing ones, while the executive order was rarely used, usually for minor issues, such as granting a right of way for a railroad or deleting small land parcels. However, during the last two years of his administration, President Roosevelt now issued scores of executive orders to reorganize and rename forests in the six western states subject to the Fulton Amendment. Executive Order 908 alone reorganized or changed the name of 79 National Forests.

In a large sense, Presidential proclamations are official public announcements that are most often, but not necessarily, based on laws passed by Congress giving the President the authority to act alone. Executive orders, by contrast, are directed towards federal agencies, regarding how they are to conduct the business of the government. During this time, the proclamation continued to be used for adding lands to existing national forests and to establish new forests in states not embraced by the Fulton Amendment, but the executive order became the legal vehicle for reorganizational purposes. President Roosevelt issued nearly 200 proclamations and executive orders affecting the national forests over this two-year period, an episode in the history of the National Forest System that would never again be equaled.

Besides the proclamation that eliminated lands in the Pryor National Forest (June 1, 1907) in Montana and the one that established the Dakota National Forest (November 24, 1908) in North Dakota, Roosevelt issued 21 Executive Orders that changed names, transferred lands, and reorganized the national forests in District 1. The eighteen National Forests eliminated in District One through these Executive Orders were:

Big Belt	Hell Gate	Otter	Slim Buttes
Big Hole	Highwood Mountains	Palouse	Snowy Mountains
Cave Hills	Little Rockies	Priest River	Yellowstone
Ekalaka	Little Belt	Pryor Mountains	
Elkhorn	Long Pine	Short Pine	

Sixteen new national forests established in District 1 from previously reserved lands during this two-year period were:

Absaroka (1908-1945)	Blackfoot (1908-1935)	Deerlodge	Madison (1908-1931)
Beartooth (1908-1932)	Clearwater	Flathead	Nezperce
Beaverhead	Coeur d'Alene	Jefferson (1908-1932)	Pend Oreille (1908-1933)
Bitterroot	Custer	Kaniksu	Sioux (1908-1920)

(dates in parentheses note forests later eliminated through reorganizations)

C. Forest Consolidations, "...for the Economy of Administration."

Besides proclamations and executive orders eliminating lands unsuited for forestry purposes, redrawing boundaries between forests along watershed divides, adding lands under the authority of Congress, there was relatively little in the way of major consolidations in the Northern Region until the 1930s. The one exception was the short-lived Sioux National Forest (1908-1920) in southeast Montana and northwest South Dakota, which was absorbed by the Custer National Forest in 1920. By the 1930s, infrastructure improvements, such as roads and telephone lines, and the need to cut staff and administrative costs mandated by the Hoover administration at the beginning of the Great Depression, led to a significant reorganization of the forests in Montana and Idaho. A note found on some copies of the 1930 edition of the forest visitor map for the Lewis & Clark National Forest does an excellent job of explaining the rationale for forest consolidations: "This map represents the area embraced in the former Lewis & Clark National Forest. Since the map was printed a somewhat larger area, formerly comprising the Jefferson National Forest, has been consolidated [1932] with this unit to form the present Lewis & Clark Forest, all under the direction of one Forest Supervisor whose headquarters office is at Great Falls, Montana. Such combinations of administrative units are made in order to reduce overhead expense. They have become possible in several cases due to recent road development work and other improvements in communication and transportation facilities, which have made it possible for a Supervisor to maintain control over a larger area than formerly."¹ One might add to this that radio communication and a wider use of aircraft by the Forest Service further justified forest consolidation.

The same reasons undoubtedly led to the transfer and termination of the Madison National Forest to the Beaverhead, Gallatin, and Deerlodge National Forests in 1931, the consolidation of the Beartooth National Forest with the Absaroka, and the discontinuation of the Beartooth in 1932. The Jefferson was transferred to the Lewis & Clark National Forest in 1932 and there was a general reorganization of the forests in Northern Idaho with the discontinuation of the Pend Oreille in 1933; its lands were added to the Kaniksu and the Coeur d'Alene National Forests. Two large consolidations occurred in 1935 when the lands of the Blackfoot National Forest were partitioned between the Flathead and Kootenai National Forests and the Selway National Forest was merged with the Bitterroot, the Clearwater, and the Lolo National Forests. After 1935, the smallest national forest in the Northern Region, the Absaroka National Forest, then became vulnerable as the trend toward consolidating smaller forests into larger ones continued. In 1945 the Absaroka had disappeared, its lands transferred to the Gallatin and Lewis & Clark National Forests. The final elimination of a long-standing national forest occurred on July 1, 1954 with the elimination of the Cabinet National Forest, one of the "Midnight Reserves" by distributing its lands to the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests.

¹ Typescript correction sheet, including underlining, attached to the forest visitors map of the *Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1930*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, (Washington: Government Printing Office: 1930).

D. Wilderness Areas in the Northern Region

Between 1929 and 1939, the following primitive areas were created on the lands of the Northern Region under Forest Service Regulation L-20:

Mission Mountains (1931) on the Flathead National Forest.

South Fork of the Flathead (1931) on the Flathead National Forest.

Absaroka (1932) on the Absaroka National Forest and after 1945 on the Gallatin National Forest.

Beartooth (1932) on the Absaroka (later Gallatin) and Custer National Forest.

Spanish Peaks (1932) on the Gallatin National Forest.

Pentagon (1933) on the Flathead National Forest.

Sun River (1934) on the Lewis & Clark National Forest.

Cabinet Mountains (1935) on the Cabinet National Forest (after 1954, the Kaniksu and Kootenai).

Selway-Bitterroot (1936) on the Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo and Nezperce National Forests.

Anaconda-Pintlar (1937) on the Beaverhead, Deerlodge, and Bitterroot National Forests.

After 1939, the creation of Wilderness and Wild areas were governed by new regulations, namely 251.20 for Wilderness Areas (over 100,000 acres) and 251.21 for Wild Areas (under 100,000 acres). Also, the Forest Service would review existing Primitive Areas for possible re-designation as Wilderness or Wild Areas. In 1940 the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area was created by the reclassification and merger of three primitive areas: the South Fork of the Flathead (1931), Pentagon (1933) and the Sun River (1934) to honor Robert ‘Bob’ Marshall, head of recreation management for the Forest Service from 1937 until his untimely death on November 11, 1939, and one of the principal founders in 1935 of the Wilderness Society. On March 25, 1948, the Chief of the Forest Service, Lyle F. Watts, dedicated the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area on 28,562 acres of the Helena National Forest. The name came from the journals of Lewis and Clark. The explorers noted that these mountains seemed to bar their passage up the Missouri River on their journey to the Pacific.

On January 11, 1963, the Forest Service announced the establishment of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness encompassing 1,239,840 reclassified acres within the Bitterroot, Lolo, Clearwater, and Nezperce National Forests along the Bitterroot Divide on the Idaho and Montana border. This figure represented a reduction of the former 1,875,306-acre Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, established under Regulation L-20 in 1936. While some 72,300 acres outside the original 1936 Primitive Area were added, the southern portion of the former Primitive Area bordering the Salmon River, some 216,870 acres, was detached from the new wilderness and renamed the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. Also detached from the new Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area were some 490,906 acres of lowland valleys on the periphery of the original primitive area, the so-called Magruder corridor and the Lochsa River face. This area was returned to regular national forest management. On the other hand, the Anaconda-Pintlar Primitive Area was formally re-classed as a Wilderness Area in December of 1962 without a reduction in its original size of 159,000. The Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area was similarly reclassified as a Wild Area early in 1964 without loss of acreage.

The landmark Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890) established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and initiated a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. In passing the law, Congress gave itself, for the first time, the power to determine how a particular piece of national forest land was to be classified and used. It decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by stating in Section 3.(a) that “All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For the Northern Region, this meant that wilderness status and a charter membership in the National Wilderness Preservation System was conferred upon the Anaconda-Pintlar, Bob Marshall, Cabinet Mountains, Gates of the Mountains, and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Areas immediately upon the act becoming law.

In the Northern Region, the Absaroka, Beartooth, Mission Mountains, Salmon River Breaks, and Spanish Peaks remained as created – primitive areas. Under the Wilderness Act, these areas were placed in the review process known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE. The RARE process began as a system-wide effort in 1967 by the Forest Service and culminated in 1972 in an agency finding that 12,300,000 acres of forest land were suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the courts ruled that this first study, RARE I, had not fully complied with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, its recommendations were abandoned. RARE II was begun in 1977 and its findings, too, were largely overruled by the courts.

Even as the reviews were being conducted, Congress decided several times to act on its own outside of the RARE process and designate wilderness areas in the national forests. Each additional wilderness area after 1964 was established by a separate Act of Congress, sometimes individually and at other times in large groups spread across the nation. Large omnibus wilderness acts, establishing multiple wilderness areas for particular states, were also passed by the Congress, such as those for California and Washington, but such was not the case for the states comprising Region One. This was due in part to the fact that many of the proposed wilderness areas in Region One held potential mineral resources that the Idaho and Montana congressional delegations wanted to have potential wilderness areas thoroughly investigated by the U.S. Geological Survey before taking action. Thus, wilderness areas in Montana and Idaho were largely designated through individual acts of Congress. In the administrative history portion of this work, when a wilderness was established in Region One after the 1964 Wilderness Act, that public law will be listed under that particular forest or forests where it was created. For instance, in 1972, Congress established the Scapegoat Wilderness using land from the Helena, Lewis & Clark, and the Lolo National Forests. Information on that public law will be found under all three forests.

Congressional designations of certain portions of rivers within Region One as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System and special areas established by congressional action as National Recreation Areas will be noted in the same way, namely, by referencing the change in status under each forest affected. Also noted are laws that enlarged existing wilderness areas.

E. National Grasslands in the Northern Region

By 1959, four Land Utilization Projects on prairie grasslands had been assigned to the Northern Region to administer, although none of the projects were within the established boundaries of the Region One at that time. The two areas in North Dakota were the Cedar, designated ND-25 and later the Cedar River National Grassland, and the Western North Dakota, ND-24 and known as the Little Missouri National Grassland. The Perkins-Corson Land Utilization Project, SD-21, bordered Region One in northwestern South Dakota and later was called the Grand River National Grassland. The other Land Utilization Project in South Dakota assigned to Region One was the Little Moreau, or SD-4, now the Little Moreau Recreation Area, part of South Dakota's state park system. All four were assigned to the Custer National Forest with headquarters in Billings, Montana as the map record makes clear. In 1965, the entire state of North Dakota was transferred back into the Northern Region's jurisdiction from the reorganized and enlarged Eastern Region. The addition of the state formally moved all national grasslands of North Dakota, now including the Sheyenne (formerly the Sheyenne River Land Utilization project or ND-6)² both geographically and administratively into Region 1. However, a portion of the Grand River National Grassland remained outside the boundaries of Region One in South Dakota.

Up until 1965 when it became part of the Northern Region, the Sheyenne was managed from Region 9's headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and after 1954 as Land Utilization Project by the Chippewa National Forest from Cass Lake, Minnesota. It had been designated a National Grassland as one in the group 18 by the Chief of the Forest Service, on March 16, 1961 (26 FR 2467). On October 1, 1998, the four National Grasslands of Region One, were organized as one administrative unit called the Dakota Prairie National Grasslands with its own Supervisor located in Bismarck, North Dakota. Since the national grasslands were authorized by Congress and the Department of Agriculture given jurisdiction over them, their names can be changed and combined without the necessity of a Presidential proclamation or executive order. Today, the Dakota Prairie National Grasslands in North and South Dakota are comprised of the Grand River and Cedar River Grasslands with headquarters in Lemmon, South Dakota; the Sheyenne National Grassland, headquartered in Lisbon, North Dakota; and the Little Missouri National Grassland, subdivided into two ranger districts: the McKenzie Ranger District based in Watford City, North Dakota, and the Medora Ranger District with offices in Dickinson, North Dakota.

F. Purchase Units and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions under the National Forest Reservation Commission in the Northern Region

Purchase Units

North Dakota was the only state within the boundaries of the Northern Region that had purchase units authorized by the National Forest Reservation Commission under the Weeks Law of 1999. In its 1933 legislative session, the state of North Dakota passed an enabling act authorizing federal land acquisition in the state for national forest related purposes, the first step in the creation of a federal purchase unit. In his annual report for fiscal year 1935, Ferdinand A. Silcox stated,

² The Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project (ND-6) now the Sheyenne National Grassland was acquired under the various relief acts of the 1930s and should not be confused with the Sheyenne Purchase Unit which was created in 1935 under the Weeks Law of 1911 and terminated on April 17, 1956.

“By the creation of 15 new national forest purchase units, [during fiscal year 1935] purchase work was initiated in the States of Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, and Ohio, while additional units were created in other states and substantial additions were made to various units formerly established. The number of units was thus increased from 69 to 92, situated in 27 of the States east of the Great Plains and in Puerto Rico; and their gross area was increased from 31,390,662 acres to 47,941,337 acres...Some specific requirement or objective of public interest dictated the establishment or enlargement of each purchase unit...The units in North Dakota are to permit the initiation of reforestation and afforestation activities in parts of that State where tree growth is of major importance.”³

The new purchase units in North Dakota referred to by Chief Silcox were the Sheyenne, located in the southeastern part of the state in Ransom, Richland, and Cass counties with a gross area of 292,531 acres, and the Souris Purchase Unit, found in McHenry and Pierce counties in the north central North Dakota straddling the Souris or Mouse River with a gross area of 471,910 acres. The Souris Purchase Unit included the newly formed Denbigh Experimental Forest, created to support research for the proposed “Shelterbelt Zone” to prevent soil erosion.

Over the course of more than 20 years, no land had been purchased within the boundaries of the Sheyenne Purchase Unit by the National Forest Reservation Commission since its creation in 1935 and only 480 acres had been acquired in the Souris Purchase Unit. At its April 17, 1956 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the Commission voted to abolish both the Souris and the Sheyenne Purchase Units. The Commission also eliminated 6 other purchase units at this meeting containing 2,793,000 acres for which no land had been purchased for national forest purposes.⁴ As of 2010 there remain two inactive purchase areas in North Dakota: The Denbigh Purchase Unit and Experimental Forest at 600 acres and the Souris Purchase Unit at 107 acres, mere shadows of the formerly large Souris Purchase Unit as established in 1935.

Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965

Many new purchase units were created in order for land purchases to go forward under the authority of the Weeks Law using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Land acquisition using the fund were readily made in national forests in the east where purchase units had already been established. But in cases where national forests were proclaimed from lands acquired by the U.S. Government pursuant to the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935, and Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, the National Forest Reservation Commission had to first formally establish a purchase unit before using funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act to purchase private land. Typically in the West, the National Forest Reservation Commission was presented with a request to purchase a specific tract of land under the Land and Water Conservation Fund with a simultaneous request to create a new purchase unit for the area. In the case of the Northern, the Southwestern, the California, and the Pacific Northwest Regions, purchase units were named for the entire forest, whether there were multiple purchases within that national forest or only one. In the Rocky Mountain and the Intermountain Regions, purchase units were individually created and named either for the area or for the private landowner and not for the entire forest.

Many of these new purchased units were strictly single, limited-purpose units focused on one tract of land at a time. None appeared outlined or named on Forest Service maps. This was certainly true for the new purchase units established by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Northern Region from the time the Land and Water Conservation Act acquisitions began in 1965 to 1976 when the National Forest Reservation Commission was dissolved. The following summarizes all the purchases units and acquisitions made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund through 1976 for Region 1 by name, size, purpose, and date established and are listed under each forest’s administrative history in greater detail.

Coeur d’Alene Purchase Unit: 317 acres in three purchases in the vicinity of Magee Ranger Station, February 23, 1973.

Deerlodge Purchase Unit: 452 acres in three purchases for campgrounds and lakeshore recreation, August 17, 1966.

Flathead Purchase Unit: 203 acres in two purchases on Spook and Swan Lake for campgrounds and lakeshore recreation, August 16, 1967.

³ Ferdinand A. Silcox, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1935*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 18.

⁴ Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1956*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956), p. 9-10.

Gallatin Purchase Unit: 558 acres in three purchases, 2 in the Hyalite Reservoir area and 1 on the Boulder River near Natural Bridge Falls, April 10, 1968.

Kaniksu Purchase Unit: 77 acres with 2.066 feet of frontage on Pend Oreille Lake on Ellisport Bay, May 1, 1969.

Lolo Purchase Unit: 120 acres on the site of historic Fort Fizzle for an interpretive center, June 27, 1968.

St. Joe Purchase Unit: 263 acres on the upper reaches of the St. Joe River in a 6-mile linear parcel, July 8, 1971.

G. Emergency Relief Purchases

Out of the environmental and economic tragedy of the accumulated effects of poor farming practices, the Dust Bowl, and the low commodity prices of the Depression era, arose several New Deal programs aimed at helping both the land and the destitute farmers recover from the disasters of the 1930s. This effort reflected the “bold, persistent experimentation”⁵ plan of action embraced by the Franklin Roosevelt administration to address the ills of the Great Depression. “New Deal programs for the rural poor began with the Division of Subsistence Homesteads (1933-1934), then changed to the Rural Rehabilitation Division (1934-1935), then the Resettlement Administration (1935-1937), and finally the Farmers’ Home Administration (1937-1994).”⁶

A land acquisition project administered by the Resettlement Administration in 1930s acquired private lands located in the Selkirk Mountains between the Colville and Pend Oreille Rivers in Washington State. The project, named the Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers’ Project was authorized under the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522). Each of these laws authorized the purchase of derelict lands and for the resettlement of their occupants. These lands in Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties, Washington, were turned over the Soil Conservation Service in 1936, whereupon the area was renamed the Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project. But because the SCS lacked fire protection capabilities, project lands were assigned to the Forest Service for administration. About 40,000 acres of project lands were allocated to the Department of Agriculture’s Biological Survey in the spring of 1938. The Forest Service acquired 314,000 acres within the Northeastern Washington Land-Utilization Project on August 10, 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). The lands were added to the Kaniksu National Forest’s Colville and Newport Ranger Districts. The lands that were not added to the Kaniksu National Forest later became the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge administered since 1940 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Since 1964, the Forest Service has listed the Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project (WA-2) in its directory, first at 520 acres, then, by 1983, at 738 acres. Listed today is a 325-acre unit headquartered in Colville, Washington (Pacific Northwest Region) and a 240-acre unit headquartered in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho (Northern Region). Both units are located in Washington within Region One, but neither one of these fairly small areas is identified on the maps of the Colville or Kaniksu National Forests issued between 1964 and the present.

The 1930s Depression-era land acquisition and resettlement programs carried a greater importance and significance for the administrative histories of national forests in the areas east of the Rocky Mountains than in the West. This was due to the large number of distressed small farmers, small woodlot owners, and timber companies in or near marginal areas in the central, eastern, and southern United States. However, these federal programs did touch upon the forests of the Northern Region in the Selkirk Mountains of Washington and in the Dakota grasslands.

H. Modern Administrative Combinations

In 1948, the North Pacific Region (Region 6) combined the administrative functions of the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests under one forest supervisor, the first such combination that took place without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, such as a law, proclamation, or order. These two “proclaimed” forests, as they are called, remained legally separate, but with a single administrative staff, one headquarters location, under a single supervisor. In maps and in Forest Service publications, this new unit was referred to as the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests – plural. This subtle separation lasted until 1963 when the forest became in name as it was in reality the “Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.” These modern consolidations are not recorded anywhere because they are accomplished without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, as had previously been the case. The result has been ever longer lists of “Proclaimed Forests” having their administrative functions consolidated under hyphenated forest names. The administrative combinations do not affect the Proclamations that established them, nor the other formal actions that have changed forest boundaries or names, or

⁵ Franklin D. Roosevelt, *Address at Oglethorpe University, May 22, 1932*, reprinted in *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Volume 1, 1928-1932*, (New York: Random House, 1938), p. 639.

⁶ Ward Tonsfeldt, *Celebrating the Siuslaw: A Century of Growth*, (Washington, Government Printing Office, 2010), p.135.

created wilderness, primitive, and recreation areas. Creating hyphenated forests is purely an administrative combination to reduce costs.

The Northern Region was a bit slow in creating hyphenated forests. During the same period of time when the North Pacific Region consolidated the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests, the Northern Region used a Public Land Order dated May 19, 1954 to eliminate the venerable Cabinet National Forest, one of Theodore Roosevelt's "Midnight Reserves" of 1907. The Public Land Order transferred the lands of the Cabinet National Forest to the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests, and discontinued its name. A hyphenated forest was probably not possible because geography dictated that the lands of the Cabinet National Forest had to be distributed among three other forests. However, the Cabinet Wilderness Area, now on the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests kept the name alive and meaningful for local residents and eased the loss of the named forest.

The Northern Region's first administrative combination came on July 1, 1973, with the creation of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. The Idaho Panhandle National Forest consolidated the administrative functions of the Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu, and St. Joe National Forests into one unit. At the same time, the Colville National Forest to the west of the newly consolidated forest moved from the domain of the Northern Region back to the Pacific Northwest Region altering the regional boundary.

Together with administratively combining forests, there is also the trend for the Forest Service to administer one forest's lands by another. When the three national forests of the Idaho Panhandle merged, the Montana lands of the Kaniksu National Forest were handed to its neighbor, the Kootenai National Forest to administer. Likewise, the Colville National Forest was given the task of administering the Kaniksu's lands in Washington State, even though the Colville had just been made a part of Region 6. It is a pattern that is repeated all over the National Forest System. Instead of legally transferring these lands to the forest that actually manages them, these lands are simply turned over to adjacent forests to administer in the proclaimed forest's name. In addition, for matters of efficiency and economy, the Forest Service at times administers adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. This kind of administrative arrangement leads to confusing maps and mental conceptions of the geographic extent of individual federal forests and it gives credibility to the notion that in time all federal public land will eventually be administered by one agency.

The Northern Region is catching up on other regions in the number of hyphenated forests. February 2, 1996 saw the Beaverhead – Deerlodge National Forests combine to become the largest forest in the Northern Region, and in 1998, the National Grasslands of the Region One, namely the Little Missouri, Sheyenne, Cedar River, and Grand River, came under one name with new headquarters in Bismarck, North Dakota, as the Dakota Prairie Grasslands. Idaho Panhandle and the Dakota Prairie use the plural in their name, "Forests" and "Grasslands" respectively, but the Beaverhead-Deerlodge does not. Administrative consolidations over time have reduced the number of Ranger Districts within individual national forests as well.⁷

The Regional Forester made the decision to combine the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests in December of 2010 based on declining budgets. A 2012 study recommended the citing of the new headquarters of the administratively combined Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests in the centrally located town of Kamiah, Idaho on the Clearwater River. More combinations in the Northern Region occurred after the Clearwater – Nez Perce merger of 2012 as shown in the listing below. It is important to note that each "separately proclaimed" national forests are still separately listed and statistics provided in the Forest Services' annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System*. The trend to manage another's lands will also most likely continue.

National Forests of the Northern Region (2019):

Beaverhead – Deerlodge National Forest (Administrative combination, 1996)
Bitterroot National Forest
Custer – Gallatin National Forest (Administrative combination, 2014)
Dakota Prairie Grasslands (Administrative combination, 1996)
Flathead National Forest
Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forest (Administrative combination, 2012)
Helena – Lewis and Clark National Forest (Administrative combination, 2015)
Idaho Panhandle National Forest (Administrative combination, 1973)

⁷ See Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1958*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1959), p 24 where the Chief reports on a 1958 study to determine the proper size of ranger districts, where policies were developed for establishing, dividing, and combining ranger districts to improve administration.

III. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Northern Region

Immediately below is a chronology of the laws and decisions affecting the National Forest System as well as those affecting only the areas within the Northern Region. Many of these laws were determining factors shaping the National Forest System and are referred to in the administrative histories of each forest.

If a particular forest existed before and after the name change from “Forest Reserve” to “National Forest” on March 4, 1907, both those names are given in the title as they were referred to using both names. Under each forest reserve or national forest a short description of the unit is provided. There follows in simple chronological order, a listing of the official acts of the President, the Congress, administrative decisions and notices affecting that particular forest.

Included is a special section on the Colville National Forest highlighting the period of time when it was part of the Northern Region, with both administrative history notes and the cartographic output for the Colville during the 1943-1974 period.

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Also known as the “Creative Act.”

1891, March 3 (26 Stat. 1095)

“An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes” “Sec. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered in timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and that the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations, and the limits thereof.” (26 Stat. 1103)

First Forest Reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.

1891, March 30 (26 Stat. 1565)

“Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart for a public forest reservation all that tract of land situate in the State of Wyoming contained within the following described boundaries.”

“Printing Act of 1895”

1895, January 12 (28 Stat. 601)

This law centralized government printing and established an office of the Superintendent of Documents (Section 61) within the Government Printing Office. Principal among the many duties assigned to the newly created office was the responsibility for maintaining a mailing list of depository libraries and the shipping of government documents to these libraries. Other duties of the office included the publication of a comprehensive index of public documents (Section 65) and the publication of a catalog of government publication on the first day of every month, later titled *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*, begun in 1895 (Section 69).

“Washington Birthday Reserves.”

1897, February 22 Presidential Proclamations (29 Stat. 893-912)

Thirteen new forest reserves created, effectively withdrawing from settlement or development, 21 million acres in the western United States igniting a furor in the Congress and among western political and civil leaders. This action led to the June 4, 1897 “Organic Act” featured immediately below. Established on 22nd of February 1897 were the Bitter Root, Lewis & Clarke, Flathead, and Priest River Forest Reserves in Montana and Idaho. The other 9 were the Black Hills and Big Horn (Region 2); the Uintah and Teton (Region 4); the San Jacinto and Stanislaus Forest Reserves (Region 5); and the Mount Rainier, Olympic, and Washington Forest Reserves (Region 6)

The “Organic Act” for federal forestry.

1897, June 4 (30 Stat. 11, particularly 34)

“An Act Making appropriates for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and for other purposes.” The law detailed specific purposes for which forest reserves

could be established and provided for the administration and protection of the forest reserves. The U.S. Geological Survey was authorized to survey, evaluate, and report on the resources of the forest reserves. The President was authorized to modify any past or future “Executive Order” to reduce the land area of a forest reserve, change boundaries, or completely overturn an order creating such a reserve. This law also suspended all thirteen of President Cleveland’s Washington Birthday Reserves proclaimed earlier in 1897 and restored the lands to the public domain. However, it also carried a provision that all such lands included in the forest reserves established by Presidential proclamations on February 22, 1897 not otherwise disposed of before March 1, 1898 became forest reserves as intended by the proclamations. Thus the effective date of all thirteen Proclamations of the Washington Birthday Reserves became March 1, 1898.

“An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two.”

1901, March 2

(31 Stat., 922, particularly 929)

Bureau of Forestry established in the Department of Agriculture from the former Division of Forestry, established in 1881.

“An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.”

1905, February 1

Public Law 58-34 (33 Stat. 628)

Administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Also known as the “Transfer Act.” On March 3, 1905, the Agriculture Department’s Bureau of Forestry renamed the U.S. Forest Service effective July 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 861, 872-873).

“An Act for the protection of American Antiquities.”

1906, June 8

Public Law 59-209 (34 Stat. 225)

“The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments...”

“Forest Homestead Act.”

1906, June 11

Public Law 59-220 (34 Stat. 233)

Excepting the forest reserves in southern California, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to identify lands in the forest reserves better suited for agriculture and open these lands for entry under the laws of the Homestead Act. Act repealed by the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962, (Public Law 87-869, 76 Stat. 1157). Also known as the “June 11th Act.”

“Midnight Reserves”

1907, March 1 & 2

Presidential Proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)

President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves in the western United States setting aside over 16 million acres before the Fulton Amendment (see below, March 4, 1907) prohibiting new forest reserves in six western states became law. The new forest reserves in the future Northern Region created over these two days were: Cabinet, Lewis & Clark (land added and name changed from Lewis & Clarke), Little Rockies, Otter, and Palouse Forest Reserves. In addition, several existing forest reserves were enlarged during this two-day period: Big Hole, Big Belt, Priest River, and Yellowstone Forest Reserves.

Forest Reserves renamed National Forests. “An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.”

1907, March 4

Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1269)

Under “GENERAL EXPENSE, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, forest reserves, which shall be known hereafter as national forests, forest fires, and lumbering:....”

Fulton Amendment (Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon) prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in six western states.

1907, March 4

Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1271)

“An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.” The Forest Service appropriation included a condition that “hereafter, no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by Act of Congress.” California was added to this prohibition in 1912 (see below, under June 25 1910) and Arizona and New Mexico in 1926 (see below June 15, 1926). Montana was exempted from the law July 20, 1939 (see below)

“Twenty-Five Percent Fund” established.

1908, May 23

Public Law 60-136 (35 Stat. 260)

“An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine.” Under the chapter appropriating funds for the Forest Service the “Twenty-Five Percent Fund” is established. 25% of all money received from each forest shall be paid to the state or territory in which the forest is located for the benefit of public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forest is situated.

“Inspection Districts [later Regions] fully “under administration.”

1908, December 1

Action of the Forester

The Forester, Gifford Pinchot, decentralized the organization of the Forest Service regionally by mandating the creation of six Inspection Districts.

“An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases.”

1910, June 25

Public Law 61-303 (36 Stat. 847)

Authorized the President to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for “water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands or other public purposes specified in the orders of withdrawal.” Withdrawals were to remain in effect until revoked by either the President or by Congress. The law specifically states “That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by act of Congress,” thus repeating the restrictions of the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907 (see above). The Act was amended by Public Law 62-316 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) adding among other provisions, the State of California to the list of states covered by the Fulton Amendment. This law allowed the President to temporarily withdraw land for classification purposes pending a determination as to the advisability of reserving the land so withdrawn for addition to the national forests, national parks and monuments, Indian Reservations, reservoir sites, and other public purposes. Many Forest Service ranger stations and other administrative sites were located on land withdrawn under this law. Also, land was withdrawn in advance of Congressional action, such as deeding property to cities and states for watershed protection and public parks. In some cases, land was withdrawn to settle land claims or to adjust inaccurate public land surveys.

“Weeks Law.”

1911, March 1

Public Law 61-435 (36 Stat. 961)

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the protection of watersheds of navigable streams including fire protection with matching funds. Funds were appropriated for the acquisition of land at the headwaters of navigable streams. Established the National Forest Reservation Commission to be the arbitrator upon such lands recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such purchased lands were to be administered as national forest lands. By 1914, enough land had been acquired through the Weeks Law that a separate District 7 was established to administer these lands in the eastern United States.

National Park Service established.

1916, August 25

Public Law 64-235 (39 Stat. 535)

“That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service...”

First National Forest consisting of lands purchased under the Weeks Law proclaimed.

1916, October 17

Proclamation 1349 & 1350 (39 Stat. 1811)

Lands in North Carolina were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911 as the Pisgah National Forest on September 29, 1916, Pisgah National Forest was formally proclaimed a national forest by President Wilson by Proclamation 1349. Pisgah Game Refuge was proclaimed the same day in Proclamation 1350.

“An Act To consolidate national forest lands.”

1922, March 20

Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465)

The Secretary of the Interior, acting with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is authorized to exchange land within the exterior boundaries of national forests for private land or timber of equal value. This law is often referred to as the “General Exchange Act” and such exchanges were not subject to the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission. See below, Public Law 68-513 (43 Stat. 1090) February 28, 1925, for the “Weeks Law Exchange” Act. First Wilderness established.

First Wilderness established.

1924, June 3

Action by the District Forester

The first wilderness area established on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Advocated by Aldo Leopold, the establishment of a wilderness in 1924 was a unilateral Forest Service action. Congress officially designated the Gila Wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 (see below under September 3, 1964)

“Clarke-McNary Act.”

1924, June 7

Public Law 68-270 (43 Stat. 653)

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate more fully with the states to protect forest resources by fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services, and most importantly, amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation and for irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes states and low-land southern pineries as the first purchase units proposed were the Tawas (Huron) and Mackinac (Hiawatha) Units on the Michigan National Forest and the Choctawhatchee and Ocala on the Florida National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized (Section 7) to accept donations of land from private parties to be included in the national forests and to identify which public lands would be valuable for protection of water supply and timber production and could be economically administered as parts of the national forests. Under Section 9, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any Government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the creation of many national forests on military reservations in 1924-25.

“Exchange Act of 1925”

1925, March 3

Public Law 68-591 (43 Stat. 1215)

Amends Section 7 of the Weeks Law to permit land exchanges or exchanges of timber on federal land for private land upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission in order to beneficially consolidate national forest lands for more efficient and economical administration. These exchanges were called “Weeks Law Exchanges” now authorized for national forest purchase units.

“An Act limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona.”

1926, June 15

Public Law 69-392 (44 Stat. 745)

“No forest reservation shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of New Mexico or Arizona except by Act of Congress.”

“McNary – Woodruff Act.”

1928, April 30

Public Law 70-326 (45 Stat. 468)

Appropriated 8 million dollars to purchase land under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts during the 1929-1931 fiscal years inclusive. This authorization led to the establishment of the Lakes States District to administer land purchases in that region.

“An Act for the exchange of lands adjacent to the national forests of Montana.”

1929, January 30

Public Law 70-694 (45 Stat. 1145)

The law of March 2, 1922, “An Act To consolidate national forest lands” extended to include land suitable for forestry in the State of Montana situated within six miles outside of a national forest boundary for exchange. The 1922 law allowed for the exchange of national forest lands only “within the exterior boundaries of the national forests.”

“Organization of Executive Agencies.”

1933, June 10

Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2

Among many other changes, this Executive Order placed all national monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, transferring many from the management of the Forest Service. These transferred monuments included Mt. Olympus National Monument in Washington State, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument in New Mexico, and Lava Beds National Monument in California to name only a few. The Executive Order became effective 61 days after it was issued (Section 22) thus the official transfer of jurisdiction for all national monuments under U.S. Forest Service management occurred on August 10, 1933. The only area in the Northern Region affected by this Executive Order was the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest. From 1910 to 1936 the national monument was primarily under the care of the U.S. Forest Service. Although the War Department retained jurisdiction over the five-acre site around the soldiers' monument, War Department officials supported virtually every recommendation of the Forest Service concerning the proper protection and development of the grounds. Even though the national monument was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests.

Public Law 73-120 (48 Stat. 400)

The “Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.”

Public Law 73-482 (48 Stat. 1269)

Forest Service regulations appear in the *Federal Register*.

1 Federal Register 1090-1103

“Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.”

Public Law 75-210 (50 Stat. 522)

The President was allowed to create new national forest units and make additions to existing national forests in Montana.

Public Law 76-199 (53 Stat. 1071)

Land use regulations affecting Wilderness, Wild, and other special areas announced and codified.

4 Federal Register 3994

“Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands.”

Executive Order 9146 (7 Federal Register 3067)

21

General, were published in the *Federal Register*, and with the advance concurrence of the executive agency concerned. The effect of this order expanded and increased the use of the Public land Order issued by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the instrument for most boundary modifications to the national forests and decreased the reliance on the President's Executive Orders and official Proclamations.

"Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve lands of the public domain and other lands owned or controlled by the United States."

1943, April 23

Executive Order 9337 (8 Federal Register 5516)

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, but had the same effect.

"Delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the authority of the President to withdraw or reserve lands of the United States for public purposes."

1952, May 26

Executive Order 10355 (17 Federal Register 4831)

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9337 of April 23, 1943, but had the same effect.

"Delegations of Authority and Assignment of Functions" for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1953, December 24

Federal Register Notice (19 Federal Register 74-77)

(effective January 2, 1954)

Under "Forest Service" on page 75 of the Notice, in Section 300H, the Forest Service was given the authority for the "Protection, management and administration under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act (7 U.S. C. 1010-1012), of lands under the administration of the Department of Agriculture including the custodianship of lands under loan to states and local agencies, and in Section 301, the Forest Service was given the authority to issue rules and regulations relating to the national forests and other lands administered for national forest purposes and to lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act. Thus, lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act, or the Land Utilization Project lands, 7,278,800 acres, were transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the U.S. Forest Service for administration. The Notice was published in the January 6, 1954 issue of the Federal Register.

"To authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense and for other purposes."

1956, July 26

Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656)

The effect of this law on national forest land allowed the transfer of the jurisdiction of public lands between U.S. Army and the U.S. Forest Service. Good examples of land transfers made under this law would be 1) land exchanged between the Los Padres National Forest and the Army's Fort Hunter-Liggett in the coast range of California in 1956; 2) the transfer of 27,456 acres from the U.S. Army to the national forest in conjunction with the Lake Ouachita project in Arkansas; 3) lands exchanged between the U.S. Army and the Kootenai National Forest in October, 1969, July 1971, and July 1974 connected to the Libby Dam and Reservoir project being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

"Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956."

1956, August 3

Public Law 84-979 (70 Stat. 1032)

Among a host of other authorizations, this law's Section 11 authorizes the Department of Agriculture "to acquire land or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, or otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work." Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956 has been invoked along with the "Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978" to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

"To provide for the establishment of townsites and for other purposes."

1958, July 31

Public Law 85-569 (72 Stat. 438)

Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside and designate an area not to exceed 640 acres for any single application, as a townsite from any national forest land after a satisfactory showing of a need for such a designation by any county, city or other local governmental division. Includes provisions and procedures.

"To facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within National Forests."

1958, September 2

Public Law 85-862 (72 Stat. 1571)

Confers Weeks Law status to about 1.4 million acres of federal land within the external boundaries of the National Forests.

“Administration of lands under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act by the Forest Service.”

1960, June 20 **Federal Register Notice (25 Federal Register 5845)**

Converted 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in this notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to National Grasslands administered by the Forest Service. The Notice was published in the June 24, 1960 issue of the Federal Register. This part was amended by the addition of two more Land Utilization Projects in Texas, namely, Boggy Creek (TX-22) and McClellan Creek (TX-24) on December 6, 1962, 27 *Federal Register* 12217-12218) Boggy Creek is now part of Black Kettle National Grasslands and McClellan Creek is the McClellan Creek National Grasslands.

“Grouping of the National Grasslands into administrative units and providing specific designations therefore.”

1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961) **Federal Register (26 Federal Register 2467)**

Grouped 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in the June 20, 1960 edition of the *Federal Register* into 18 named National Grasslands in a new Section of Title 36 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, namely Section 213.5, but currently part of Section 213.1.

Allows public lands and lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 to be added to the National Forest System

1962, July 9 **Public Law 87-140 (76 Stat. 140)**

Lands acquired under the gift and exchange provisions of Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and are within the boundaries of the national forests, and which are determined to be suitable for forestry purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be reserved by the issuance of a Public Land Order by the Secretary of the Interior and ordered added to the national forest.

“Depository Library Act of 1962.”

1962, August 9 **Public Law 87-579 (76 Stat. 352)**

The most significant legislative revision of the depository library program since the Printing Act of 1895 significantly expanding the scope of publications distributed to depository libraries to include documents produced in agency printing plants. The immediate effect was to increase the number of depository libraries from 592 in 1962 to 993 by the end of the decade principally due to the creation of new regional depositories (2 in each state) and revising the qualifications for libraries to become depositories.

Policies and procedures regarding the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

1963, March 26 **Circular #1, President’s Recreation Advisory Council**

Circular #1 sets forth the Council’s findings, definitions, selection criteria, the establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas for all agencies to follow. States that “National Recreation Areas shall be established by an act of Congress.” https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/anps/anps_5g.htm

“Wilderness Act.”

1964, September 3 **Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890)**

Established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and began a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. [78 Stat. 891] “Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For Region One, this meant that wilderness status was conferred upon the Anaconda-Pintlar, Bob Marshall, Cabinet Mountains, Gates of the Mountains, and the Selway-Bitterroot Wildernesses in 1964. The Act also provided for a formal review of 34 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas occupying 5.5 million acres by 1974 under the RARE (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process.

“Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.”

1964, September 3 **Public Law 88-578 (78 Stat. 897)**

Effective January 1, 1965, the Act establishes a land and water conservation fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Proceeds from offshore drilling fees, entrance fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes shall be deposited into the fund and funds distributed to the states and to federal agencies. Includes provisions for land acquisition by federal land management agencies including the National Forest System. The fund can be used in support of outdoor recreation, under a few provisions, to purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases can be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest which would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational management area. Land acquisition on the national forests west of the 100th Meridian

limited to 15% of total acreage acquired by the Forest Service. The LWCF was extended for another 25 years in 1990 and is set to expire in 2015.

“Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.”

1968, October 2

Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)

Established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, defines ‘wild and scenic,’ immediately designated eight rivers as Wild and Scenic, including the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River in the Nezperce National Forest of Region One, and identified 27 additional rivers as potential additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

“National Trails System Act.”

1968, October 2

Public Law 90-543 (82 Stat. 919)

Instituted “a national system of recreation and scenic trails,” designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as initial components of that system, and prescribed the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components might be added to the system. 14 other potential trails were authorized to be studied and examined for possible inclusion in the national system of trails. Eleven National Scenic Trails have established since 1968, five administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, established 1978, Florida National Scenic Trail, established 1983, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, established in 1968, the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail and the Arizona National Scenic Trail designated in 2009.) Nineteen National Historic Trails were in place with only one such trail administered by the Forest Service, the 1,170 mile long Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail, from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, established on October 6, 1986 (Public Law 99-455, 100 Stat. 1122.) All other National Scenic and National Historic Trails are administered by agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, even though many run through or across the National Forests. The Act was amended by Public Law 100-470 of October 4, 1988 (102 Stat. 2281) which recognized that state and local governments had a role to play under the National Trails System Act and to establish guidelines and principles in the case of abandoned rights of ways.

“National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.”

1970, January 1

Public Law 91-190 (83 Stat. 852)

Established a national policy for the environment and a Council on Environmental Quality. Mandated “Environmental Impact Statements” in particular circumstances.

“Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.”

1974, August 17

Public Law 93-378 (88 Stat. 476)

Directs the Forest Service to protect, develop, and enhance the productivity and other values through long-range planning to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. The law requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, in order to prepare for the future of the natural resources under its care. The law’s Section 10 (88 Stat. 480) defines the “National Forest System.”

“Federal Land Policy and Management Act”

1976, October 21

Public Law 94-579 (90 Stat. 2743)

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or FLPMA governs the way in which the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed. However, because the law addresses land use planning, land acquisition and dispositions (FLPMA, Title II), it necessarily includes the National Forest System in sections that deal with these topics and has a section on “National Forest Townsites,” revising the Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438, see above). Updated by the “Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 1988” (PL 100-409, 102 Stat. 1086) and the “Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000” (PL 106-248, 114 Stat. 613).

“National Forest Management Act of 1976.”

1976, October 22

Public Law 94-588 (90 Stat. 2949)

Act amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Significantly, revises Section 10 of the 1974 law (now renumbered Section 9) that “Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1897, no land now or hereafter reserved or withdrawn from the public domain as national forest [under various laws] shall be returned to the public domain except by an act of Congress.” Section 17 repeals Section 4 and 5 of the Weeks Law by transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into any agreement to purchase or to exchange land for or in the National Forests valued at over \$25,000 until after 30 days of submitting a report to the committees of the House and Senate which have oversight responsibilities over the National Forest System among other provisions.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Forest_Management_Act_of_1976

“Montana Wilderness Study Act of 1977.”

1977, November 1

Public Law 95-150 (91 Stat. 1243)

Called for the Secretary of Agriculture to review 9 tracts of land in Montana as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness and to report in five years.

“Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978.”

1978, October 10

Public Law 95-442 (92 Stat. 1065)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture “to accept, received, hold, utilize and administer on behalf of the United States gifts, bequests or devices of real and personal property made for the benefit of the United States Department of Agriculture or for the carrying out of any its functions.” This law, along with Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956, has been invoked to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

“Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988.”

1988, August 20

Public Law 100-409 (102 Stat. 1086)

The purpose of the law is to facilitate and expedite land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other laws administered by the Department of the Interior and Agriculture by providing uniform rules and regulations pertaining to land appraisals and to establish procedures and guidelines for the resolution of disputes. Also by providing sufficient resources for land exchange activities and to require a study and report on the handling of information related to federal lands.

“National Forest System Month, 1991.”

1991, June 28

Proclamation 6311 (195 Stat. 2631)

Recognizes the Centennial of the National Forest System and proclaims the month of June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourages all Americans to join in the celebration of 100 years of natural resources stewardship by the Forest Service.

“Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992.”

1992, November 2

Public Law 102-584 (106 Stat. 4937)

Exchanges 17,625 acres of federal land in Idaho for 40,921 acres of “undisturbed bottomland hardwood lands” in Arkansas on the Cache and White Rivers that had been designated as “Wetland of International Importance” under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) and 1,170 acres in Idaho important to recreational fishing, owned by the Potlatch Corporation. The bottomlands in Arkansas are to be added to the Cache River Wildlife Refuge. In exchange for contributing 7,979 acres of scattered national forest land holdings in Idaho towards the exchange, the Forest Service adds 10,005 acres of public lands in Idaho. Also, the boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest are also enlarged to include lands on the east end of Lake Ouachita.

“Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000.”

2000, July 25

Public Law 106-248 (114 Stat. 613)

Acknowledges that Federal land management agencies of the Interior and the Agriculture Departments have the authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to sell, exchange, and acquire land and also acknowledges that the sale or exchange of land between the federal government and private landowners would facilitate and make more efficient federal land management. This law provides for a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land.

“Education Land Grant Act.”

2000, December 28

Public Law 106-577, Title II (114 Stat. 3070)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System lands to a public school district for use for educational purposes at the discretion of the Secretary acting under certain guidelines outlined in the law. Such a conveyance not to exceed 80 acres at any one time. Allows for subsequent applications for additional land conveyances.

“Idaho Panhandle National Forest Improvement Act of 2004.”

2004, December 3

Public Law 108-436 (118 Stat. 2620)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange 3 specified but scattered parcels of national forest land in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest (Coeur d’Alene, Kaniksu, and St. Joe National Forests) and to use the proceeds to rehabilitate existing Forest Service facilities in the Silver Valley region of Idaho.

“Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004.”

2004, December 3 **Public Law 108-447, Section 349 (118 Stat. 3109)**

The boundaries of the Helena, Lolo, Deerlodge, and Beaverhead National Forests are modified as depicted on the maps available to the public at the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana and in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

Centennial of the Forest Service, 2005.

2005, February 7, 2005 **Proclamation 7865 (119 Stat. 3699)**

Presidential Bush proclaimed February 1, 2005 as the Centennial of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, calling upon the people of the United States “to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities in honor of the Forest Service’s contributions to our country.

“Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005.”

2005, August 2 **Public Law 109-54, Title V (119 Stat. 559)**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey an administrative site, facility or improvement at fair market value and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of a facility for the National Forest System and, where applicable, reasonable brokerage fees.

“Idaho Land Enhancement Act of 2006.”

2006, November 27 **Public Law 109-372 (120 Stat. 2645)**

Authorizes the exchange of lands between the state of Idaho and the federal government under the 2005 “Agreement to Initiate Boise Foothills – Northern Idaho Land Exchange” as modified. State to transfer 11,815 acres to the federal government while the state receives 605 acres of Bureau of Land Management land and 7,220 acres of the Idaho Panhandle and Clearwater National Forest land with provisions for appraisals and cash adjustments. Bureau of Land Management to transfer 2,110 acres to the Forest Service in Shoshone County, Idaho.

“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.”

2009, March 30 **Public Law 111-11 (123 Stat. 991)**

A landmark piece of public lands legislation that combined 159 separate bills considered by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the 110th and earlier Congresses. The law expanded the National Wilderness Preservation System by two million acres, conveyed and exchanged lands, added to the National Trails System and to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, designated 10 new National Heritage Areas, dealt with ocean exploration, domestic water rights, and included many other provisions. Section 5205 of the law (123 Stat. 158) designated the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail extending approximately 1,200 miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

IV. Mapping the National Forests of the Rocky Mountain Region

The maps produced for the federal forests of the northern Rocky Mountains reflect all the cartographic policies, standards, developments, and traditions as examined in the essay, *The Mapping of Our National Forests* found elsewhere on this web site. Even so, the Northern Region’s map making diverged in a few noteworthy respects from the cartographic record of other regions of the Forest Service. Where it diverged, the Northern Region imparted to many of its maps distinctive characteristics that distinguish them from all the other maps made by other regions of the Forest Service.

By 1899, the General Land Office had produced individual maps for all existing forest reserves in Montana and northern Idaho that later would be included within District One’s boundaries, including the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve which was administered for a time by District One. The U.S. Geological Survey, charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves in the Organic Act of 1897, mapped the proclaimed forest reserves of the northern Rocky Mountains in the volumes of its *Annual Report* and *Professional paper* series. The Geological Survey made thematic and general maps for the Bitter Root, Flathead, Lewis & Clarke, Priest River and the short-lived Absaroka Forest Reserve (1902-1903) between 1899 and 1903, however, there were no maps made by the Survey for the Gallatin Forest Reserves. Until the forest reserves of District One could be, borrowing a phrase of the time, “put under administration,” that is, a U.S. Forest Service District Office organized and staff recruited, mapping would be done from the Washington headquarters office. The decentralization theme, long a mark of the Forest Service, influenced the

cartographic priorities of each district office as did the map standards issued by the Washington D.C. headquarters office of the Forest Service.

A. Folios and administrative maps, the early years.

The disastrous fires of 1910 had a major influence on mapping decisions made in District One. Accurate topographic maps were seen as an absolute necessity to effectively fight future fires as well as to serve as base maps that could be used to carry important thematic information about the national forests. Shortly after the 1910 fires, Frank Edward Bonner, a recent graduate of the University of Montana was hired to be District One's Chief of Geography by William Greeley, the District Forester. Work then began on the construction of forest atlas folios for the newly established (1911) St. Joe and Selway National Forests. All sheets in each new atlas folio compiled by District One had topographic base maps and if topography did not exist for certain areas, District One engineering staff went into the field and surveyed the area. The task of making these new folios fell to Bonner and his team of cartographers, Charles Farmer, Frank Cool, James Yule, and Kenneth Swan who worked to add topography to the sheets of the new folios as well as to earlier editions issued between 1907 and 1910.

District One had 36 separate folios of the *Forest Atlas* in 28 titles issued between 1907 and 1927 in two distinct editions: those published from 1907 to 1910 and those published from 1910 to 1927. The first set numbering 21 folios can be seen as part of the uniform national set, sharing those characteristics common to all the other folios compiled for the National Forests by the U.S. Geological Survey from Washington. The second set of folios, totaling 16 issues, were compiled and printed according to the requirements of District One. The District made forest atlases for forests that had not had atlases compiled for them during the 1907 to 1910 period. These included atlases for the Bitterroot (1910 & 1911), Blackfoot (1918), Clearwater (1915), Flathead (1916), Kaniksu (1915 & 1927), in addition to the new St. Joe (1915 & 1919), Selway (1915) and Dakota (1912) National Forests. District One also compiled new folios for the Coeur d'Alene (1917), Jefferson (1912), Lewis & Clark (1916), Lolo (1927), Pend Oreille (1914) and Sioux (1917) National Forests. The need for new folio editions arose from the extensive changes in national forest boundaries in northern Idaho and along the Continental Divide. The sheets from the 1907-1910 uniform national set of forest folios were split up and reassembled according to the new forest boundaries, then revised and topography added to produce a new atlas edition.

The Northern District's folio work during the 1910 to 1927 period was unique. Simply stated, no other District continued the folio atlas series as designed by Gifford Pinchot in such a full and complete way as did the Northern District. The origins of District One's many single sheet topographic maps showing one entire national forest clearly originated from the sheets of the *Forest Atlas* folios produced by cartographers working in the district office in Missoula, Montana. District One cartographers took folio sheets made in Washington, DC during the years 1907-1910 and added topography and made new sheets. These sheets were then fitted together into one map, the Forest Service's Washington office reduced the scale of the map by photographic means and had the U.S. Geological Survey engrave and print them in three-colors at 1:126,720-scale.

These new folio atlas sheets with topography resembled the Geological Survey's topographic maps, in that they used brown for relief features (contours and hachures), blue for water features, and black for lettering and cultural features, such as roads, railroads, and buildings, with each sheet carrying a uniform scale of one mile to one inch. Northern District cartographers assembled individual atlas sheets for a given national forest, reduced the scale by half, and produced a remarkable series of single sheet topographic administrative maps covering an entire forest. More than half of the national forests in the Northern District had topographic administrative maps at 1:126,720-scale derived from topographic sheets made for the new folios. Thus the Northern Region developed an early tradition of including topography on administrative maps from the 1910s to the 1940s and had more topographic administrative maps than any other region. The California and North Pacific Regions challenged the topographic map record of the Northern Region with ambitious programs of their own, but these programs began much later in the 1930s.

The Northern Region shared with the North Pacific Region an early interest in producing small scale administrative maps of ranger districts, but only for the Deerlodge and Flathead National Forest (1939?) in Montana and the Coeur d'Alene National Forest (1940) in Idaho. Perhaps World War II interrupted a more ambitious ranger district mapping program. In 1955 new ranger district maps at large scales were produced for the Helena and again for the Deerlodge National Forests, while incomplete sets for the Gallatin and the Lolo National Forests were made in 1955 and 1961 respectively. Ranger District maps became an even more important part of the Northern Region's mapping efforts in the 1960s and early 1970s as a derivative map product of the new administrative mapping (see Table 1, page 29).

B. Forest Visitor Maps

As the 1920s began, the Northern District had nearly completed the task of compiling a 2-inch and 4-inch administrative map conforming to national standards for every forest it administered, but there was not as yet an effort begun to produce maps for the forest visitor. Outside of the 1912 recreation map for the Missoula region, no forest visitor maps were produced in the 1909-1919 period. To explain this lack of recreation maps one can point to the fact that there were no large population centers in the Northern District, little tourist demand during the decade, and to the district's top priority to produce accurate topographic maps for administration and fire protection. In 1920 the first of four "Quadrangle" tourist guide maps were issued (figure 9A). In 1924 two similar small-scale visitor's maps, one for the forests surrounding Glacier National Park and another covering the Clearwater, Idaho region were made available to the public. These small-scale, less detailed forest visitor maps, all printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office, were indigenous expressions of the Northern District reflecting its autonomy. These quadrangle maps were unique among other Forest Service forest visitor maps produced during this period.

With the ever-increasing numbers of standardized 4-mile or 1:253,440-scale administrative maps being issued by the Northern District as well as all other regions of the Forest Service, suitable base maps were now available to serve the tourist. In the later part of the 1920s, folding maps for the forest visitor were being produced by the Northern District with the 4-mile map as their base (see figures 9B and 10A). These were printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The first standardized forest visitor map issued by the Northern District was the 1925 Coeur d'Alene National Forest followed by a similar map of the Absaroka National Forest in Montana the same year. Twenty-two more forest visitor maps for Northern Region national forests followed between 1926 and 1941. These covered all national forest areas in the Northern Region except for the Beartooth and Sioux Divisions of the Custer National Forest, the western half of the Beaverhead National Forest, the Jefferson National Forest (now Lewis & Clark), and parts of the Kootenai National Forest. Four national forests located near population centers in Montana, the Deerlodge, Helena, Gallatin, and Lolo, issued two editions. Apart from modernizing the title panel a few years before World War II (figure 10B), the folded forest visitor maps issued by most regions of the Forest Service during this period were standardized in text and appearance and generally issued at a scale of 1:253,440.

While never as ambitious as other regions in producing special area or recreation mapping in the decade of the 1930s, the Northern Region still made a few sketch maps purely for outdoor enthusiasts. These special area maps were made for popular recreation destinations such as the Priest Lake, Beartooth, Deerlodge, and Flathead recreation areas. Only a few maps of primitive areas were made in the pre-war era by the Northern Region, but noteworthy examples include the 1936 map of the Anaconda-Pintlar Primitive Area, the 1936 map of the three primitive areas that, in 1940, were merged into the one Bob Marshall Wilderness, and the 1937 map of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Idaho and Montana.

C. Post-War Mapping

Like other Forest Service regions after the war, the Northern Region faced the need to produce newer more accurate maps while having to contend with a shortage of funding for aerial photography acquisition. A solution to the problem was met by partially revising and reproducing decades old administrative maps to serve until new more accurate maps based on aerial photography could be produced. Many of these hastily revised maps remained as blue line or ozalid prints, but if printed, the emergency maps were given the lowest possible accuracy rating of "Class EE" or accuracy unknown. More importantly and again an expression of regional autonomy, Region One launched a series of maps at a scale of 8 miles to the inch (1:506,880) most often in both a flat administrative edition and a folded forest visitor edition with text on the verso. The Lolo National Forest has the distinction of having the first map and the last map produced in this series; flat administrative map editions issued in 1949 and 1961 respectively. Not every forest had both an administrative and a forest visitor edition issued simultaneously, but seen over the entire period, all forests, except the Beaverhead, had published an example of each edition. Also published was a map of all the national forests in Region One in both a flat and folded edition in 1951. The folded edition was uniform in appearance to the region's forest visitor maps (see figures 11A and 11B). National forest lands were shown on the 8-inch maps in green, water features in blue and cultural features (towns, roads, railroads, boundary lines, etc.) in black, but carried no accuracy rating. Besides the green forest land, the most prominent feature on these 8-mile maps was the public land grid. Typescript text and black and white photographs appeared on the back of the forest visitor maps. They were printed by a local printer in Missoula, Montana and so, did not enter the nation-wide distribution system as part of the depository library system. Because they were also issued in an administrative edition, they might have been kept out of the depository library distribution system as being considered internal operating publications, not subject to the federal depository laws affecting government publications.

The 8-inch maps were soon to be replaced by Class A Forest Series administrative maps at 1:126,720-scale of individual forests beginning in 1958 with the Kootenai National Forest and by a new series of forest visitor maps. Using these Class A maps, the Northern Region was able to produce ranger district maps for each forest as the table below shows.

CLASS A MAP PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN REGION

National Forest/Sheet Name	Date First Class A Map Published	Date New Map Issued (up to 1975)	Date Ranger District Maps Produced From Admin. Map
Beaverhead East Half	1961	1970	1963 & 1971
Beaverhead West Half	1962	1970	1963 & 1971
Bitterroot	1964	1972	1964 & 1967
Clearwater	1963	1971	1964 & 1972
Coeur d'Alene	1964	1972	1966
Custer, Ashland Division	1966	None	None
Custer, Beartooth Division	1964	None	None
Custer, Sioux Division	1967	None	None
Deerlodge	1967	None	1968
Flathead North Half	1965	1970	1966 & 1971
Flathead South Half	1965	1970	1966 & 1971
Flathead*	1975	-----	None
Gallatin East Half	1962	1970	1964 & 1971
Gallatin West Half	1961	1970	1964 & 1971
Helena	1967	None	1969
Idaho Panhandle	1974	None	None
Kaniksu East Half	1964	None	1967
Kaniksu West Half	1966	None	1967
Kaniksu*	1974	-----	None
Kootenai	1958	1967	1868
Lewis & Clark, Jefferson Div.	1966	None	1967
Lewis & Clark, Rocky Mtn. Div.	1965	None	1966
Lolo East Half	1966	None	1967
Lolo West Half	1965	None	1967
Lolo*	1975	-----	None
Nezperce East Half	1963	None	1964
Nezperce West Half	1963	None	1964
Nezperce	1971	None	1972
St. Joe	1966	None	1968
St. Joe*	1972	None	1974

*National Forest shown on one sheet or 2 maps on sheet back to back.

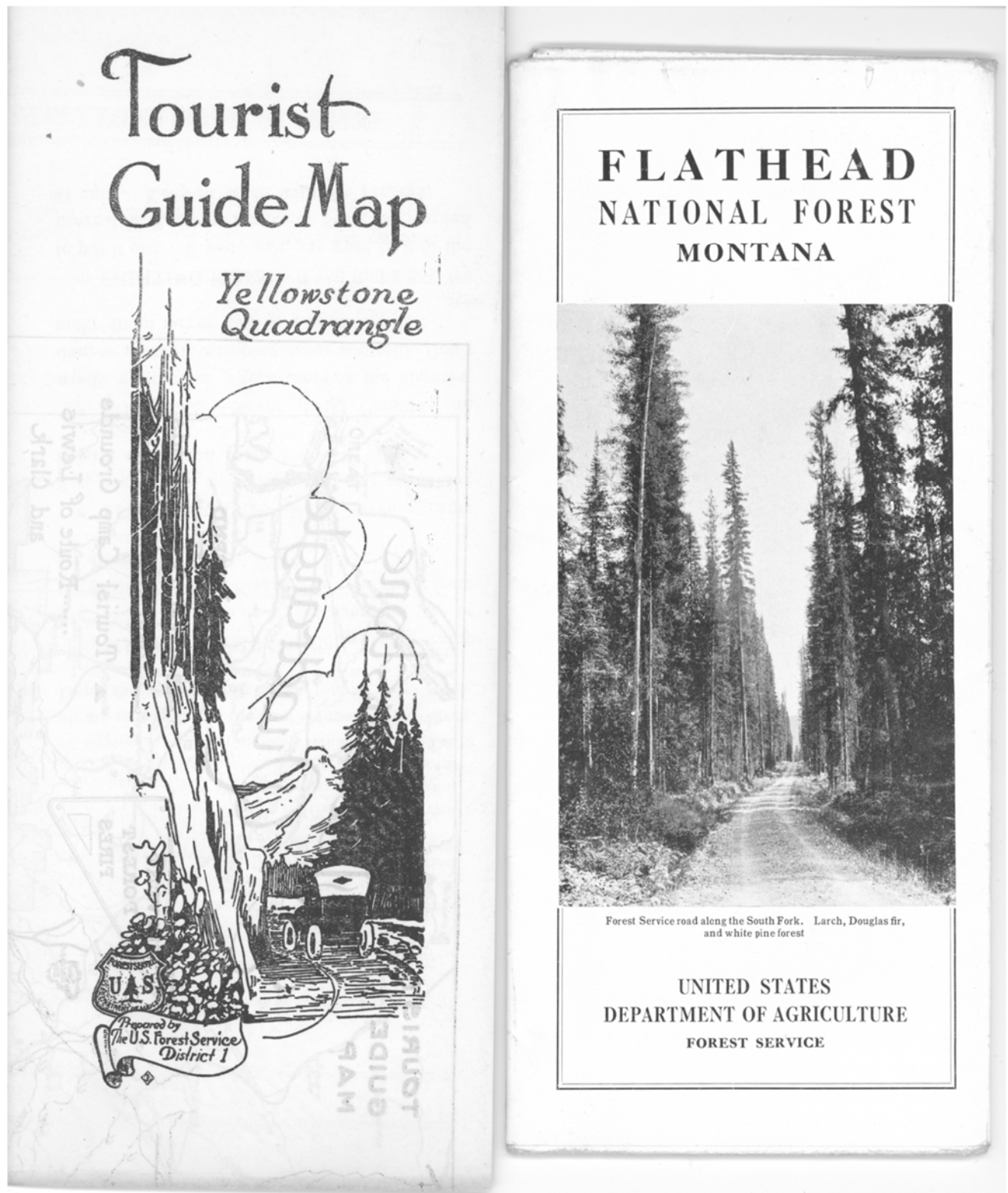
Table 1: Region One 1:126,720-scale Class A (Forest Series) Administrative Map Production to 1975.

Class A administrative maps in the Forest Series were made for the National Grasslands as well, but none had ranger district maps made after publication. These were the Sheyenne National Grassland (1968), the Grand River National Grassland (1969) and the Little Missouri National Grassland (1974).

Until 1963, forest visitor maps had been prepared using the most current administrative map. As large Class A forest administrative maps in the Forest Series were issued, the Northern Region in the early 1960s began making another series of forest visitor maps completely disconnected from administrative maps (see figures 12A and 12B). Early issues in this new series of forest visitor maps had one-color cover photographs and later issues had color, a departure from the earlier 8-mile maps cover panels with minimal text and graphics (figure 11B). Unfolded, the national forest map was presented in full color with scales from between 1:253,440 to 1:350,000, and included lists of campgrounds, Forest Service administrative offices, and other information important to the forest visitor. Text and graphics were added to the back of the map. This series, produced from 1963 to 1973, represented a great improvement over the 8-inch maps of the previous decade, but carried low accuracy ratings of "C" and below all the way to "Class Unknown." The forest visitor map and the administrative map formats were once again united, when in 1972, the first forest visitor map issued with the Class A Forest Series map as its base was printed for the Bitterroot and for the Coeur d'Alene National Forests. Others,

like the 1975 forest visitor map issued for the Flathead National Forest, followed. These new detailed and accurate Class A maps lacked a distinctive panel title, illustrations, and descriptive text, but included lists of campgrounds and were folded to measure 8.5" x 12". The familiar folded forest visitor map with a panel title, panel illustration, and descriptive text returned in the 1980s and would keep their Class A accuracy rating. After 1972, administrative maps and forest visitor maps were once again united in scale, format and accuracy.

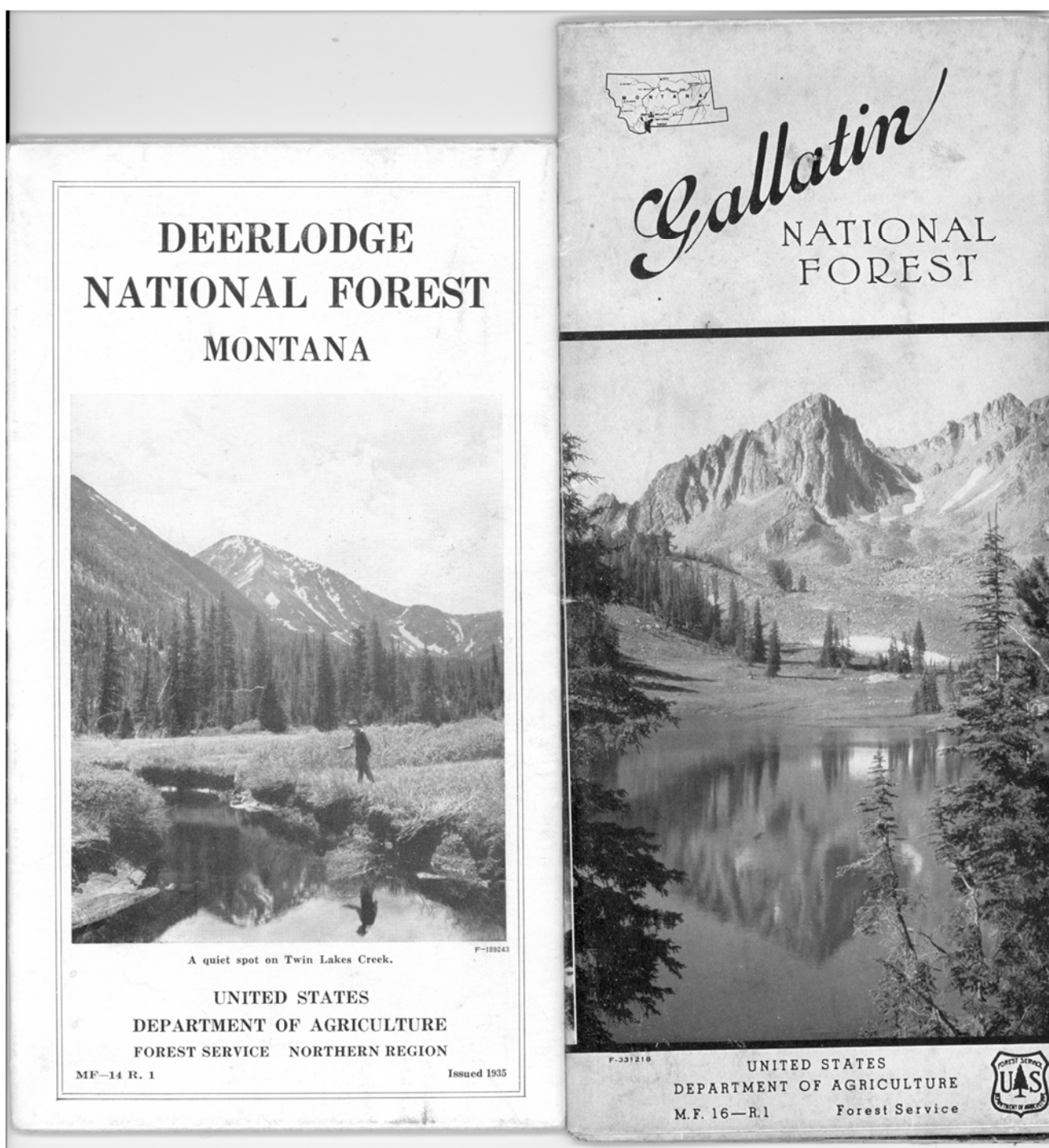
The Northern Region produced more special area maps during this period. A few wilderness maps were made at about the same time in the same style as ranger district maps. A Gates of the Mountains Wilderness map was printed in 1968 and has the same appearance of the ranger district maps produced for the Helena National Forest in 1969. Others were produced in full color. The Northern Region cooperated with both the Montana and Idaho Fish and Game Departments in the production of sportsman's maps for five popular hunting and fishing areas in the states, such as the upper Bitterroot and Madison Valley areas in Montana and the Moose Creek area in Idaho. Every effort has been made to list as many of these special maps as possible when uncovered in libraries, archives, and in databases, but with limited quantities and limited distribution, they are difficult to find. These are listed in Part X "Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping" and indicates the wide variety of special maps made for areas in the Northern Region, from the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area on the Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests to the Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area on the Gallatin.



A

B

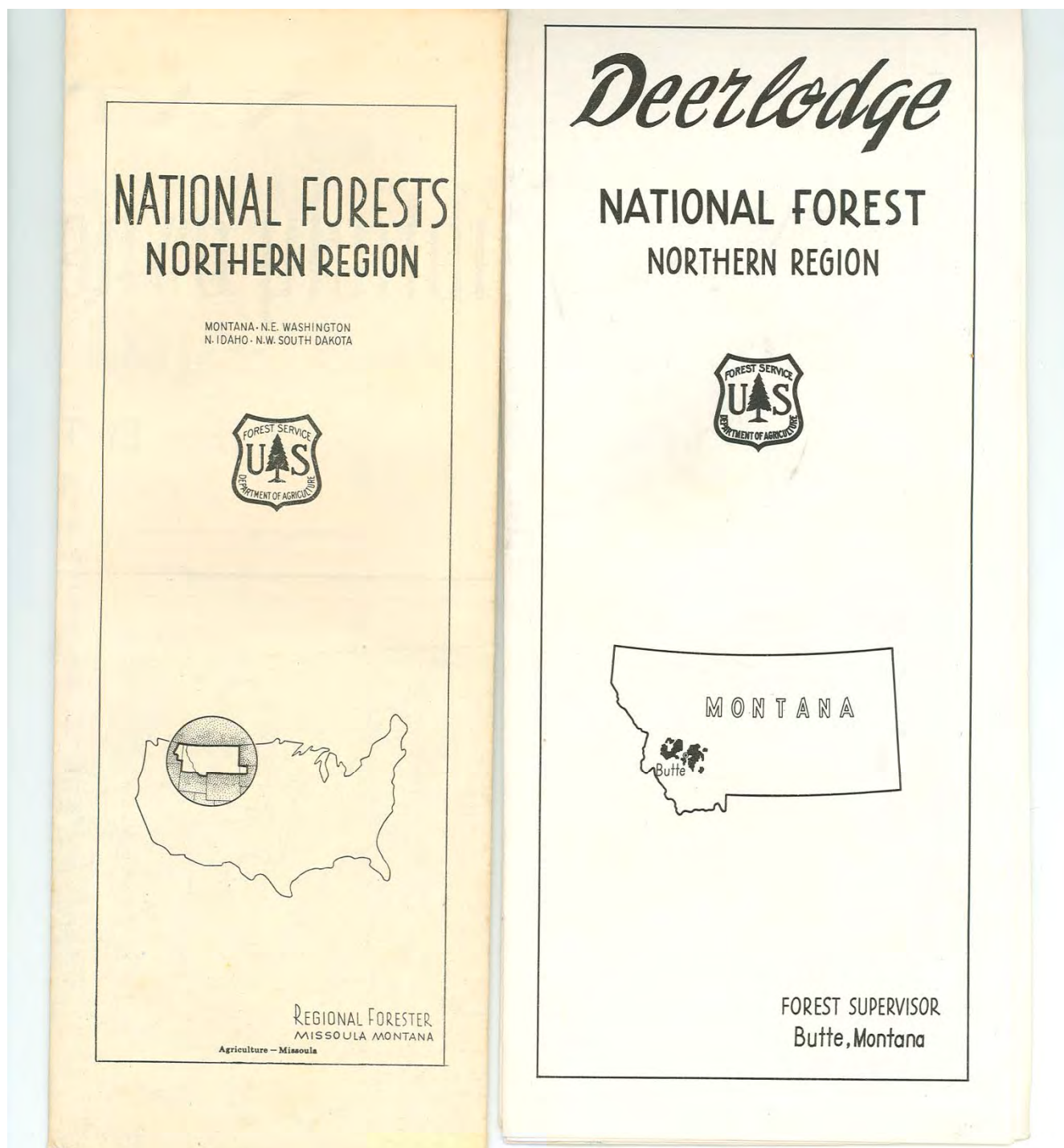
Figure 9: Pictured above are the front covers of two early forest visitor's maps made by the Northern District. On the left, one of the four "Quadrangle" maps produced by the Northern District for forest visitors covering parts of western Montana and northern Idaho (1922) and on the right, one of the first folded forest visitor map for the Flathead National Forest issued in 1927. The Flathead map fit a standard forest visitor map format used by all national forests at this time.



A

B

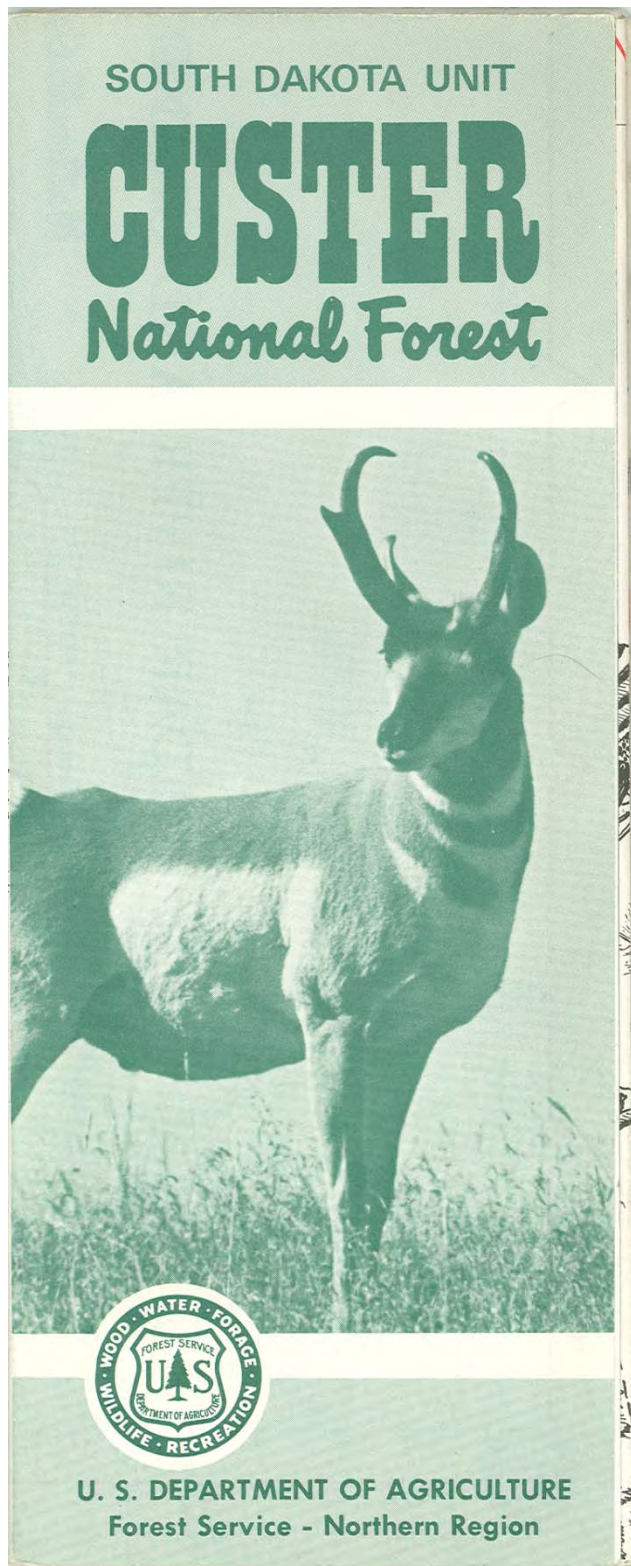
Figure 10: Forest visitor's maps produced from the 1930s to the beginning of World War II at 1:253,440-scale showing the transition between two distinct types of forest visitor maps: 1935 Deerlodge National Forest and 1940 Gallatin National Forest.



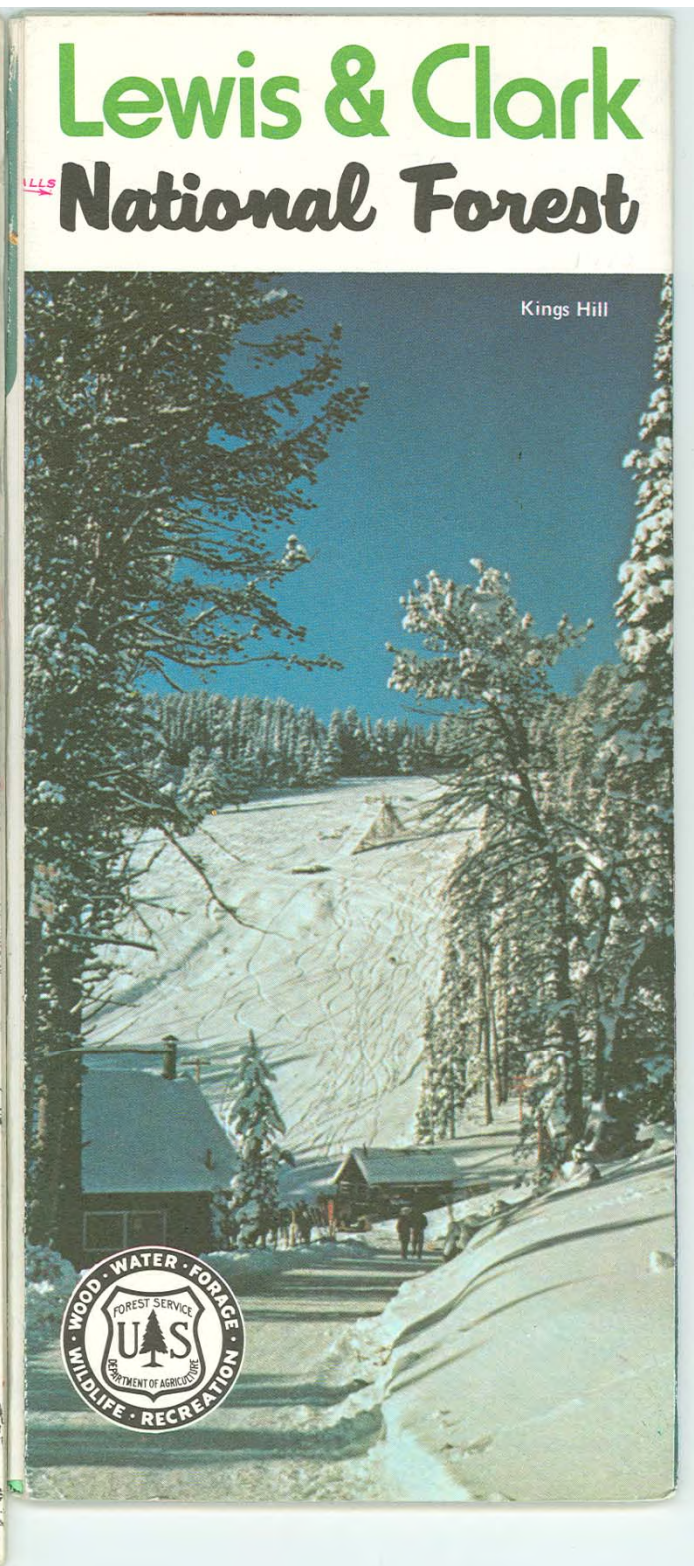
A

B

Figure 11: Examples of map covers of forest visitor maps produced by the Northern Region beginning in 1951 and ending in 1961. The regional map is dated 1951 and carries a scale of 1:2,534,400 or about 40 miles to the inch. Individual forest maps, like the 1955 map of the Deerlodge National Forest shown above, had a scale of 8 miles to the inch or 1:506,880 and for almost all national forests in Region 1 had a flat administrative map equivalent without text, issued the same year.



A



B

Figure 12: Moving away from the 1:506,880-scale 8-inch forest visitor maps issued from 1951 to 1961, the Northern Region issued maps at larger, intermediate scales from 1962 to 1973, as in the 1964 Custer (A) and the 1970 Lewis and Clark (B), after which time, forest visitor maps began being issued at the same scale as Class A administrative maps, 1: 126,720, but lacked cover illustrations. Cover illustrations returned to the folded forest visitor maps in the 1980s.

Taken as a whole, the mapping record of the Northern Region presents both an impression of following its own unique cartographic path and, at the same time, indisputably conforming to standard practices and policies of its parent bureau without conflict or contradiction. This can be explained by the decentralized administrative tradition of the Forest Service.

D. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers

1. Scope and Arrangement.

The cartobibliography appearing after the administrative history of each national forest in the Regional chapters includes forest mapping published by the federal government from 1891 until about 1975. The ending date was chosen for two reasons. First, the Government Printing Office adopted the MARC (MACHine Readable Cataloging) record format, a standard descriptive cataloging format, early in 1976 and began to catalog Forest Service maps directly into the OCLC national bibliographic utility. The Library of Congress created the MARC format for books, maps, and other non-book formats. These MARC cataloging records were published directly into the Government Printing Office's Monthly Catalog of Government Publications. With common descriptive rules for maps, libraries too, began in earnest to contribute their own map records, both current and historical, to the national database along with the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office. Because more is known about Forest Service maps after these developments of the mid-1970s, both those printed by the Government Printing Office and those printed locally, there is less of a need to list here what has already been gathered together in the national bibliographic database. Second, the Forest Service in and around 1975 began to bring its forest visitor's maps into conformity with its administrative maps, the majority of which were published at a scale of 1:126,720 or 2 miles to the inch with a high accuracy rating of "Class A." Slowly over the years, maps issued for the public ceased to have that local look and feel, characteristic of the Forest Service Region in which they were produced. The only difference between the administrative map and the forest visitor map from the mid-1970s onward was that most maps made for the public included descriptive text, photographs, and was folded.

Some types of maps will not appear in the cartobibliography. Only published maps and maps that have been personally examined or found on WorldCat (OCLC's internet catalog) are to be found in the listing. The map holdings of the National Agriculture Library, Library of Congress, National Archives, as well as academic libraries have been the main source of map citations. There are several categories of maps that are not found here: manuscript maps, drawings, cadastral maps, published maps with manuscript annotations, all being unique and not commonly held, are left off as are most every Forest Service thematic maps, maps made to illustrate environmental impact statements and forest management plans, and commercial reformatting of Forest Service maps. Fire control maps issued annually for the forests of Southern California are noted when these also served as forest visitor maps. Internal engineering maps and drawings made for forest improvements such as roads, trails, telephone systems, and fire protection facilities as well as timber sale maps are not included here. As a general rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions.

Every effort has been made to include as many significant regionally produced special area maps, such as recreation areas, trails, driving tours, and the like, as was possible. Yet due to their numbers, singularity, and ephemeral nature, this type of map was difficult to identify and gather. Other maps for wilderness areas and national grasslands were widely distributed. These are included here in separate sections. Before World War II, when the Forest Service produced a new administrative map, the agency usually issued the map at two scales, 1:253,440-scale and 1:126,720-scale or a 4-inch map and a 2-inch map. There were occasions when the Forest Service issued a "suite" of maps, that is, a set of administrative maps at both 1:126,720 scale and at 1:253,440-scale accompanied by a Forest Visitor folded map all issued in the same year. The 1931 maps covering the Nezperce National Forest are an example of this rare coincidence. As appealing as this symmetry is, however, one cannot assume that the presence of one edition means the existence of the others. For instance, for the Absaroka National Forest administrative maps at 1:253,440-scale were issued in 1919 and 1925, yet complimentary administrative maps at 1:126,720-scale for these two years could not be located in any research institution or found cataloged in any bibliographic database. This is in contrast to the two administrative maps with these two scales issued simultaneously for the Absaroka National Forest in 1930, 1933, and 1937. 2-inch maps for 1919 and 1925 have not been seen nor have they appeared in any database so therefore, they do not appear in this map listing, although they may be discovered later.

Due to the unique mapping characteristics found in each region of the Forest Service, the cartobibliography for each regional chapter is arranged in a slightly different way. This is especially true for the early maps of the Forest Reserves produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. But in general, the first maps to be listed are those showing the whole region and then by smaller areas in the region not identified with a particular national forest. Next to be listed are General Land

Office state maps included in whole or in part of the particular region followed by the largest segment of the map listing, the maps of individual forest reserves and national forests. Ahead of each map listing are a few paragraphs on each forest and an administrative history in chronological order by event. The cartobibliography for each forest reserve and national forest concludes with a separate listing of special mapping: wilderness areas, national grasslands, and miscellaneous areas. Finally, indexes to the names of the cartographers that appeared on maps differentiated by federal agency and a bibliography of sources used in the compilation of this work concludes each regional chapter.

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. In order to preserve this chronological arrangement and, at the same time, maintain a strong link between a national forest's administrative history and its maps, under each forest the first maps to be listed are those that accompany Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders. Most every proclamation diagram are found reproduced in the pages of the United States Statutes at Large and these are noted with an * in the administrative history itself. But the proclamation diagrams described in citations are those printed separately and not the smaller page-sized diagrams found in the volumes of the U.S. Statutes at Large. Executive order maps were only issued separately and most do not include maps. After the proclamation and executive order maps come any General Land Office maps produced for the forest reserve, then Geological Survey mapping, Forest Atlas citations, and finally U.S. Forest Service mapping up to 1975.

The order of map entries within each agency category is first by date. If two or more maps have the same date, then by scale, the larger scale map listed first. If two or more maps have the same date and scale, then by map type in this order: administrative, topographic, forest visitor or recreation map. Maps of a forest's ranger districts will always follow an administrative map of the entire forest if both map types have the same date. Information enclosed with brackets is information derived from a source other than the map itself or if accompanied by a "?" it is the author's best estimate.

2. Use.

Since many of these early forest reserves were later broken up into smaller national forests and renamed, it is important for a researcher to note that if they are examining the modern day Kaniksu National Forest, for instance, the first entry in the administrative history for the Kaniksu notes that the forest was established from lands of the Priest River National Forest. At that point, our user should examine the map listings for the Priest River Forest Reserve and National Forest 1897-1908 to discover additional mapping resources, such as the U.S. Geological Survey mapping for areas now embraced by the Kaniksu National Forest. Similarly, in reviewing the administrative history and mapping of early forest reserves, note the last entry in each that specifies how that early national forest was divided. Then follow up by surveying these newer national forests for maps covering the area of interest. Cross references are provided, but users should rely on the administrative histories to take them back and forth in time to other areas in this work to gain the complete record of any given national forest or specific land area.

3. Sample Map Entry (see Figure 13, 14, and 15 below).

- 1) **Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1927.** (Forest Visitor's map)
- 2) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised 1922; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, 1922; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
- 3) 1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°35' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 58 cm. folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
- 4) Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
- 5) Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Forest Service road along the South Fork. Larch, Douglas Fir, and White Pine forest" and an uncaptioned photograph credited to Asahel Curtis of twin mountain peaks. Title panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927."
- 6) Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 392 (August 1927), page 75.
- 7) Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
- 8) OCLC: (in this map's case, none available)

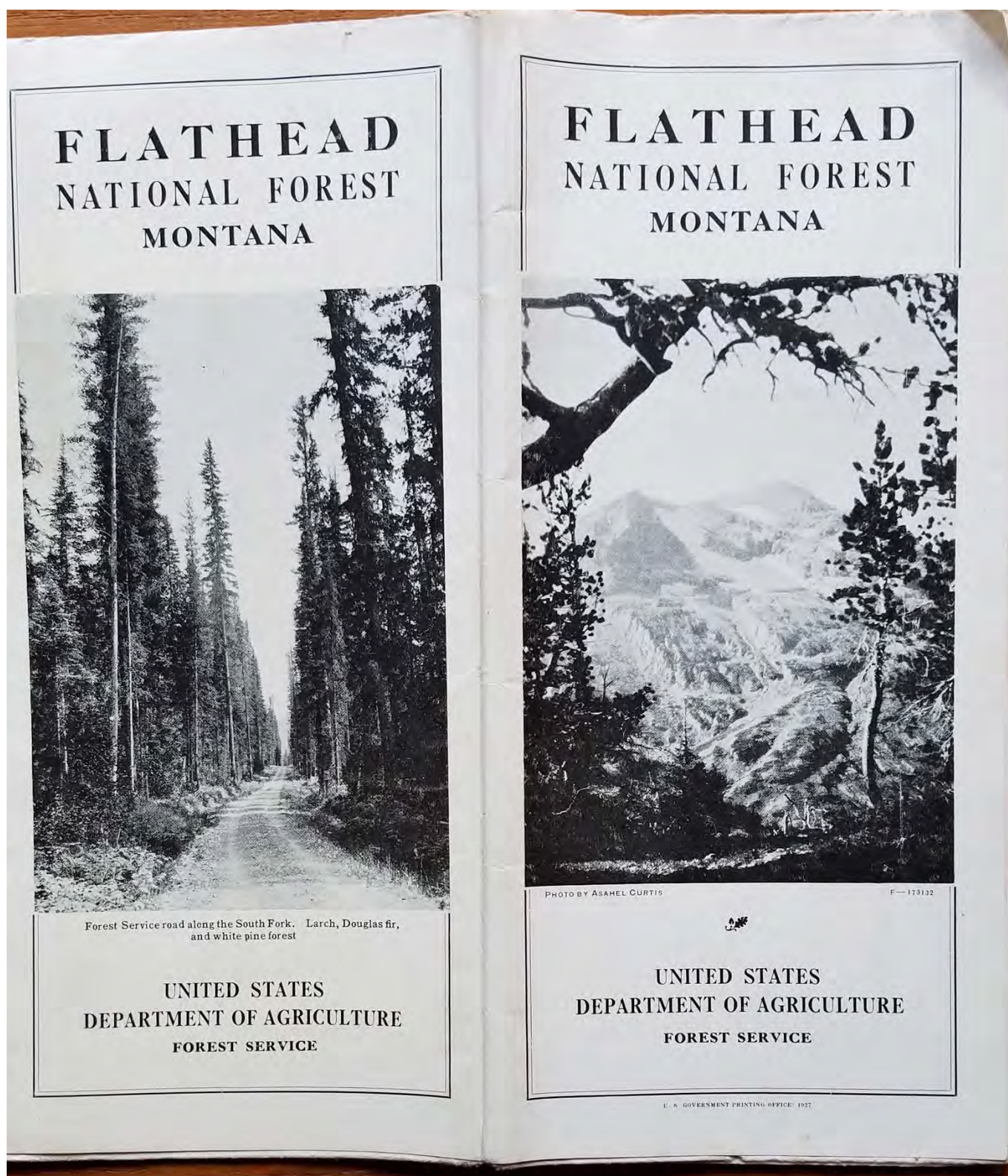


Figure 13: Front and back illustrated panels for the 1927 forest visitors' map for the Flathead National Forest, Montana as described in the sample citation.

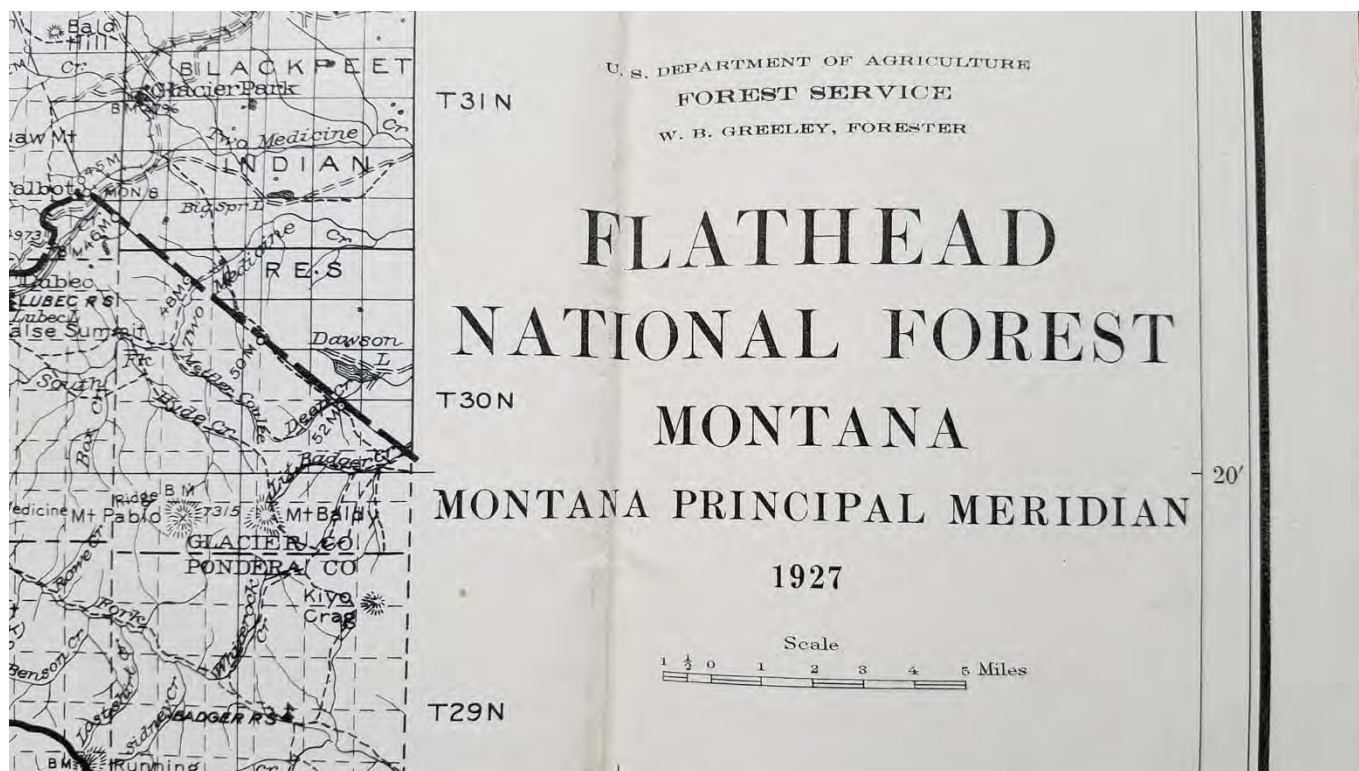


Figure 14: Unfolded map showing title block, upper right corner, for the 1927 Flathead National Forest, Montana.

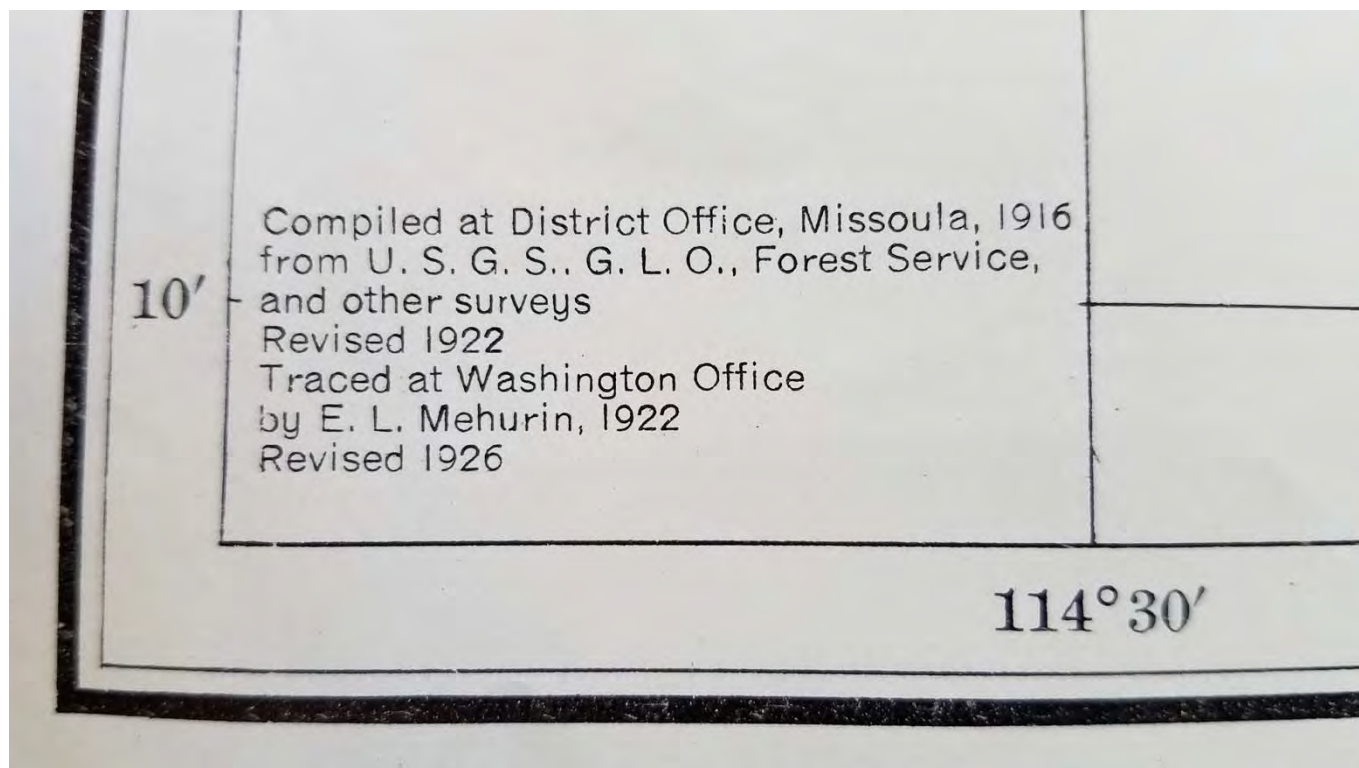


Figure 15: Compilation statement from the lower left corner of the unfolded 1927 Flathead National Forest map. The statement, "Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey" appears in the lower right corner outside the neat line.

Explanation:

First line, title information:

Title of the map as it appears open and flat. (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

Second line, statement of responsibility:

Agency and/or author information as it appears on the map. Revisions if any. Printing information if available on the map. Reprinting information if any.

Third line, mathematical data:

Date, [Date not verified], scale, geographic coordinates only if printed on the map, Public land grid shown or not shown, color or black & white, physical dimensions, height by width in centimeters, and if folded, dimensions folded, how relief is depicted or not (if a topographic map, the contour interval is provided).

Fourth line, descriptive information found on the main map:

Explanation of color or colors, boundaries, transportation, cultural features such as towns and structures, physical features. Also includes special attributes of the map such as map class, principal meridian, index, special areas shown, and other information.

Fifth line, descriptive information found on the verso and folded title panel of the map, if necessary:

Existence of text or photographs or other characteristics such as location maps, etc. Panel title information. Panel illustration. Other important information found on the folded title panel such as date and printing information.

Sixth line, map reference:

Whenever a specific reference is found in an index or annual report of another agency for an individual map or Forest Atlas, it is provided here as are Monthly Catalog citations.

Seventh line, holding information:

Listing of institutions holding this map in its collections. NA= National Archives; NAL = National Agricultural Library; LC = Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; University and public libraries are spelled out. If held by more than 10 Libraries, the map is considered commonly held, and only the holdings of the Library of Congress, National Archives, or National Agricultural Library are indicated.

Eighth line, national cataloging information:

OCLC catalog number when available. Libraries will sometimes catalog a forest visitor map as a book and not a map. Where possible, both cataloging formats (book and/or map) represented by OCLC catalog numbers are provided as well as relevant holdings information. If no OCLC cataloging is available, then there will be no OCLC reference.

4. Cartographers.

Over 300 individual cartographer's and draftsmen's names have been identified on forest mapping from the 1890s until the early 1960s when the practice of including cartographer's names in the map's credit lines ceased. This includes General Land Office and Geological Survey cartographic staff, cartographers both in the Washington Office and those in all regional offices of the Forest Service. The practice of naming cartographers on the maps came to an end earlier in some regions, notably the Pacific Northwest Region that stopped including names by the mid-1940s. The Northern Region ceased the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing map work in 1961.

It was customary for engineering staff, not just in the Forest Service but also in many other federal agencies to identify themselves with initial letters of their first and middle names and then with their full last names. In some cases, names of cartographers were expressed entirely with initials. Even the veteran Forest Service engineer who served as Chief of the Engineering Division from 1920 to 1947, Theodore W. Norcross, expressed his name as T.W. Norcross on all Forest Service publications, directories, and maps. One will never see his first name on any of his work. Importantly, this custom not only disguised the identity of the cartographer, the custom also hid the identity of women cartographers. The work of women cartographers of the Forest Service has been revealed by this examination of Forest Service mapping. Early Forest Service staff directories issued by the agency itself did not reach down to fully list the rank and file and so are of limited use in identifying its cartographers up to about 1940. After this date most all Forest Service staff came to be listed. Even so, initials continued to be used in place of full first and middle names.

To obtain the most complete name possible for the index of cartographers, city directories for Washington, DC and for all the cities where regional offices are located were consulted. City directories for Philadelphia including its suburb of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, the headquarters of the Eastern Region, were not issued after 1935, but Forest Service staff directories were useful in determining which Eastern Region cartographers moved from Washington, DC to Philadelphia when the Eastern Region's headquarters left the nation's capital in 1941. Far too many names could not be located, but most have been identified, some with interesting stories as the city directories often included the person's occupation or employer. Typical are the results from the Northern Region. Of the 64 Forest Service cartographers identified on Region One maps, only 10, or 6.4%, remain known only by their initials or last names. Three of these 10 unknowns all appeared on one map of a special area and no others, perhaps indicating that this map was obtained from a contractor outside of Washington, DC, Missoula, Montana, and other cities where regional offices were located.

Many women cartographers were identified system-wide including two who had changed their last names due to marriage. Most cartographers were locally hired and only a handful of cartographers moved from one regional office to another. Each regional chapter in this reference work will include an index of cartographer's names, the form(s) of the name found on Forest Service maps, a listing of the maps that carry their name in the credits, and a short sketch of their careers if revealed by their entries in the city directories. Also listed are the names of the cartographic staff of the U.S. Geological Survey and the General Land Office who made important maps of the national forests. A complete listing of U.S. Forest Service cartographers can be found in the "Union Lists" section of this reference work. The list is not an attempt to be a comprehensive directory or biography of all Forest Service or other agency cartographic or engineering personnel. Only those names that appear on maps are included.

V. Maps of the Region

A. Region as a whole.

National Forests. (Administrative map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, District No. 1, W.B. Greeley, District Forester; compiled from official Land Office and forest maps under the direction of F. E. Bonner, Chief of Geography, District No. 1, March, 1911. 1911. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 89 x 113 cm.

The national forests of Region One are shown on this blue line print, along with international, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries. Also shows stage routes, railroads, cities and towns, and major rivers and lakes. Includes Yellowstone National Park. Map has paste-on note: "This map was received in this Office [Atlas Office] Feb. 14, 1917 without caption."

Holdings: NA

National Forests, District 1. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by the Office of Geography, June 1911. 1911. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W117°30' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 92 cm. Relief not indicated.

The national forests of Region One are shown in three shades of green; national parks and military reservations are shown in orange; Indian Reservations are shown in yellow. Also shows District and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters of the Forest Service; other towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes three insets showing the Marquette, the Michigan, the Minnesota, and the Superior National Forests, all included in District (Region) One in 1911. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Region 1; LC (scanned color copy)
OCLC: 21844831

National Forests, District 1. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by the Office of Geography, March 1913. 1913. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W117°30' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 90 cm. Relief not indicated.

The national forests of Region One are shown in three shades of green; national parks and military reservations are shown in orange; Indian Reservations are shown in yellow. Also shows District and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters of the Forest Service; other towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Reference: *34th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1912/1913), page 167.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society, Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee;
Region 1; LC (scanned color copy)
OCLC: 21839807

National Forests, District 1, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,800. W117°30' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 40 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forests of Region 1 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent regions shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national park, national monuments, military reservations, Indian

Reservation, county names, Regional and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads.

Reference: *40th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1918/1919), page 168.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003784

National Forests, District 1, Showing Main Highways, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,800. W117°30' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 40 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forests of District 1 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent regions shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national park, national monuments, military reservations, Indian

Reservation, county names, Regional and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue; main highways shown in red. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads.

Reference: *40th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1918/1919), page 168.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC

OCLC: 742003788

National Forests, District 1, 1923. (Administrative maps)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Montana, by S. T. Simons and F.J. Cool, 1922; traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1922; Forest boundaries corrected March 1, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,200. W117°30' -- W103°00'/N49°00' -- N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white and color editions. 48 x 90 cm. Relief not shown.

Issued in three editions:

- 1) Black & white showing outlines of the national forests, Indian Reservations, and national parks as well as state and international boundaries, major cities, railroads, lakes, and drainage.
- 2) Color edition showing the national forests of District 1 in three shades of green, Indian Reservations in yellow, and national parks in brown on a base map as described in no. 1 above.
- 3) Color edition showing the national forests of District 1 in three shades of green, Indian Reservations in yellow, and national parks in brown along with main and proposed roads in orange and county boundaries and names in brown on a base map as described in no. 1 above.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA has #1 and #3; LC has #2 and #3; Region 1 & NAL – have all three.

OCLC: 41590989

National Forest Road Map, Forests in District One within Montana & North Idaho. (Forest Visitor's map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. [1925]. No scale given. No geographic coordinates. No public land survey grid. Black & white. 44 x 53 cm., folded to 19 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows major highways in the Northern District [Region] along with national forests and national parks. Map constructed before the introduction of the national highway numbering system so named highways, "The Theodore Roosevelt International Highway," the "Yellowstone Trail," and the "National Parks Highway" identified with blazes or symbols. Also shows route of the Lolo Trail, the route of Lewis & Clark 1805-1806, the Continental Divide, towns and settlements, mileage between points, Forest Service administrative locations, lakes and rivers.

15 panels of text, listing of National Forests in District One, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Roads and National Forests in Montana and North Idaho*. Panel illustration: Uncaptioned, [photograph of vintage automobile on lakeside road.]. Panel 13 has, "Government Printing Office."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 371 (November 1925), page 256.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA
OCLC: 39833781

Roads and National Forests in Montana and Northern Idaho. (Forest Visitor's map)

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region. U.S. Government Printing Office : 1930.
1930. Scale: ca. 1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 69 cm.,
folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and national forest names shown in green. Also shows three classes of roads, Forest Service ranger stations, forest names, and the route of Lewis and Clark, 1805-1806. Map shows only USFS, Region 1 – Northern Region. 22 panels of descriptive text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "A road through the forest."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 434 (February 1931), page 599.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley, Biosciences; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 27560511

National Forests Region 1, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by T.S. [sic. S.T.] Simons and F. J. Cool, 1922; traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1922; revised 1923 [i.e. 1932]. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale: ca. 1:760,320. W117°00'—W103°00'/N49°00'—N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 150 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, international, state, and county boundaries, Regional and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, county seats, other towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest boundaries corrected to Nov. 1, 1932." Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 228145616

National Forests Region 1. (Administrative maps)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by T.S. [sic. S.T.] Simons and F. J. Cool, 1922; traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1922; revised 1932; forest boundaries corrected to Nov. 1, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey

1932. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,200. W117°30' -- W102°40'/N49°00' -- N44°00'. Color. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white and color editions. 48 x 90 cm. Relief not indicated.

Issued in three editions:

- 1) Black & white showing outlines of the national forests, Indian Reservations, and national parks as well as state and international boundaries, major cities, railroads, lakes, and drainage.
- 2) Color edition showing the national forests of Region 1 in three shades of green, Indian Reservations in yellow, and national parks in gray on a base map as described in no. 1 above.
- 3) Color edition showing the national forests of Region 1 in three shades of green, Indian Reservations in yellow, and national parks in gray along with main and proposed roads in orange and county boundaries and names in brown on a base map as described in no. 1 above.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; Region 1; NA has #2 and #3

OCLC: 21859848

National Forests Region 1, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by R. Etta Brechbill, 1936. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale: ca. 1:760,320. W118°30'—W103°00'/N49°00'—N44°00'. Color. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 157 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Water features in blue. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, international, state, and county boundaries, Regional and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, county seats, district ranger stations, other towns and settlements, and railroads. "Forest boundaries corrected to July 1, 1936." Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; in Washington and Oregon, the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: LC; NA

National Forests Region 1, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, by R. Etta Brechbill, 1936. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,200. W118°30'—W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 50 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows District, Forest Supervisor's, and Ranger District Headquarters of the Forest Service, county seats, other towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest boundaries corrected to July 1, 1936." Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; in Oregon it is based on the Willamette Meridian.

Issued in three editions:

- 1) Color edition with water features in blue. Otherwise, black & white showing outlines of the national forests, Indian Reservations, and national parks as well as state and international boundaries, major cities, railroads.
- 2) Color edition showing the national forests of Region 1 in three shades of green, adjacent national forests in other regions shown in light green; Indian Reservations in yellow, national parks in purple; water features in blue on a base map as described in no. 1 above.
- 3) Color edition showing the national forests of Region 1 in three shades of green; adjacent national forests in other regions shown in light green; Indian Reservations in yellow; national parks in purple; main, lateral, and proposed roads in red; county boundaries and names in brown; water features in blue on a base map as described in no. 1 above.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; NA has # 2; LC has #3; Region 1 has all three

OCLC: 41591021

National Forests Region 1. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 4.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by E.V. Wagner, 1937.

[1937] Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Dark green on white. 23 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

In various shades of green, shows and names the national forests in Region One along with primitive areas, district ranger stations and Forest Supervisors Headquarters. Also shows national park, international, and state boundaries, cities and towns, major highways and rivers. Includes insets of the Ashland Division and the Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest in southeastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota. Recreational resources, such as "Wilderness Trails" and "Miles of Fishing Streams" surround the map.

On verso: Photographs depicting National Forest scenes and recreational resources, captions such as "See the wild life."

Panel title: *Enjoy Your National Forests.* Map could have been originally folded to 11 x 8 cm. or simply issued flat.

Holdings: LC

Winter Sports in the Northern Region National Forests. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)

Issued by Region One, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1939-1940.

1939. 2 leaves, 14 pages. Booklet 27 x 21 cm. Descriptive text (mimeographed) with map, Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of a skier on the slope.

Holdings: Montana State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; NA

OCLC (Book): 41764010

----- **Winter Sports Areas, Northern National Forest Region, Montana, Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington.** (Forest Visitor's map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region; traced by E.V. Wagner, 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color (red on blue base map). 23 x 33 cm., folded into booklet, 26 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Locations of developed winter sports areas (keyed by number to the text) and the roads to the winter sports areas shown in red. Also shows the national forests of the Northern Region, state boundaries, main roads, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, and rivers. Map folded into the booklet without page number.

National Forests Region One, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. Agriculture – Missoula.

1950. Scale: ca. 1:2,534,400. W119°00'—W102°00'/N4900°--N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 48 cm. Relief not shown.

In different shades of green, shows national forests of Region One in Montana, northern Idaho, northwestern South Dakota,

and northeastern Washington State. County names and boundaries shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows state boundaries and Forest Service administrative locations.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 20575982

National Forests Region One, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. Agriculture – Missoula.

1951. Scale: ca. 1:2,534,400. W119°00'—W102°00'/N49°00'—N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 49 cm. Relief not shown.

In different shades of green, shows national forests of Region One in Montana, northern Idaho, and northwestern South Dakota and northeastern Washington State. County names and boundaries shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and international boundaries, major cities, and Forest Service administrative locations. Also issued in an edition with “main roads” shown in red and national parks shown in pink which does not have the imprint “Agriculture – Missoula.”

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 57118639

National Forests Region One, 1951. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 11A.*

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. Agriculture – Missoula.

1951. Scale: ca. 1:2,534,400. W119°00'—W102°00'/N49°00'—N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 48 cm., on sheet, 46 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

In different shades of green, shows national forests of Region One in Montana, northern Idaho, and northwestern South Dakota and northeastern Washington State. National Parks shown in pink; main roads shown in red, and water features shown in blue. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and international boundaries, major cities, and Forest Service administrative locations. Map illustrated with drawings of forest resources such as recreation, wildlife, jobs, etc. Above map, text reads, “National Forests are publicly owned, yours to enjoy, yours to help protect – Natural resources managed for you by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.”

Typescript text and black & white drawings on verso. Panel title: *National Forests, Northern Region, Montana, N.E. Washington, N. Idaho, N.W. South Dakota.* Title panel also has an outline map of the United States highlighting the location of the Northern Region of the U.S. Forest Service and “Regional Forester, Missoula, Montana.”

Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742004350

National Forests, Region One, 1957. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Missoula.

1957. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map, 24 x 49 cm., on sheet 48 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests of Region One in various shades of green; national parks in pink; main roads in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, international, and state boundaries, towns, Region One headquarters in Missoula and individual Forest Supervisor's headquarters. Includes text and two photographs.

10 panels of text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Northern Region.* Title panel has uncaptioned black & white photograph of a high mountain lake and “Regional Forester, Missoula, Montana, April 1957.”

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 52346639

National Forests, Region One, 1959 (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed.

1959. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 49 cm., on sheet, 48 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests of Region One in various shades of green; national parks in pink; main roads in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, international, and state boundaries, towns, Region One headquarters in Missoula and individual Forest Supervisor's headquarters. Includes text and illustrations.

10 panels of text and black & white illustrations on verso.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 45169018

National Forests, Region One, 1962. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at the Regional Office, Missoula, Mont.; revised September 1962.

1962. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,000. W119°00' – W102°40'/N49°00' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. Map on two sheets, 98 x 48 cm., on sheets, 48 x 43 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows the national forests of Region One in four shades of green and national grasslands in brown (Montana, Northern Idaho, and areas immediately adjacent in North and South Dakota). Also shows lakes, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Inset: Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands [North Dakota]. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; and in Oregon, the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Oregon State Univ.; NA

OCLC: 45142678

National Forests, Region One, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont.

1963. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 24 x 50 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests and grasslands in Region 1 (Montana, Northern Idaho, and areas immediately adjacent in North and South Dakota), rivers, main roads and principal cities. Inset: Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of South Carolina

OCLC: 37617364

National Forests, Region One, 1963. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. Agriculture-Defense Printing Service, Ogden. DPS-65-614

1965. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 25 x 45 cm., on sheet, 46 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown. An earlier printing of this map has "1957" on the cover.

Shows national forests and grasslands in Region 1 (Montana, Northern Idaho, and areas immediately adjacent in North and South Dakota), rivers, main roads and principal cities. Inset: Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands.

Includes text, photos, and directory information.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Northern Region National Forests*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Big Creek Lake, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, in Bitterroot National Forest."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 37617364

National Forests and National Grasslands of Region One, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at the Regional Office, Missoula, Mont.; revised 1966.

1966. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,000. W119°00' – W102°40'/N49°00' – N43°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. Map on two sheets, 49 x 110 cm., on sheets, 49 x 55 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows the national forests of Region One in four shades of green and national grasslands in brown (Montana, Northern Idaho, and areas immediately adjacent in North and South Dakota). Also shows lakes, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Inset: Sheyenne National Grassland. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; and in Oregon, the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 62728110

National Forests and National Grasslands, Region One, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:2,534,400. W119°00' – W102°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 25 x 56 cm. Relief not shown. Map issued in several editions: 1) Water features in blue, no other color

2) National forests in green, grasslands in brown, water in blue; 3) National forests in green, grasslands, county names and boundaries in brown, water features in blue; 4) edition described below 5) edition described below without red roads but with red 30-minute numbered quadrangles; 6) edition described below without red roads but with aerial photography coverage for various time periods shown in red.

Shows national forests in four shades of green; national grasslands shown in brown; main roads shown in red; county names and boundaries shown in brown. Also shows Regional and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, cities and towns.

Inset: Sheyenne National Grassland [North Dakota]. Base map used for many internal purposes.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Eastern Michigan Univ.; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC
OCLC: 12961134

National Forests, Region One, 1968. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region Hdqtrs. Federal Building, Missoula, Montana, 1969;
AFPS/Ogden, Utah / 69-884.

1969. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00' – W102°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. Color. 23 x 50 cm., on sheet, 46 x 61 cm.,
folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests and grasslands in Region 1 (Montana, Northern Idaho, and areas immediately adjacent in North
and South Dakota), national parks, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Includes listing of national forest headquarters
and directory information for forests in the Northern Region. Insets: Sheyenne National Grasslands and uncaptioned
outline map of the United States showing the location of Region 1 shaded black.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel or folded title: *Northern Region National Forests*. Panel illustration, captioned
Black & white photograph "Indian Post Office Lake along Lolo Trail in Bitterroot Mountain Range, Clearwater National
Forest."

Holdings: Montana State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.

OCLC: 54087070

National Forests, Region One, 1968. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region Hdqtrs. Federal Building, Missoula, Montana, 1972. R1-72031
1972. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00' – W102°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. Color. 23 x 50 cm., on sheet, 46 x 61 cm.,
folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests and grasslands in Region 1 (Montana, Northern Idaho, and areas immediately adjacent in North and
South Dakota), national parks, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Insets: Sheyenne National Grasslands and
uncaptioned outline map of the United States showing the location of Region 1 shaded black.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel or folded title: *Northern Region National Forests*. Panel illustration, captioned
color photograph "Elk Lake, Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer National Forest."

Holdings: Univ. of Maryland; Univ. of Oregon

OCLC: 41242570

National Forests and National Grasslands, Region One. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at the Regional Office, Missoula, Mont.; Jan., 1973.

1973. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,000. W119° – W102°/N49° – N44°. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
49 x 110 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows the national forests of Region one in light green; national grasslands in dark green; national parks and refuges in light
blue; new [wilderness] study areas in red; "Classified Areas" (wilderness areas, primitive areas, and other areas
recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness classification), and water features in dark blue. Also shows international
and state boundaries, and principal cities. Inset: Sheyenne National Grassland. This map shows the results of the first
Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE, begun in 1967, for the Northern Region. Map also shows, as of
January, 1973, the Colville National Forest still a part of the Northern Region.

Holdings: LC

OCLC: 493036704

National Forests, Region One, 1973. (Administrative map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region Hdqtrs. Missoula, Montana 59801 1973.

1973. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00' – W102°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. No public land (Township & Range)
grid. Color. 22 x 49 cm., on sheet 46 x 61 cm., folded to 32 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests in green and national grasslands in brown of Region 1 (Montana, Northern Idaho, and areas
immediately adjacent in North and South Dakota). National parks shown in pink; main roads shown in red; water features
shown in blue. Also shows major towns. Inset: Sheyenne National Grasslands.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Pennsylvania State Univ.

OCLC: 11889710

National Forests, Region One, 1973. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region Hdqtrs. Federal Building, Missoula, Montana. 59801 1973.

* U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975 – 696-330/39. R1-72031.

1975. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00' – W102°00'/N49°00' – N44°00'. Color. 22 x 49 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests in green and national grasslands in brown of Region 1 (Montana, Northern Idaho, and areas
immediately adjacent in North and South Dakota). National parks shown in pink; main roads shown in red; water features

shown in blue. Also shows major towns. Inset: Sheyenne National Grasslands. Map still includes the Colville National Forest in Washington State as part of Region One, even though this forest was transferred to the Pacific Northwest Region in 1974.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Northern Region National Forests*. Panel illustration, captioned color photograph, “Elk Lake, Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer National Forest.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

B. Sub-Regional maps.

Map of National Forest Lands in the Vicinity of Missoula, Montana Showing Roads, Trails, Fishing, Hunting, Camping Grounds. (Forest Visitor’s map)

Forest Service, Dist. No. 1, 1912.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40’ – W112°55’/N47°20’ – N45°25’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest lands shown in green; good automobile roads, secondary roads, and various recreational pursuits (hunting, fishing, camping, etc.) shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Area covered forms portions of the present-day Lolo and Bitterroot National Forests. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; public land grid in Montana based on the Montana Meridian.

Holdings (Color): Montana Historical Society; NA; (Black & white): Region 1

OCLC: 742003393

Vacation Vistas, Rocky Mountain Quadrangle. (Forest Visitor’s map)

Office of Engineering, U.S. Forest Service, Dist. Missoula, Montana.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 49 cm., folded to 27 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows “National Forest Area” (present day Flathead, Lolo, and western Lewis and Clark National Forests) in green; major roads and mileages between points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows populated places and railroads. Map surrounded by black & white illustrations.

Text and black & white illustrations framed in green on verso. Alternate title: *Helena, Great Falls, Kalispell, and Missoula Quadrangle, Montana*. Panel illustrations, captioned, “Rainy Lake, Missoula National Forest” and “Government Road, Jefferson National Forest.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 312 (December 1920), page 223.

Holdings (map): Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; NA (book): Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

OCLC (map): 35770024; (book): 78742363

Tourist Guide Map: Clark Fork Quadrangle. (Forest Visitor’s map)

Prepared by United States Forest Service Dist. No. 1, Missoula – 1922 - Montana.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 41 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map covers area from Missoula on the east to Spokane in the west, and from the United States – Canadian border south to the town of Kooskia on the Clearwater River. Shows the Clearwater, St. Joe, Coeur d’Alene, Kaniksu, Pend Oreille, Kootenai, Lolo, and Blackfoot National Forests and portions of the Flathead, Missoula, and Bitterroot National Forests. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, road mileages, trails, railroads, tourist campgrounds, national parks, wildlife reserves, rivers, lakes, streams.

Text, directory of Northern District forest headquarters, and “Key maps,” showing the location of the three “Quadrangle” or tourist guide maps prepared by U.S. Forest Service District No. 1, Missoula, Montana on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of an automobile on a forest road. Title panel also has, “Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service District 1.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 332 (August 1922), page 61.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA; NAL

OCLC: 725381104

Tourist Guide Map: Continental Divide Quadrangle. (Forest Visitor’s map)

Prepared by United States Forest Service District 1, Missoula, Montana, 1922.

[1922] Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 43 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map covers area along the continental divide in central Montana. Shows portions of the Beaverhead, Bitterroot, Deer Lodge,

Gallatin, Helena, Lolo, Madison, and Missoula National Forests and their boundaries. Does not shown national forests in Idaho. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, road mileages, trails, railroads, tourist campgrounds rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text, directory and "Key map," showing the location of the three other tourist guide maps published by the Forest Service District 1 on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of an automobile on a forest road. Title panel also has, "Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service District 1.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 328 (April 1922), page 557.

Holdings (map): Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Montana Historical Society; Montana State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA (book): Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

OCLC (map): 51027779; (book): 79697649

Tourist Guide Map: Yellowstone Quadrangle. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 9A.*

Prepared by U.S. Forest Service District 1.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

51 x 33 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map covers area from Billings in the east to Bozeman in the west, and from Great Falls south to Yellowstone National Park. Shows portions of the Absaroka, Beartooth, Gallatin, Shoshone, Helena, and Jefferson National Forests. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, road mileages, trails, railroads, tourist camp grounds, national parks, wildlife reserves, rivers, lakes, streams, the route taken by Lewis & Clark, and northern Yellowstone National Park.

Text, directory of Northern District forest headquarters, and "Key maps, showing the location of "Quadrangle" or tourist guide maps prepared by U.S. Forest Service District No. 1, Missoula, Mont" on verso. Panel title same as inside title.

Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of an automobile on a forest road. Title panel also has, "Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service District 1.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 332 (August 1922), page 61.

Holdings (map): Montana Historical Society; NA; NAL; (book): Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

OCLC (map): 52940300; (book): 83816510

Montana's Largest Game Refuge. (Forest Visitor's map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office.

[1924] Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 22 cm., folded to 15 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows the location of the Spotted Bear Game Preserve on the Flathead National Forest and the Sun River Game Preserve on the Lewis & Clark National Forest. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, ranger stations, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text describing the game refuges and an estimate of the big game on these two refuges on verso. Panel title: *Montana's Largest Big-Game Refuge: Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of an elk herd.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 358 (October 1924), page 188.

Holdings (map); Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA; (book): Univ. of Washington

OCLC (map): 725394774; (book): 708490700

National Forest Guide Map of the Clearwater Region. (Forest Visitor's map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service [District 1]. Government Printing Office.

[1924]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted 1929 and 1939.

Map covers area between Hamilton, Montana west to the Oregon/Washington border with Idaho and from the St. Joe National Forest [Clarkia, Idaho] south the Seven Devils [Pollock, Idaho] area. Shows the Nezperce, Selway and Clearwater National Forests and portions of the St. Joe and Idaho National Forests and their boundaries. Roads, trails, railroads, and "Forest Service stations." Includes "Key map, showing the location of tourist guide maps published by the Forest Service District 1." LC copy date stamped "May 3 1924."

15 panels of text and panel illustration captioned: "Bungalo Isabella Trail" on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the Clearwater Region, Nezperce-Selway-Clearwater, Oregon* [i.e. Idaho]. Some maps will have the panel title corrected with an adhesive label for "Idaho" affixed over "Oregon."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 352 (April 1924), page 592.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Boise State Univ.; Newberry Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35849546

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and Portions of the Blackfeet, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1929. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys and National Park Service data; revised 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°50' – W113°10'/N49°00' – N48°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 90 x 111 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service and National Park Service administrative facilities and other structures, hotels, and automobile camp grounds. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 862118413

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and Portions of the Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1935. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys and National Park Service data; revised 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°50' – W113°10'/N49°00' – N48°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 111 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service and National Park Service administrative facilities and other structures, hotels, and automobile camp grounds. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Reed College; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 38112305

St. Joe and Clearwater National Forests and Surrounding Territory, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, 1935, by J.F. Shields and V. Christensen; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12231 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W114°40'/N47°25' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.

Forest Service lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camps, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41589098

Parts of the Kaniksu Kootenai and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956.

(Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.F. Shields, 1936; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1936; reprint of Cabinet National Forest map 1936 Edition, with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to January 31, 1956, and minor corrections added.

1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°05' – W114°40'/N48°20' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 125 x 95 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the former Cabinet National Forest (by 1956 dispersed between the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests) shown in green; contours and some hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, electric power stations and transmission lines. "Forest Service Map Class EE." "Principal Meridian Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; LC; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 612486848

VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps, 1891-1944

The map listing that follows provides full citations only for those G.L.O. state maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger, issued from the beginning of the forest reserves in 1891 to the end of G.L.O. state mapping in 1944, that actually show forest reserves/national forests for that state. After 1945, the researchers can rely on the widely distributed colored state base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey showing public lands including the national forests.

1. Idaho

The General Land Office issued a state map for Idaho in 1891, well before 1897 when the first forest reserves (the Bitter Root and the Priest River) were created in Idaho. The first G.L.O. map to show federal forest land came in 1898; the last in 1939.

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1898; compiled by R. H. Morton; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. The Friedenwald Co. Photo-Lith. Balto.
1898. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10' – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 76 cm. Relief shown by shading.
Shows the Priest River and Bitter Root Forest Reserves in Idaho and only partially, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve and the Teton Forest Reserve in adjacent Wyoming.
Holdings: Duke Univ.; LC
OCLC: 427854038

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1899; compiled by R. H. Morton; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong. A.B. Graham Photo. Lith. Washington, D.C.
1899. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10' – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 76 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.
Shows the Priest River and Bitter Root Forest Reserves in Idaho and only partially, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve and the Teton Forest Reserve in adjacent Wyoming.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 41587985

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; revised by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by I.P. Berthrong and C.J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham, Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1905. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10' – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition with some drainage information shown in blue.
Shows forest reserves added since 1899: Payette, Weiser, Sawtooth, Cassia, Henry's Lake, and Pocatello, all south of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve and all destined to become part of District 4 (Intermountain). Also includes inset maps of the towns of Pocatello, Wallace, Lewiston, and Boise.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; Library of Virginia; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588872

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1907; revised and drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham, Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1907. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10' – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.
Shows expanded U.S. Forest Service areas all over the state now called "National Forests."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Twin Falls (Idaho) Public Library; Columbia Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 31091527

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1909; revised and drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham Co. Lithographers, Washington, D.C.

1909. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10' – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 110 x 73 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.

Holdings: LC; NA; and 15 other libraries.

OCLC: 31091527

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from official records of the General Land Office, U.S. Geological Survey and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1913; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman – Geo. A. Daidy. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C.

1913. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = statute 12 miles). W117°10' – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.

Holdings: LC; NA; and 17 other libraries

OCLC: 24686363

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1921; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; traced and lettered by George A. Daidy. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1921. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W117°10' – W110°50'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 76 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.

Large land area not in the national forest in north central Idaho now shown to have been included in the Idaho and the Payette National Forests as authorized by Public Law 66-69 (41 Stat. 324) of October 29, 1919.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ., Idaho; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Nebraska; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 41589036

State of Idaho.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land office and other sources, 1932; compiled and drawn by H. Ruh. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10' – W110°55'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 108 x 70 cm. Relief shown by shading and hachures. Also issued in an uncolored edition.

Unlike previous G.L.O state maps of Idaho, this 1932 and the 1939 that followed does not show land areas in adjacent parts of neighboring states.

Holdings: LC; NA; and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 28659782

State of Idaho.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land office and other sources, 1939; revised by T.W. Gales – Relief by D.E. Walker; compiled and drawn by H. Ruh. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10' – W110°55'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 108 x 70 cm. Relief shown by shading and hachures. Also issued in an uncolored edition.

Holdings: LC; NA; and 25 other libraries

OCLC: 18150292

2. Montana

The General Land Office issued state maps for Montana for the years 1892, 1894, and 1897, however none of these maps show forest reserves. The first G.L.O. map to show the national forests came out in 1907.

State of Montana.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1907; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare. Andres B. Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1907. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W116°00' – W104°00'/N49°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 125 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
All national forests in Montana are shown and named along with four city maps (Missoula, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls).
Holdings: LC; NA; and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 31072398

State of Montana.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of the Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1911; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C.
1911. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W116°00' – W104°00'/N49°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 125 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
All national forests in Montana are shown and named along with four city maps (Missoula, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls).
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 36642494

State of Montana.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1917; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C.
1917. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W116°00' – W104°00'/N49°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 125 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
All national forests in Montana are shown and named along with four city maps (Missoula, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls).
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 29210894

State of Montana.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1926; revised and drawn by Wm. Bauman and John J. Black. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1926. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W116°00' – W104°00'/N49°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 126 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
All national forests in Montana are shown and named along with four city maps (Missoula, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls).
Holdings: LC; NA; and 15 other libraries
OCLC: 36563274

State of Montana.

----- 1941. Black & white reprint of the 1926 map.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 60548507

3. North Dakota

The General Land Office issued state maps for North Dakota for the years 1892, 1903, 1910, and 1918. The only map to show the Dakota National Forest (in existence between 1908 and 1917) was the map issued in 1910.

State of North Dakota.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1910; compiled and drawn by M. Hendges; lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Eckert Litho. Co. Wash., D.C.
1910. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W104°00' – W98°50'/N49°05' – N45°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 85 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows the Dakota National Forest in Billings (now Slope) County in green.

Holdings: Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Buffalo & Erie County Public Library; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 191048083

4. South Dakota

The General Land Office issued state maps for South Dakota for the years 1892, 1901, 1910, and 1918, but the map of 1892 does not show forest reserves.

Map of the State of South Dakota.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1901; compiled, drawn and lettered by M. Hendges. A.B. Graham Photo. Lith. Washington, D.C.

1901. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W104°05' – W96°00'/N46°00' – N42°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 88 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition and in an edition with drainage partially shown in blue.

Shows the Black Hills Forest Reserve occupying the Black Hills of South Dakota and adjacent area in Wyoming in green. This forest was destined to be administered by District 2.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Univ. of South Dakota; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 227477712

State of South Dakota.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1910; compiled by M. Hendges; revised by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Eckert Litho. Co. Wash., D.C.

1910. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W104°05' – W96°00'/N46°00' – N42°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 88 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.

In addition to the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota, this 1910 map shows three units of the Sioux National Forest in Harding County, South Dakota, being the former Cave Hills, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests.

The map also shows one of the Montana units of the Sioux National Forest, formerly the Long Pine National Forest and only partially, the Sundance National Forest in Wyoming.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 40497025

State of South Dakota.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from official records of the General Land Office, U.S. Geological Survey and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1918; compiled by M. Hendges; revised by G.A. Daidy; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Eckert Litho. Co. Wash., D.C.

1918. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W104°05' – W96°00'/N46°00' – N42°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 87 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.

The Black Hills of South Dakota are now shown as being occupied by the Black Hills and the Harney National Forests. The four units of the Sioux National Forest are unchanged since the 1910 edition of this map.

Holdings: LC; NA; and 18 other libraries.
OCLC: 77620277

5. Washington

The General Land Office issued state maps for the state of Washington for the years 1891, 1897, 1905, 1909, 1924, and 1943, however, the 1891 map does not show forest reserves as the first reserve was established in Washington in 1893. The map of 1943 is a reprint of the 1924 map.

Map of the State of Washington.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1897; revised and drawn by Daniel

O'Hare; compiled by Robt. H. Morton. The Friedenwald Co. Photo-Lith. Balto.
1897. Scale, 1:760, 320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W125°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and a black & white edition with drainage features shown in blue.
International, state and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, forest reserves shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown. Washington state is shown with only one forest reserve in 1897, the Pacific Forest Reserve straddling the crest of the Cascade Range and including Mount Rainier.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; State Library of Massachusetts; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; LC
OCLC: 28616602

State of Washington.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; lettering by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Brett Litho. Co.
1905. Scale, 1:760, 320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W125°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with drainage features shown in blue.
International, state and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, national park shown in purple; forest reserves shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown; populated places and railroads shown in black. Includes a "Township diagram showing sections and quarters sections." Between 1897 and this 1905 map, the Pacific Forest Reserve has been extended south almost to the Columbia River and its name has been changed to the Mt. Rainier Forest Reserve with Mt. Rainier National Park completely within its boundaries. Also recorded on the 1905 are the massive Washington Forest Reserve in the northern part of the state on both sides of the Cascade Range and the Olympic Forest Reserve on the Olympic Peninsula. The Priest River (Region One) and the Wenaha Forest Reserves are also shown, making five forest reserves in Washington.
Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 24765615

State of Washington.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1909; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; lettering by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Columbia Planograph Co. Washington, D.C.
1909. Scale, 1:760, 320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W125°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with drainage features shown in blue.
International, state and county boundaries, military reservations, and federal reclamation projects shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, national parks and monuments and bird and game reserves shown in purple; national forests shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown; populated places and railroads shown in black. Includes inset maps of Tacoma and Seattle and a "Township diagram showing sections and quarters sections." There are now 10 national forests in the state of Washington: the Olympic, four after the breakup of the Washington National Forest, the Washington, Chelan, Snoqualmie, and Wenatchee, the Rainier and the Columbia (from the former Mt. Rainier National Forest), the Colville, Wenaha and the Kaniksu (Region One) being the successor forest to the Priest River National Forest. The national forests have largely reached near their maximum extent in the state by 1909.
Holdings: NA; LC and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 7692979

State of Washington.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1924; compiled by George A. Daidy; traced and lettered by Wm Bauman, Jr. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1924. Scale, 1:760, 320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W125°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
International, state and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, national parks and monuments and bird and game reserves shown in purple; federal reclamation project shown in light blue; national forests shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown; populated places and

railroads shown in black. The Wenaha is now shown as being a part of the Umatilla National Forest and the Washington has been renamed the Mt. Baker National Forest. Outside of a few more name changes to come and additional land acquisitions in the northeastern part of the state by the federal government during the 1930s, the national forest system in Washington is now very close to assuming its modern-day appearance.

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries

OCLC: 18586467

State of Washington.

----- 1943. Black & white reprint of the 1924 map without changes.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Ohio State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35118938

VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests

ABSAROKA FOREST RESERVE, MONTANA 1902-1903

The area once administered as the Absaroka Forest Reserve is now the southeastern portion of the Gallatin National Forest (SE of Livingston, Montana) and the western portion of the Custer National Forest (west of Red Lodge, Montana). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of September 4, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,311,600 acres." In a matter of months after it had been established, the entire Absaroka Forest Reserve was added to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in January of 1903 much to the consternation of the U.S. Geological Survey which was in the midst of mapping the reserve (see map notes below). Only the U.S. Geological Survey made maps of this forest reserve. The Absaroka was later re-established in 1908 as the Absaroka National Forest. When re-established it did not include the portion now administered by the Custer National Forest, west of Red Lodge, Montana. Absaroka is the Native American name by which the Crow Nation were originally known. In the Hidatsa language, *absa* means long-beaked bird and *rokee* means children. "In sign language the Absarokee people were represented by flapping of the arms like wings interpreted as a raven or crow. (Cheney, page 1). The name is pronounced Ab – sof – kee.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) 1902, September 4 | Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2027 | Established Forest Reserve on 1,311,600 acres. |
| 2) 1903, January 29 | Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2030 | Consolidated with Yellowstone Forest Reserve. First Absaroka forest abolished. |

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle, showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana.

U.S. Geological Survey; land classification and timber estimates by John B. Leiberg, 1903. [Topographic base map]: Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer; A.H. Thompson, Geographer in charge; Triangulation by E. M. Douglas and J. H. Renshaw; topography by Northern Transcontinental Survey, Frank Tweedy and W. H. Leffingwell. Surveyed in 1886-87. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1903. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W111°-- W110°/N46°-- N45°. Color. 66 x 41 cm., folded to 28 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Main report title: Forest conditions in the Absaroka Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve and the Livingston and Big Timber Quadrangles, by John B. Leiberg, 1904.

Shows nine land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, woodland [without merchantable timber], grazing lands, burned areas, agricultural areas, and bare rocks and bare talus slopes. Shows the boundary of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Livingston Quadrangle covers the southern portion of the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve.

(Series: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 29; Plate I) between pages 135 & 135. Serial Set volume number 4712 (58th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 717).

Includes "Note: While this report on the forest conditions of the Absaroka Forest Reserve was being compiled, the Proclamation of January 29, 1903 was issued, which merged the Absaroka with the Teton and the Yellowstone Forest

Reserves, the whole taking on the name of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Since this report and its maps cover only the Absaroka Forest Reserve, as intended, it is included here and not under its successor, the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.” Both the Teton and the Absaroka National Forests were re-established in 1908 with the break-up and discontinuation of the Yellowstone National Forest although with different boundaries.
 Holdings: Monographic serial title held by many libraries
 OCLC (Book): 4811635

Land-classification features of the Big Timber, Granite Mountain, and Red Lodge Quadrangles, Montana, including part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; [land classification and timber estimates] by John B. Leiberg, 1903. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1903. Scale 1:250,000. W110°00' – W109°10'/N46°00' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 29 cm., folded to 27 x 20 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Main report title: Forest conditions in the Absaroka Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve and the Livingston and Big Timber Quadrangles, by John B. Leiberg, 1904.

Shows ten land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, woodland [without merchantable timber], grazing lands, burned areas, bare rocks and bare talus slopes, agricultural areas, and snowfields. Shows the boundary of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.

(Series: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 29; Plate II) between pages 140 & 141. Serial Set volume number 4712 (58th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 717).

The Geological Survey combined the Big Timber, Granite Mountain, and the southwestern portion of the Red Lodge, 1:125,000 (30-minute) quadrangles by reducing them to 1:250,000-scale, and presenting the three 30-minute quadrangles as one map, at the same scale, contiguous, and compatible to the above Livingston Quadrangle, appearing in the same report.

Holdings: Monographic serial title held by may libraries
 OCLC (Book): 4811635

ABSAROKA NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1908-1945

The second Absaroka National Forest, which borders Yellowstone National Park on the north, encompassed some 841,000 acres in two separate land areas, which embraced both the Crazy and the Absaroka Mountains (see figure 17). Its proximity to the Yellowstone National Park led to a number of land transfers as scientists recognized the value of ecosystems, which turned the square boundaries of the national park into more scientifically supportable limits. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters of the Absaroka National Forest was established in Livingston, Montana where it remained throughout its entire 37 year history. The forest was discontinued in 1945, its northern portions added to the Lewis & Clark National Forest and its larger southern section added to the Gallatin National Forest. The 64,000 acre Absaroka Primitive Area was established in 1932 and later was included in the 943,626 acre Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness created by Congress on March 27, 1978 covering areas in the Gallatin, Custer, and Shoshone National Forests in two states and two Forest Service regions. There might well exist 1:126,720-scale maps issued for the Absaroka National Forest in 1919 and 1925 to compliment the 1:253,440-scale maps of the same dates, however examples of these 2-inch maps have not been seen thus are not cited. When the Absaroka National Forest was abolished and its lands distributed to other forests, the forest had been divided into 4 ranger districts, the Boulder Ranger District, with headquarters in Big Timber, Montana, the Gardiner Ranger District, with headquarters in Gardiner, Montana, and the Shields Ranger District and the Yellowstone Ranger District, both with headquarters in Livingston, Montana. No ranger district maps were produced for this forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1908, July 1
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 875 | National Forest re-established on 980,440 acres of lands formerly administered by the Yellowstone (745,680 acres) and the Crazy Mountains (234,760 acres) National Forests. |
| 2) 1912, June 19 | *Proclamation 1200, 37 Stat. 1745 | Several small land parcels eliminated on the periphery of the forest. After a 1911 recalculation, area now stands at 987,710 gross acres. |
| 3) 1917, April 16 | Executive Order 2599 | Specified public lands in Townships 7, 8 & 9 South, Range 7 East, Townships 8 & 9 South, |

4) 1919, February 28	Executive Order 3053	Range 8 East. and in Township 9 South, Range 9 East withdrawn from entry. All public lands in Townships 8 & 9 South, Ranges 7, 8 & 9 East withdrawn as an aid to legislation to secure the use of the lands for a game preserve.
5) 1926, May 26	Public Law 69-295, 44 Stat. 655	19,905 acres added in Townships 8 & 9 South, Ranges 7 & 8 East, east of the Yellowstone River and authority given to purchase or exchange lands elsewhere for private lands therein to extend the winter range of foraging animals, especially elk. Area now measured at 1,007,615 gross acres.
6) 1929, March 1	Public Law 70-888, 45 Stat. 1435	3,072 acres transferred to Yellowstone National Park and extends the national Exchange Act of 1922 to land inside Yellowstone National Park. Area reduced to 1,004,543 gross acres.
7) 1930, August 28	Executive Order 5433	Lands reserved by Executive Order 3053 of February 28, 1919 and not added to the Absaroka or Gallatin National Forests by Public Law 69-295 returned to the public domain.
8) 1932, February 17	Executive Order 5800	Land added from Beartooth National Forest upon the Beartooth's discontinuation. Land also added from Gallatin National Forest. Area increased to 1,248,628 gross acres.
9) 1932, February 17	Executive Order 5801	Land transferred to Custer National Forest.
10) 1932, October 20	Proclamation 2013, 47 Stat. 2537	6,360 acres transferred to Yellowstone National Park. Area reduced to 1,242,268 gross acres.
11) 1945, December 18 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 305 11 Federal Register 249	Forest abolished; lands divided among the Gallatin and the Lewis & Clark National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in the *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Absaroka National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 875.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

52 x 44 cm, folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, national park, and watershed divides forming national forest boundaries. Indicates area formerly part of the Yellowstone National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907) and all of the Crazy Mountains National Forest (Proclamation of August 10, 1906) that now form the newly constituted Absaroka National Forest. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Absaroka National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meacham; F.D.B. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1200.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°03' – W109°30'/N46°30' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 83 x 52 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows national park and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Includes eight insets showing small land eliminations in detail. "Montana Principal Meridian." Absaroka National Forest consists of two units, one centered on the Crazy Mountains (North unit) and one centered on the Absaroka Range (South unit) separated by the Yellowstone River.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 35769693

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Feb. 17, 1932.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931. Engineer
U. S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9858 1931.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 61 cm.,
folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

In colored patterns of orange, map shows lands, "Transferred from the Beartooth N.F. to the Absaroka N.F.," lands
"Transferred from the Gallatin N.F. to the Absaroka N.F.," and lands, "Transferred from the Absaroka N.F. to the Custer N.F."
Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, principal streams, rivers and peaks, and the location of
Livingston, Montana, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. Includes five insets showing Forest Service boundaries in
detail. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

This map shows changes brought about by Executive Order 5800 and, because it shows the transfer of lands from the
Absaroka to the Custer National Forest, it therefore shows changes in National Forest boundaries dictated by Executive
Order 5801 as well (see above administrative history).

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003179

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Absaroka Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S.
Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Dec. 1908.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W110°50' – W110°00'/N46°20' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &
white. 14 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Shows national
forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes,
and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base." Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1. Yale's copy includes land classification maps from USGS Professional
Paper 29, "Forest conditions in the Absaroka division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Mont..." 1904.

OCLC: 884518948

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O.,
Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.T. Trembly. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°55' – W109°40'/N46°25' – W44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &
white. 73 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest
Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 60696237

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O.,
Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.T. Trembly; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°55' – W109°40'/N46°25' – W44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &
white. 74 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest
Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 16.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.T. Trembly; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°55' – W109°40'/N46°25' – W44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 44 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. No panel illustration. Back folded panel has, "Government Printing Office."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 375 (March 1926), page 594.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; NAL
OCLC: 35838400

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1930. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.T. Trembly; revised 1925 and 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°55' – W109°40'/N46°25' – W44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 148 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Absaroka National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: LC

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1930. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.T. Trembly; revised 1925 and 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°55' – W109°40'/N46°25' – W44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Absaroka National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Washington; LC; NAL

OCLC: 45333219

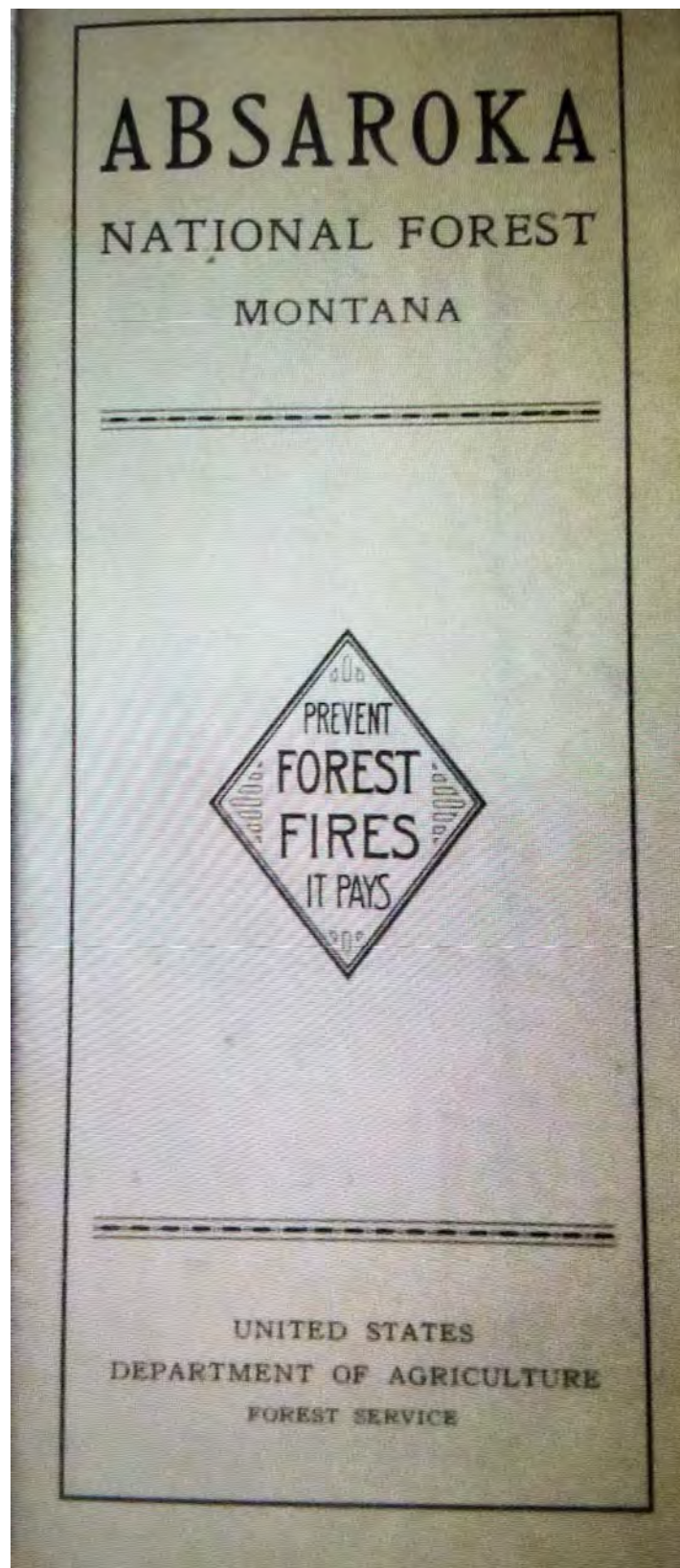


Figure 16: Front cover of the 1925 forest visitor's map for the Absaroka National Forest, the first such map based on national standards for the Northern District. A 1925 forest visitor's map for the Coeur d'Alene National Forest carried a black and white photograph on the front panel as did all folded visitor's maps after this date. Distributed by the Government Printing Office.

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.T. Trembly; revised 1925, 1929, and 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°10' – W109°30'/N46°25' – W44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 146 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without pink alienated land layer. Alienated land within the national forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1

OCLC: 742003192

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.T. Trembly; revised 1925, 1929, and 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°10' – W109°30'/N46°25' – W44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Absaroka National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Montana Historical Society; Syracuse Univ.; NAL; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 43564454

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°10' – W109°30'/N46°25' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 146 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Absaroka National Forest shown in green; lakes and streams in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, game refuges, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, commercial camps, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian. Longitude is incorrectly expressed on the map.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 53225221

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°10' – W109°30'/N46°25' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Absaroka National Forest shown in green; lakes and streams in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, game refuges, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, commercial camps, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; LC

OCLC: 57074017

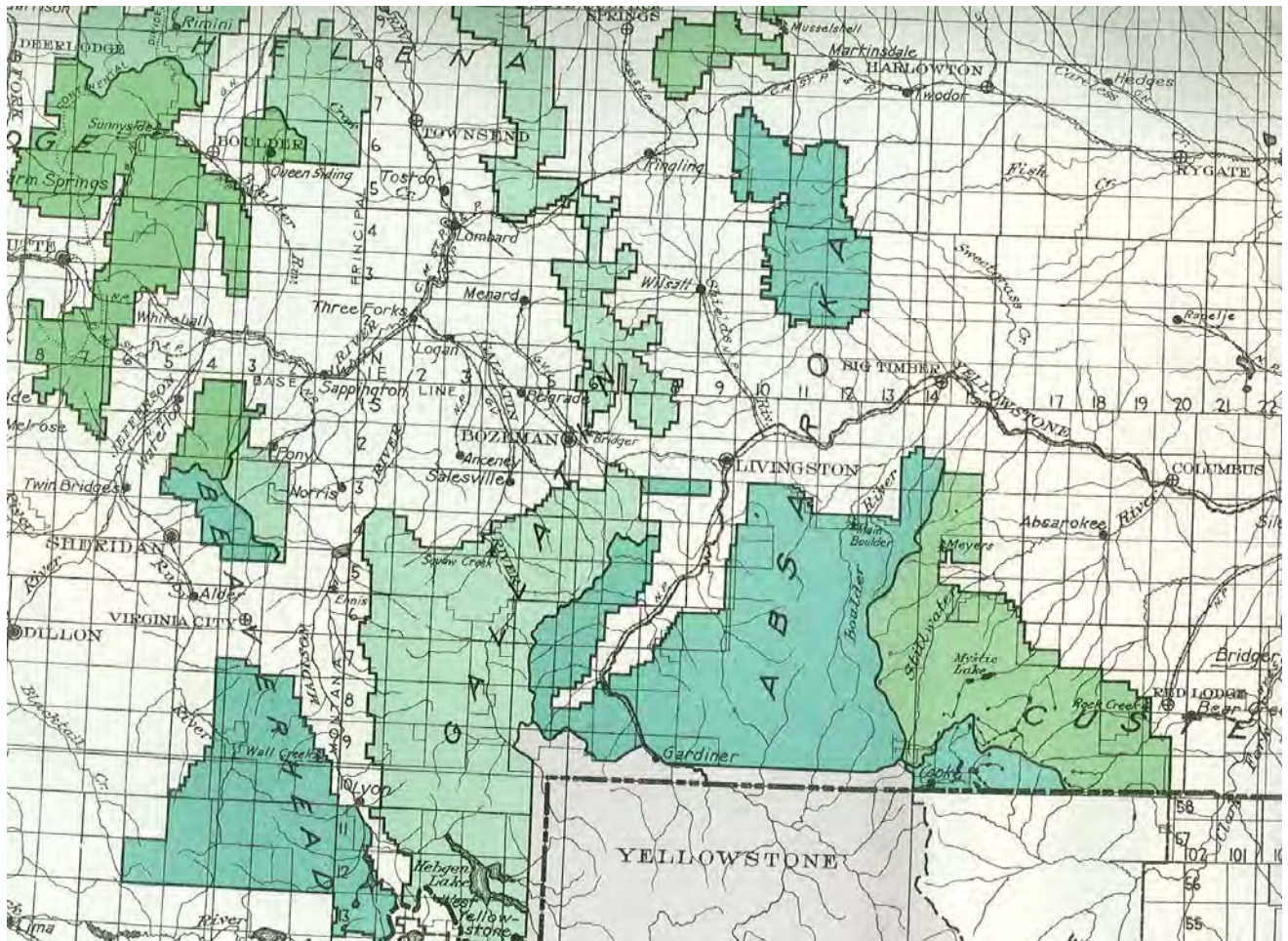


Figure 17: The National Forests in South Central Montana in 1932 during major boundary changes. Area shown as the Beaverhead National Forest on this map extract was the larger portion of the former Madison National Forest absorbed by the Beaverhead in 1931. Also note that three national forests, the Deerlodge, Beaverhead and Gallatin, occupy the area of Montana's Tobacco Root Mountains, northeast of Sheridan, Montana. From the map *National Forests, Region 1, 1932* at 1:1,267,200-scale.

BEARTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1908-1932

Lands of the former Beartooth National Forest now form the larger western portion of the Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest. The forest was named for the Beartooth Range of mountains that has limestone cliffs resembling bears teeth. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters was first established in Red Lodge, Montana in 1908 but was moved to the larger and better connected town of Billings in 1912 where it remained until the Beartooth's discontinuation in 1932. This high, isolated, and short-lived national forest had few administrative maps drawn for it and no forest visitor maps. It was discontinued well before the advent of ranger district mapping. Some of its lands were later included in the 64,000 acre Absaroka Primitive Area was established in 1932. The Beartooth National Forest was divided into three ranger districts, the Rock Creek Ranger District (headquarters Red Lodge, Montana), the Stillwater Ranger District (headquarters in Columbus, Montana) and the Pryor (headquarters in Bridger, Montana).

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 30
(effective July 1, 1908)

Executive Order 896

Established National Forest from land formerly administered by the Pryor Mountains and Yellowstone (part) National Forests on 685,293 gross acres.

2) 1912, April 15	*Proclamation 1190, 37 Stat. 1736	4,070 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 681,930 gross acres.
3) 1932, February 17	Executive Order 5800	Land transferred to the Absaroka National Forest.
4) 1932, February 17	Executive Orders 5800 & 5801	Forest abolished; all lands divided between the Absaroka (E.O. 5800) and the Custer (E.O. 5801) National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Beartooth National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 896.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

28 x 51 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows areas transferred from other national forests to establish the Beartooth National Forest: "Part of Yellowstone National Forest (Proclamation of March 2nd 1907)" and "All of Pryor Mts. National Forest (Proclamation of June 1st 1907)." Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Beartooth National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 15, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1190.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°20' – W108°15'/N45°35' – N44°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 46 x 70 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest, Indian Reservation (Crow), national park, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes and streams, and principal mountain peaks. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian. The Beartooth National Forest as shown has two units, the Pryor Mountains (eastern) unit and the Granite Range (western) unit separated by the Clark Fork, Yellowstone River.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742004115

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Feb. 17, 1932.

For complete citation for Executive Orders 5800 and 5801 diagrams see under Absaroka National Forest.

Custer National Forest, Montana and South Dakota, 1932: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Feb. 17, 1932.

For complete citation for Executive Order 5801 diagrams including the map entitled, *Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1932* see under Custer National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Beartooth Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Oct., 1908.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W110°10' – W108°15'/N45°32' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 feet).

Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base." General land classification shown in color keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Includes coverage of the former Pryor Mountains National Forest and the area west to the Beartooth Mountains.

Reference: 30th *Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; LC; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 884714553

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Beartooth National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, December 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembly. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°15' – W108°15'/N45°45' – N44°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 60696797

Beartooth National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, December 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembly; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°10' – W108°15'/N45°45' – N44°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 90 x 136 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 742003366

Beartooth National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, December 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembly; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°15' – W108°15'/N45°45' – N44°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; Syracuse Univ.; LC; NAL; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 56943344

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1908-PRESENT

The Beaverhead was named for the Beaverhead Mountains whose crest form the Idaho-Montana border as well as the Continental Divide in southwestern Montana. The origin of the place name, Beaverhead, is a rock northeast of Dillon, Montana, which the Indian guide Sacajawea pointed out to Lewis & Clark on their journey westward. She explained that her people had so named the rock because it resembled a swimming beaver's head (Cheney, page 14). The Beaverhead originally included lands in the state of Idaho, but these lands were later transferred to various Idaho national forests (Intermountain Region) in 1910 and 1913 in the Forest Service's move to draw forest boundaries along drainage divides, and in this case also along state lines, for more efficient management. After 1913, the Beaverhead National Forest became a one-state national forest.

The Beaverhead once administered the small Big Hole Monument on behalf of the War Department marking the 1877 battle between the U.S. Army and the Nez Perce Nation. The battlefield was established as a Military Preserve in 1881, designated as a National Monument on June 23, 1910, and a Battlefield National Monument on June 29, 1939, when it was enlarged and transferred to the National Park Service for administration. In 1963 the area was enlarged again and renamed the Big Hole National Battlefield.

The greater part of the Madison National Forest was transferred to the Beaverhead in 1931 greatly expanding the forest to the east (see Figure 17). A portion of the Gallatin National Forest located in the northeastern section of the Tobacco Root Mountains (Potosi Ranger District) was transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest in 1946.

Established in 1937 as a primitive area by the Forest Service and reclassified in December of 1962 as a wilderness, the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness, covering portions of three national forests, became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System on September 3, 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act. It is interesting to note that the first forest visitor map made of the entire Beaverhead National Forest was issued in 1970, although the 1 mile to 1 inch administrative map of 1956 could have served as a forest visitor map for the time. The forest was one of the first in the Northern Region to have a Class A administrative map covering its area in two sheets, which were revised and reissued in 1970. Eight ranger district maps were made for the forest from the 1961-1962 administrative maps, but by 1970 when the Class A maps were revised, the number had been reduced to five, although seven maps were made, three just to cover the enlarged Dillon Ranger District. An earlier set of ranger district maps could exist for the Beaverhead National Forest. Only one map, that of the Jackson Ranger District produced from the 1947 administrative in 1948 or 1949, has actually been seen. Conceivably, maps for the seven other ranger districts in operation at the time – Dillon, Ennis, Lima, Madison, Sheridan, Wisdom, Wise River – were also made. These maps, like the Jackson Ranger District map, would be black and white 28 x 38 cm. with “Agriculture – Missoula, Montana” in the margin.

In 2004, the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest along with those of the Deerlodge, the Helena, and the Lolo National Forests were modified by the “Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004.” Unfortunately, the changes were not detailed in the law, but were referred to as being shown on maps available in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and in the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Beaverhead National Forest since its establishment in 1908 have been located in Dillon, Montana. Since February 2, 1996, Beaverhead National Forest has been administered in conjunction with the Deerlodge National Forest. The new Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, some 3.3 million acres of forest land, retained the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters of the Beaverhead National Forest in Dillon.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 877	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Big Hole, Bitter Root, and Hell Gate National Forests. Area at establishment: 1,810,820 gross acres with 1,506,680 acres in Montana and 304,140 acres in Idaho. A two-state forest.
2) 1910, June 23	Executive Order 1216	Big Hole Monument established on 5 acres in Section 24, T. 2 S., R.17 W., Montana Meridian under the Antiquities Act of 1906.
3) 1910, June 28 (effective July 1, 1910)	*Proclamation 1054, 36 stat. 2713	Land added from the Deer Lodge National Forest. Idaho portions transferred to the Lemhi and Targhee National Forests (District 4). Other lands eliminated in Idaho and Montana on the margins of the forest. Area reduced to 1,457,000 gross acres with 1,365,000 acres in Montana and 92,000 acres in Idaho.
4) 1913, May 19	*Proclamation 1239, 38 Stat. 1942	Remaining Idaho portion transferred to Salmon National Forest (District 4). Area reduced to 1,365,000 gross acres. The Beaverhead National Forest is no longer a two-state forest.
5) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5757	Land added from the Madison National Forest upon the Madison’s discontinuation. Other land added from the Deerlodge National Forest. Area increased to 1,997,461 gross acres.
6) 1939, June 29	Proclamation 2339, 53 Stat. 2544 4 Federal Register 2747	Land transferred to establish the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument to be administered by the National Park Service.

7) 1946, January 5 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 310 11 Federal Register 679	Land added from Gallatin National Forest (Potosi Ranger District in the Tobacco Root Mountains). Area increased to 2,216,364 gross acres.
8) 1963, May 14	Public land Order 3086 28 Federal Register 5085	16.59 acres of land (lot 5, Section 17, T. 1 S., R. 11 W.) eliminated.
9) 1963, May 17	Public Law 88-24, 77 Stat. 18	Land transferred to the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument. Law renamed the area the Big Hole National Battlefield. Area's boundaries redescribed to include 466 acres.
10) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area on the Beaverhead, Deerlodge, and Bitterroot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964."
11) 1970, March 23	Public land Order 4785 35 Federal Register 5178	519 acres of land added in Section 12, T. 2 N., R. 12 W. under authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934). Area now stands at 2,196,102 gross acres.
12) 1983, October 31	Public Law 98-140, 97 Stat. 901	Lee Metcalf Wilderness established on the Beaverhead and Gallatin National Forests. 38,000 acres near the Lee Metcalf Wilderness withdrawn for wildlife management purposes. Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness reduced with the deletion of 67 acres.
13) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550 98 Stat. 2807 (specifically 2809)	Section 201 (a) 13 of the "Wyoming Wilderness Act" adds 23,750 acres of the Shoshone National Forest to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness.
14) 2004, December 8	Public Law 108-447 118 Stat. 3109	"Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004" modifies the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest. As of 2018, the area of the Beaverhead National Forest stands at 2,206,441 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 877.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

53 x 40 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the areas of other national forests that were collected and transferred to form the new Beaverhead National Forest:

"Part of Big Hole National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907); Part of Hell Gate National Forest (Proclamation of Sept. 14, 1906); Part of Bitter Root National Forest (proclamation of May 22, 1905)." Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base." "Boise Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. [Proclamation] No. 1054.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:153,440. W114°00' – W112°30'/N46°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 67 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred from Deerlodge National Forest," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the "Montana Principal Meridian and Base," and

public land grid in Idaho based on the “Boise Meridian and Base.” Includes five inset maps showing small land eliminations in greater detail. Area transferred from the Deerlodge National Forest to the Beaverhead National Forest located entirely north of the Big Hole River. Proclamation 1054 also transferred land from the Beaverhead National Forest to the Lemhi and the Targhee National Forests but this map does not show those transfers. See Proclamation Diagrams under the Lemhi and Targhee National Forests in the Intermountain (Region 4) Regional chapter on this website.
Holdings: LC; NA

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1913.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1913; compiled by H.S. Meekham, G.T.T. – 1911. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1239.

1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00' – W112°25'/N46°00' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 66 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” and lands “Transferred to the Salmon National Forest.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian” “Boise Meridian.”

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003286

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9869 1931. Executive Order No. 5757.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows lands “Transferred from the Madison N.F. to the Beaverhead N.F.,” and lands “Transferred from the Deerlodge N.F. to the Beaverhead N.F.” with two shades of orange. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, the location of the towns of Butte and Dillon, Montana, and principal drainage and relief features. Includes 3 insets. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003310

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Beaverhead Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham, 1909; [traced by] J.S.N., G.T.T. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W114°00' – W112°25'/N45°55' – N44°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Mer. and Mont. Prin. Mer.” Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. On pages 1-22, and 28 are the initials “J.S.N. 1909” and on sheets 23-27 and 29-30 are the initials “G.T.T. – 1909.” An atlas representing a transition between a close collaboration between the Forest Service the Geological Survey to that of an entirely Forest Service effort. Note no topography.

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87, as the “Beaverhead” folio “partly completed.”

Holdings: NA, LC, NAL, Region 1

OCLC: 884714569

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Madison Folio**, 1907 below for coverage of the lands of the former Madison National Forest added to the Beaverhead in 1931 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced 1921 at District Office by K.D. Swan. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00' – W112°20'/N45°55' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 60696260

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by K.D. Swan, 1921; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720 W114°00' – W112°20'/N45°55' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 146 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows private or alienated lands within national forest boundaries in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 742003298

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by K.D. Swan, 1921; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00' – W112°20'/N45°55' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Variant edition has red overprint of Northern Pacific land grant boundaries.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 21859881

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by D.A. Gregory, 1926; revised by R. Etta Brechbill, 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°20'/N46°05' – N44°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 158 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Alienated lands within national forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, county, and stock driveway withdrawal boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Region 1

OCLC: 243794653

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1920, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at Regional Office, by K.D. Swan, 1921; revised 1926 and 1934, last revision by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°00' – W112°30'/N46°00' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 152 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Alienated lands within national forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, county, and stock driveway withdrawal boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1

OCLC: 742003324

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal, 1921, and D.A. Gregory, 1926; traced at Regional Office, by K.D. Swan and D.A. Gregory; last revision 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00' – W111°20'/N46°03' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, primitive area, stock driveway withdrawals, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and public campgrounds. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NAL; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 213414876

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1920, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised and traced 1939, by Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°20'/N46°02' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 150 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Alienated land within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue.

Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 742003337

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1920, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised and traced 1939, by Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°00' – W112°25'/N46°02' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 152 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Alienated land within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue.

Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC

OCLC: 742003342

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1920, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised and traced 1939 by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the Geological Survey. 1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00' – W111°20'/N46°03' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

78 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, aircraft landing fields, and public campgrounds. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 56944150

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1920, from U.S.G.S., Bureau of Land Management (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys; revised and traced 1939, by Etta Brechbill; revised 1946. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9/46 NP 1946.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°20'/N45°50' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 135 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without alienated land color.

Alienated land within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue.

Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1920, from U.S.G.S., Bureau of

Land Management (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys; revised and traced 1939, by Etta Brechbill; revised 1946. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9/46 NP 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°00' – W112°28'/N46°02' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 153 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without alienated land color. Alienated land within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 739670113

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1920, from U.S.G.S., Bureau of Land Management (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys; revised and traced 1939, by Etta Brechbill; revised 1946. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 1/47 NP 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00' – W111°20'/N46°02' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 742003353

Beaverhead National Forest, Jackson Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
[1949?] Scale, ca. 1:148,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 28 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows ranger district, national forest, special administrative area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and for adjacent areas in Idaho on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1956. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula by Wilbur B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00' – W111°26'/N46°10' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and the public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: LC & 11 other libraries
OCLC: 10717950

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1961. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W.E. Dunstan and L.V. Jones from U.S.G.S., U.S.F.S., and A.M.S. standard accuracy maps.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°10'/N45°40' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 113 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. Includes "Authority Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the area covered by the map in relation to the state of Idaho and Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent parts of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Montana Historical Society; Texas Tech Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 181156850

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1962. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey and A.M.S. topographic maps, constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°00' – W112°20'/N46°02' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 154 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. Includes "Authority Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the area covered by the map in relation to the state of Idaho and Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent parts of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Texas Tech Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 180701072

Beaverhead National Forest, Dillon Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)

Base 1961 Forest Series [north half]; Base 1962 Forest Series [south half].

1963. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

2 maps on one sheet (North Half) (South Half), both sides, 48 x 43 cm. and 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis

OCLC: 381016494

Beaverhead National Forest, Ennis Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)

Base 1961 Forest Series.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

47 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 381016466

Beaverhead National Forest, Jackson Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)

Base 1962 Forest Series.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

41 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis

OCLC: 381016546

Beaverhead National Forest, Lima Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)

Base 1961 Forest Series.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

43 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis

OCLC: 381016587

Beaverhead National Forest, Madison Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)

Base 1961 Forest Series.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016647

Beaverhead National Forest, Sheridan Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)

Base 1961 Forest Series.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016688

Beaverhead National Forest, Wisdom Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)

Base 1961 Forest Series.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016748

Beaverhead National Forest, Wise River Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)

Base 1962 Forest Series.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, primitive, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016781

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1969 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°35' – W111°10'/N45°42' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness and primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the area covered on the map in relation to the state of Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian."

Holdings: NA; NAL; Region 1; LC and 16 other libraries

OCLC: 16519577; (as a two map set): 5568901

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1969 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°00' – W112°20'/N46°02' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 153 x 112 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness and primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the area covered on the map in relation to the state of Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian."

Holdings: NA; NAL; Region 1; LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 26267746; (as a two map set): 5568901

Beaverhead National Forest, 1970. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/70-M-0632.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:275,000. W113°50' – W111°20'/N46°05' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 83 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue; roads and road numbers, mileages between red stars, trails and trail numbers, special area (wilderness, etc.) boundaries, ski areas, historical trails, recreation sites, points of interest and boat access points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map," listings of "Improved Recreation Sites" and "Points of Interest," and drawings. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. "Forest Service map Class C."

Text and illustrations (mostly color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color photograph, captioned, "Ruby River Valley."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Brigham Young Univ.; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)

OCLC: 231430482

Beaverhead National Forest, Dillon Ranger District (Lima Division), 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm., printed on both sides of sheet. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Dillon Ranger District, Lima Division, shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. The Dillon Ranger District had absorbed the Lima and the larger part of the Ennis Ranger Districts.

On verso: **Beaverhead National Forest, Dillon Ranger District (Horse Prairie Division).** 57 x 48 cm. Same description.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35838516

Beaverhead National Forest, Dillon Ranger District (Pioneer Division), 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 47 cm., printed on both sides of sheet. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Dillon Ranger District, Pioneer Division, shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 6097163

Beaverhead National Forest, Madison Ranger District..., 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 45 cm., 2 maps on both sides of sheet, North Half – South Half. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land comprising the Madison Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 35838552

Beaverhead National Forest, Sheridan Ranger District..., 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 50 cm., 2 maps on both sides of sheet, North Half – South Half. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Sheridan Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites,

Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 6072133

Beaverhead National Forest, Wisdom Ranger District...., 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 58 cm., 2 maps on both sides of sheet, North Half – South Half. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Wisdom Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, State, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. The Wisdom Ranger District had absorbed most of the former Jackson Ranger District.

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 6097144

Beaverhead National Forest, Wise River Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Wise River Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5440465

**BIG BELT FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1905-1908**

This Forest Reserve was named after the Big Belt Mountains just east of the Missouri River. These mountains took their name from Belt Butte in Cascade County, Montana, a feature that has what appears to be a belt or girdle of different colored rocks around its middle. (Cheney, page 15). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of October 3, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “630,260 acres.” In 1908, two Executive Orders abolished the Big Belt National Forest, with the larger, northern portion being transferred to the Helena National Forest and the southern portion transferred to the Gallatin National Forest. The dividing line between these two parts was roughly Sixteen Mile Creek. The town of Townsend on the Missouri River served as this forest’s supervisor’s headquarters until the forest was abolished in 1908. Townsend continued to host Ranger District offices for the Helena National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, October 3	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3151	Established Forest Reserve, 630,260 acres.
2) 1907, March 1	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3283	11,840 acres added; 640 acres eliminated. Area enlarged to 641,460 gross acres.
3) 1908, July 1	Executive Orders 879 & 881	Forest abolished; southern part (Bridger Range) transferred to the Gallatin National Forest (E.O. 879) northern part transferred to the Helena National Forest (E.O. 881)

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Big Belt Forest Reserve, Montana: Proclamation of Oct. 3, 1905.

Base map, in part, from U.S.G.S. and G.L.O. maps.

1905. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

39 x 28 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 1000 feet).

Shows forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, and streams. Includes “Legend” of nine

empty boxes a legacy of the "Type and Title" maps of the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, 1901-1905.
"Montana Principal Meridian."
Holdings: NA; Region 1

Big Belt Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
48 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundaries and location of Sixteen Mile Creek. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Proclamation adds and deletes lands but changes are not indicated on the map.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Big Belt Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Oct. 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°48' – W110°43' / N47°00' – N45°42'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by identified by letter both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NAL

OCLC: 884735537

**BIG HOLE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-IDAHO
1906-1908**

Big Hole describes a region in southwestern Montana in Beaverhead County drained by the Big Hole River. "Hole" was a word used to describe a basin or valley by the early trappers and pioneers in the area, as in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The Battle of Big Hole between United States forces and Chief Joseph was fought just west of the Big Hole River in 1877. (Cheney, page 17) The battlefield was established as a Military Preserve in 1881, designated as a National Monument on June 23, 1910, and a Battlefield National Monument on June 29, 1939, when it was enlarged and transferred to the National Park Service for administration. In 1963 the area was enlarged again and renamed the Big Hole National Battlefield. The area of the former Big Hole Forest Reserve is now largely within the Beaverhead National Forest. The Big Hole forest was so geographically diverse it had three supervisor's headquarters: one in Anaconda for the Anaconda Division; in Dillon for the Northern Division; and in Sheridan for the Southern Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1906, November 5 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3254 | Established Forest Reserve, 1,612,960 acres. |
| 2) 1907, March 1 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3281 | 304,140 acres in Idaho added. The Big Hole Forest Reserve becomes an Idaho-Montana Forest at 1,917,100 gross acres. |
| 3) 1908, July 1 | Executive Orders 877, 880, & 883 | Forest abolished; all lands divided between Beaverhead (E.O. 877), Deer Lodge (E.O. 880), and Bitterroot (E.O. 883) National Forests. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Big Hole Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:508,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

51 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary. In lower center margin: "Longitude West 36° from Washington." Indicates location of 45th parallel. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base" [North] and "Boise Meridian and Base" [South] Map covers areas in Montana and adjacent areas in Idaho.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003851

Big Hole Forest Reserve, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:508,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
54 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries. In lower center margin: "Longitude West 36° from Washington." Indicates location of 45th parallel. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base" [North]. Does not indicate that the public land grid in the Idaho [southern] portion of the map is based on the Boise Meridian. Proclamation adds lands in Idaho to the Big Hole Forest Reserve but changes are not highlighted on the map.
Holdings: LC; NA

**BITTER ROOT FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA
1897-1908**

This forest reserve, established in 1897 as one of the Washington Birthday Reserves, was named for the Bitterroot Mountains where it was centered. The Montana State Flower, which abounds in and near springs and whose root Indian tribes used as food, is the source of the name of the mountain range. The root is reportedly bitter except in spring. Native Americans called the northern portion of the Bitterroot Valley south of Missoula, "Place of the bitter root." (Boone, p. 35).

The expansive 1897 Bitter Root Forest Reserve included more land in Idaho than in Montana (see Figure 1). At the time of the third proclamation of May 22, 1905, the Bitter Root Forest Reserve included 3,860,960 acres in Idaho and 691,920 acres in Montana for a total of 4,552,880 acres. The Idaho portion of the Reserve was divided into a Northern and a Southern Division, roughly separated by the Selway River, with a Supervisor in each Division. Elk City served as the headquarters for the Southern Division but was later temporarily relocated to Grangeville while Kooskia was the location for the Northern Division headquarters. Missoula served as the headquarters for the Montana portion of the reserve. The forest became a predominately Montana-based forest with the addition of lands from the Big Hole and the Hell Gate reserves to the east and the elimination of its Idaho lands to the west in order to create new national forests in 1908 under Executive Order 883.

The forest reserve was thoroughly examined by the U.S. Geological Survey with the results published in three of its annual reports, 1897/98, 1898/1899, and 1899/1900. The Geological Survey chose to ignore the official name of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve and referred to the reserve in the title of its maps as one word, Bitterroot, as the reserve would later officially become. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Idaho of an indeterminate date (1898?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve in green and annotated "4,147,200 acres." Copies of the Presidential Proclamations of June 14, 1904 and May 22, 1905 together with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Montana showing land and boundary changes ordered by these proclamations are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1897, February 22 (effective March 1, 1898)	Proclamation, 29 Stat. 899	Established Forest Reserve on 4,147,200 acres in Idaho and Montana.
2) 1904, June 14	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2373	57,600 acres eliminated including all of T. 27 N., R. 8 E., Boise Meridian in the vicinity of Elk, Idaho.
3) 1905, May 22	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3044	Land added and eliminated in Idaho. Area enlarged to 4,552,880 gross acres.
4) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 883	Land added from Big Hole and Hell Gate National Forests. Land transferred to the Salmon National Forest (District 4). Land transferred to help create the Beaverhead in Montana and the Clearwater and Nezperce

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve in Montana and Idaho.

[U.S. General Land Office]; I.P. Berthrong.

[1899]? Scale, ca. 1:370,000. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°45' – N44°15'. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 45 x 43 cm. Relief shown by shading.

Map shows forest reserve and state boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Map of Part of the Bitterroot Forest Reserve, Montana, Showing the Density of Merchantable Timber.

U.S. Geological Survey; sketch contours, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1899. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. W115°00' – W114°00'/N46°45' – N45°15'. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 44 x 22 cm., folded to 29 x 16 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval not given and index contours not provided).

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg, pages 253-282.

Shows five classes of merchantable timber (board feet of timber per acre) in five shades of green. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries, roads, Lolo Trail, Nez Perce Trail railroads, and principal towns and settlements.

(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate LXII) between pages 254 & 255. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; LC

OCLC (As a three map set): 43734936

Map of Part of the Bitterroot Forest Reserve, Montana, Showing the Distribution of the Principal Timber Species.

U.S. Geological Survey; sketch contours, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1899. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. W115°00' – W114°00'/N46°45' – N45°15'. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 44 x 22 cm., folded to 29 x 16 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval not given and index contours not provided).

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg, pages 253-282.

Shows five types of timber species in five shades of green. Agricultural lands within the forest reserve shown in brown. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries, roads, Lolo Trail, Nez Perce Trail railroads, and principal towns and settlements.

(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate LXIII) between pages 256 & 257. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; LC

OCLC (As a three map set): 43734936

Map of Part of the Bitterroot Forest Reserve, Montana, Showing Extent of Burned Areas within the last 35 Years.

U.S. Geological Survey; sketch contours, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1899. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. W115°00' – W114°00'/N46°45' – N45°15'. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 44 x 22 cm., folded to 29 x 16 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval not given and guide contours not provided).

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg, pages 253-282.

Shows three classes of burned timber: "Area burned nearly total and with no young growth," "Area burned nearly total, but now covered with young growth of Lodgepole Pine principally," and "Area burned about 50%, with sparse young growth of Lodgepole Pine and Red Fir." Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries, roads, Lolo Trail, Nez Perce Trail railroads, and principal towns and settlements.

(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate LXIV) between pages 258 & 259. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; LC

OCLC (As a three map set): 43734936

Bitterroot Forest Reserve showing land classification.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W115°50' – W114°00'/N46°45' – N45°15'. Public land (Township and Range) grid shown for lowland valley areas only. Color. 65 x 62 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet).

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Shows five classes of merchantable timber by density in green, two classes of burned areas (restocking or not restocking) in brown, grazing and agricultural areas in yellow, logged areas in purple, and rocky areas with no forest in gray. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXIV) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Central Washington Univ.

OCLC: 27567266

Distribution of Alpine Fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXVII) between pages 332 & 333. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: LC

Distribution of Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmanni*) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXX) between pages 340 & 341. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: LC

Distribution of Lodgepole Pine in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXV) between pages 348 & 349. Serial Set volume number 3763- (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: LC

Distribution of Western Yellow and White Bark Pines in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Distribution shown by varying depths of yellow and green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows

forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXV) between pages 350 & 351. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Mountain White Pine (*Pinus monticola*) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).
Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXX) between pages 356 & 357. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Red Fir (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).
Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXI) between pages 358 & 359. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Alpine Hemlock and Lyall Larch in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).
Distribution shown by varying depths of green and yellow color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXIV) between pages 362 & 363. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Great Silver Fir (*Abies grandis*) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).
Distribution shown by varying depths of green and yellow color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXVI) between pages 366 & 367. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Western Tamarack (*Larix occidentalis*) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Distribution shown by varying depths of green and yellow color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXVII) between pages 368 & 369. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: LC

Map of Bitterroot Forest Reserve Showing Burned Areas.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Shows four categories of burned areas by date of burn: (1) 1719-1749; (2) 1749-1799; (3) 1799-1859; (4) 1859-1898. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXVIII) between pages 384 & 385. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: LC

Distribution of Pacific Arbor Vitae (*Thuja plicata*) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Distribution shown by varying depths of green and yellow color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXIX) between pages 386 & 387. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: LC

Map of Bitterroot Forest Reserve Showing the Occurrence of Gold and other minerals.

U.S. Geological Survey; by J. B. Leiberg, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00' – W114°00'/N46°40' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Main report title: Bitterroot Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberg (pages 317 – 410).

Shows known locations of gold, silver/lead, copper/silver, and coal deposits. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXLII) between pages 392 & 393. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: LC

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana – Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle.

U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by John B. Leiberg, E.C. Barnard and A.B. Searle. [Topographic base map]: R.U. Goode, Geographer in charge; triangulation by S.S. Gannett; topography by E.C. Barnard and A.B. Searle. Surveyed in 1897-98. Engraved Apr. 1901 by Julius Bien & Co.

1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W114°30' – W114°00'/N46°30' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Main report title: Classification of lands including papers by C.H. Fitch, R.B. Marshall, E.C. Barnard, and John B. Leiberg, by Henry Gannett, page 596.

Shows seven land classifications: 1 class of merchantable timber, grazing land, and barren (rock & brush), burned timber, not restocking, woodland, cut timber, restocking, and cultivable on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. At the time the map was made, the entire forested area covered by the Hamilton Quadrangle was part of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve. The Montana portion of the map is now part of the Bitterroot National Forest; the Idaho portion is now part of the Clearwater and the Nezperce National Forests

(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXVI) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 29676702

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bitterroot Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Nov. 1907. (sheets have no compilation information).

1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°20' – W114°00'/N46°42' – N45°23'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100, 200 and 1000 feet) and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, railroad land grant limits, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian." "Montana Principal Meridian."

This folio includes both the future Clearwater and Nezperce National Forests in Idaho.

Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 42194096

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bitter Root Forest Reserve, Montana and Idaho. (Administrative map)

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[1905]. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W116°15' – W114°00'/N46°45' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows forest reserve and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Public land grid in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian and in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. Map includes 5 blank legend boxes map associated with the Proclamation of May 22, 1905 but relationship is not indicated on the map.

Holdings: Region 1

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA – IDAHO 1908-PRESENT

The Executive Order of 1908 that established the Bitterroot National Forest shifted the Bitterroot out of Idaho eastward into Montana. From the former Hell Gate National Forest, the Bitterroot added the eastern drainage of the Bitterroot watershed in Ravalli County or the western slopes of the Sapphire Range, while shedding its lands in Idaho to the Salmon National Forest (District 4), Clearwater, and Nezperce (District 1). Southern portions of the former Bitter Root National Forest in Montana were transferred to help create the Beaverhead National Forest. By establishing a new Bitterroot National Forest, the Forest Service reduced the massive 4.5 million acre Bitter Root National Forest to just over one million acres. Until 1931, the Bitterroot National Forest occupied only Montana lands. In that year, the eastern portion of the Nezperce National Forest in the Deep Creek area was transferred to the Bitterroot making this forest a two state forest. More Idaho land was added to the Bitterroot by the discontinuation of the Selway National Forest in 1934, adding more acreage in the Selway River watershed, namely in the Bear and Moose Creek watersheds. The area added from the Selway in 1934 was largely transferred to the Nezperce in 1956, but the Bitterroot National Forest remained a two-state forest. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for Montana's Bitterroot National Forest continued in Missoula, Montana after 1908, but were relocated in 1922 south to Hamilton, Montana in heart of the Bitterroot Valley and closer to the center of the forest.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels were large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. In fiscal year 1937, the Bitterroot National Forest received a donation of 2,271 acres from a private donor. The land was accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture and added to the forest the same year and did not require a formal land order.

Two years after the Selway National Forest had been discontinued, the Forest Service created the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in 1936 on 1,870,000 acres, 98 per cent of which was government owned land. On January 11, 1963 the

area was reduced and reclassified as wilderness under the 1939 wilderness regulations. Covering portions of three national forests, the Anaconda-Pintlar Primitive Area was established in 1937 by the Forest Service. The area was reclassified in December of 1962 as the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness. Both the Selway-Bitterroot and the Anaconda-Pintlar became parts of the National Wilderness Preservation System on September 3, 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act.

Only one of the five 1957 ranger district maps of the Bitterroot National Forest, the Magruder Ranger District, has been identified. The other four might exist but have not been seen. Complete ranger district map sets were issued for the Bitterroot in 1964 and 1967. In 1972, the Northern Region issued both a "Class A" administrative map at 1:126,720 and a forest visitor map at the same scale and accuracy. The forest visitor map appeared just like the administrative map, although it did have additional information such as a listing of forest campgrounds and Geological Survey topographic map index that the administrative maps lacked. The map for the public was issued folded without a distinct title panel and was the first modern forest visitor map of its kind.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 883	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Bitter Root National Forest at 1,180,900 gross acres.
2) 1912, April 30	*Proclamation 1193, 37 Stat. 1738	Land transferred to and from the Lolo National Forest. A few small tracts of land eliminated. Area: 1,154,550 gross acres.
3) 1931, April 7	Proclamation 1946, 47 Stat. 2450	Land added from the Nezperce National Forest in Idaho. Area enlarged to 1,506,593 gross acres with 1,156,180 acres in Montana and 350,413 acres in Idaho. Bitterroot National Forest once again a two-state forest.
4) 1931, June 9 (effective July 1, 1931)	Executive Order 5646	Land added from the Selway National Forest.
5) 1931, July 3	Proclamation 1960, 47 Stat. 2464	Proclamation 1946 of April 7, 1931 corrected.
6) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5761	Land southeast of Missoula, Montana transferred to the Lolo National Forest. Area now stands at 1,583,165 gross acres with 1,152,848 acres in Montana and 430,317 acres in Idaho.
7) 1934, October 29	Executive Order 6889	Land added from the Selway National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Selway. Area increased to 1,982,953 gross acres with 1,152,848 acres in Montana and 830,105 acres in Idaho.
8) 1953, January 7	Public land Order 878 18 Federal Register 361-363	12,934 acres of public land added and boundaries extended (under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and the law of July 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071).
9) 1953, January 23	Federal Register Notice 18 Federal Register 515	P.L.O. 878 of Jan. 7, 1953 corrected. Area increased to 2,018,285 gross acres.
10) 1956, August 21 (effective July 1, 1956)	Public land Order 1323 21 Federal Register 6405-6406	Land transferred to the Nezperce National Forest (mostly lands of the former Selway National Forest). Area reduced to 1,649,333 gross acres.
11) 1964, May 7	Public land Order 3388 29 Federal Register 6323	568 acres of land added and boundaries extended. (under the authority of Public Law 303 – 36 Stat. 847 authorizing the President to withdraw public lands in the public interest).
12) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness on the Bitterroot, Beaverhead, and Deerlodge National Forests and the Selway-

13) 1966, February 23	Public land Order 3938 31 Federal Register 3248-3252	Bitterroot Wilderness on the Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo, and Nezperce National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” Land added and boundary extended in Ravalli & Missoula Counties (under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934). Area slightly enlarged to 1,650,503 gross acres with 1,189,469 acres in Montana and 461,034 acres in Idaho.
14) 1980, July 23	Public Law 96-312, 94 Stat. 948	“Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980” establishes River of No Return Wilderness from lands of the former Idaho Primitive Area, set aside in 1931 and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, set aside in 1936 as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Also adds the “Magruder Corridor,” 105,600 acres to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and designates a 125 mile section of the Salmon River as part of the Wild and Scenic River System under Forest Service administration.
15) 1984, March 14	Public Law 98-231, 98 Stat. 60	River of No Return Wilderness’ name changed to Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness. Area as of September 30, 2018: 1,664,455 gross acres with 1,196,677 acres in Montana and 467,778 acres in Idaho.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 883.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 29 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Bitterroot National Forest: “Part of Hell Gate National Forest (Proclamation of September 14, 1906); Part of Bitter Root National Forest (Proclamation of May 22, 1905); Part of Big Hole National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907).” Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: NA

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 30, 1912.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. [Proclamation] No. 1193.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°35’ – W113°30’/N46°50’ – N45°25’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 72 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands “Transferred from Lolo National Forest” [to the Bitterroot National Forest], lands “Transferred to Lolo National Forest” [from the Bitterroot National Forest], and land “Eliminations” [in the Bitterroot National Forest only]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes two inset showing land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Principal Meridian” and for the Public land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho, “Boise Meridian.” This proclamation adjusts the boundary between the Lolo and the Bitterroot National Forests along a drainage divide southwest of Missoula, Montana.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003275

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho: Map referred to in Proclamation dated April 7, 1931.

For complete citation see under Nezperce National Forest (Proclamation No. 1946).

Lolo National Forest, Montana: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

For complete citation see under Lolo National Forest (Executive Order 5761).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bitterroot Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. data and Forest Service surveys; compiled and drawn [between September and December, 1910 by F.E. Bonner, H.F. Tripp, and C.F. Farmer]. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W114°30' – W113°30'/N46°55' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet). Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Montana Principal Meridian" For adjacent areas in Idaho, public land grid based on the "Boise Meridian."

No reference found in the U.S. Geological Survey annual reports for this folio.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 42188767

---- **Another edition.** "1st correction March 1911," [signed] Wilfred W. White, Forest Supervisor.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio**, 1915 below for coverage of the lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Bitterroot in 1934 in folio format, and largely transferred to the Nezperce in 1956.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana. (Topographic map)

Issued by the Office of Geography, USFS, June 1911.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 67 x 36 cm. Relief shown by contours (Contour interval 500 feet)

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742004006

Map of National Forest Lands in the Vicinity of Missoula, Montana showing roads trails, fishing hunting, camping grounds. (Forest Visitor's map). Covers portions of the Bitterroot, Lolo, and Missoula National Forests.

See under Part I, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by R.S. Shaw. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W113°30'/N46°55' – N45°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 228113532

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by R.S. Shaw, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°40' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 157 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 60696612

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by R.S. Shaw, 1920; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W113°30'/N46°55' – N45°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 363568322

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by R.S. Shaw, 1920; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°40' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 145 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742003281

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by R.S. Shaw, 1920; revised 1925. Norris Peters Co. Photolitho, Washington, D.C.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 42 cm., folded to 20 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned "Upper and Lower Big Creek Lakes, Bitterroot National Forest." Title panel has "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service" and "Government Printing Office."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 384 (December 1926), page 344.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 27560643

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by R.S. Shaw, 1920; revised 1923 and 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public Land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 742004016

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by R.S. Shaw; revised 1923, 1927, and 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°10' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 149 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without color alienated land theme.

Alienated land within the national forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian." Map shows an enlarged Bitterroot National Forest well into Idaho after the 1931 additions from the Nezperce and the Selway National Forests.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1

OCLC: 742003284

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by R.S. Shaw; revised 1923, 1927, and 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°10' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian."

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; Region 1 (Black & white): Univ. of Montana; LC; NAL; NA; Region 1

OCLC (Color): 27560776

---- **Supplement.** Bitterroot National Forest. Map shows area formerly part of the Selway National Forest, transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest in 1934. Scale, 1:253,440 and shows area mostly in Idaho bounded by W115°10' – W114°325'/N46°23' – N45°45'. Black & white, 25 x 23 cm. Map has note: "This map is printed as a supplement to the 1933 edition."

Bitterroot National Forest [Montana and Idaho showing the northern portion of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Areal]

Note: This map is printed as a supplement to the 1933 edition. [Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.] [1936?]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°08' – W114°25'/N46°23' – N45°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 27 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana in the state of Montana and the Boise Meridian in Idaho. Map centered on the Bear Creek Ranger Station in the present day Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

Holdings: LC; NA

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1938, from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°08' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 149 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian."

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1938, from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°08' – W113°30'/N46°55' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails,

railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41590560

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1938, from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1938; revised at Regional Office, 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°08' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 149 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 742003288

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1938, from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1938; revised at Regional Office, 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°08' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College; Univ. of Montana; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41590667

Recreation Attractions, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1941.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; T.R. [Theodora Reed]

1941. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. No Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 22 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana and Idaho shown in light green; national forest boundaries shown in bright green; roads, historic routes, game and wilderness boundaries, Forest Service facilities, campsites, landing fields, and notes shown in red. Also shows crests of mountain ranges and prominent peaks pictorially, rivers, lakes, streams, horse feed areas (meadows), towns and cities. Includes "Index Map" of the immediate vicinity of the Bitterroot National Forest showing the extent of the national forest in green. Verso of map is blank.

Holdings: private collection.

Bitterroot National Forest (East Half), Montana and Idaho, 1950. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1945; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1945; revised 1949. U.S.G. & G.S. A-3880-0(2) ++.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°32' – W113°30'/N46°43' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 129 x 73 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership theme.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; contours and spot heights shown in brown; alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. "Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian." Only partial topography provided.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 43714940

Bitterroot National Forest (West Half), Montana and Idaho, 1950. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1945; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1945; revised 1949. U.S.G. & G.S. A-3880-0(2) ++.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°10' – W114°00'/N46°43' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 129 x 77 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership theme.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; contours and spot heights shown in brown; alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. "Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian." Only partial topography provided.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1951. Agriculture – Missoula.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W116°00' – W113°20'/N47°00' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also Shows wilderness, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 43714920

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1951. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1951. Agriculture – Missoula.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W116°00' – W113°20'/N47°00' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Bitterroot National Forest, Northern Region*. Panel title has key map showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the state of Montana and Idaho and "Forest Supervisor Hamilton, Montana."

Holdings: LC

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1957. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana. Agriculture – Missoula.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W116°00' – W113°20'/N47°00' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1957. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana. Agriculture – Missoula.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W116°00' – W113°20'/N47°00' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Bitterroot National Forest, Northern Region*. Panel title has key map showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the state of Montana and Idaho.
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 41589027

Bitterroot National Forest, Magruder Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.]

1957. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

OCLC: 43714888

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00' – W113°30'/N46°43' – N45°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 133 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes "Authority Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana and U.S. highways. "Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian." "Forest Service Map – Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 35838688

Bitterroot National Forest, Darby Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana for areas in Montana and on the Boise Meridian for areas in Idaho.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives

OCLC: 41588459

Bitterroot National Forest, Magruder Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana for areas in Montana and on the Boise Meridian for areas in Idaho.

Holdings: Memorial Univ., Newfoundland

OCLC: 456647424

Bitterroot National Forest, Stevensville Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest comprising this ranger district shown in gray Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana for areas in Montana and on the Boise Meridian for areas in Idaho.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Montana; Memorial Univ., Newfoundland

OCLC: 41588504

Bitterroot National Forest, Sula Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest comprising this ranger district shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and on the Boise Meridian for adjacent areas of Idaho.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Montana; Memorial Univ., Newfoundland

OCLC: 41587809

Bitterroot National Forest, West Fork Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest comprising this ranger district shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Montana; Memorial Univ. Newfoundland

OCLC: 41588483

Darby Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: private collection

Magruder Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: private collection

Stevensville Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: private collection

Sula Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: private collection

Westfork Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm.

Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: private collection

Bitterroot National Forest, 1967. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1967. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/67-1941.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°00' – W113°30'/N46°45' – N45°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 53 cm., folded to 28 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue; roads and road numbers, mileages between red stars, trails and trail numbers, special area (wilderness, etc.) boundaries, ski areas, historical trails, recreation sites, points of interest and boat access points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map," listing of "Improved Recreation Sites," text, and illustrations. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. "Forest Service map Class C."

Text and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color photograph, captioned, "Rombo Creek" depicting a fly fisherman casting in the creek.

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5440497

Bitterroot National Forest, 1967. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1967. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/67-1941, 1971 revision.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°00' – W113°30'/N46°45' – N45°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 53 cm., folded to 28 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue; roads and road numbers, mileages between red stars, trails and trail numbers, special area (wilderness, etc.) boundaries, ski areas, historical trails, recreation sites, points of interest and boat access points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map," listing of "Improved Recreation Sites" text, and illustrations. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian. "Forest Service map Class C."

Text and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Rombo Creek."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC

OCLC: 137389340

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1971 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00' – W113°30'/N46°50' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Sheet 79 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forests shown in light green; paved primary and secondary roads, main dirt roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness, state and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, "North Half" and "South Half." Includes "Index to Geological Survey maps," "Source Diagram," "Key Map" showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana, and listing of recreation sites and facilities. "Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC; NA

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1972. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1971 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00' – W113°30'/N46°50' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

Sheet 79 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. This map was "Reprinted 1975 with limited corrections."

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forests shown in light green; paved primary and secondary roads, main dirt roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness, primitive area, state and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, "North Half" and "South Half." Includes "Index to Geological Survey maps," "Source

Diagram,” “Key Map’ showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana, and listing of recreation sites and facilities. “Forest Visitors Map.” “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
 Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries.
 OCLC: 5416365

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1972. (Forest Visitor’s map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1974 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods; reprinted 1975 with limited corrections; land ownership supplied by cooperative agencies.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00’ – W113°30’/N46°50’ – N45°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

Sheet 79 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forests shown in light green; paved primary and secondary roads, main dirt roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness, primitive area, state and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, “North Half” and “South Half.” Includes “Index to Geological Survey maps,” “Source Diagram,” “Key Map’ showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana, and listing of recreation sites and facilities. “Forest Visitor’s Map.” “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Illinois; Northwestern Univ.; Univ. of Montana; State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook; Brigham Young Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5442061

**BLACKFEET NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1908-1935**

This forest along the border with Canada was named for the Blackfeet Nation whose reservation formed the eastern boundary of the Blackfeet National Forest. After Glacier National Park was created from the eastern portion of the Blackfeet National Forest (east of the Flathead River), the Blackfeet National Forest was restricted to the west slope of the Continental Divide. District One produced in 1918 a new forest folio for the Blackfeet National Forest and a single sheet topographic map of the forest. However, there was an earlier folio covering the Lewis and Clarke National Forest compiled and printed in 1908, but without topography. For such a short-lived forest, the Blackfeet was very well mapped. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters were located in Kalispell, Montana. At the time of its discontinuation, the Blackfeet National Forest was divided into three ranger districts, the North Fork Ranger District headquartered in Columbia Falls, Montana, the Tally Lake Ranger District headquartered in Whitefish, Montana and the Fortine Ranger District with headquarters in Fortine, Montana.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 834	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Lewis & Clarke National Forest on 1,956,340 acres.
2) 1910, May 11	Public Law 61-171, 36 Stat. 354	915,000 acres eliminated to establish Glacier National Park. Area reduced to 1,052,800 gross acres.
3) 1912, June 19	*Proclamation 1207, 37 Stat. 1751	14,640 acres transferred to the Kootenai National Forest; 40,650 acres transferred from the Kootenai to the Blackfeet National Forest. Another 11,720 acres eliminated. Area enlarged to 1,067,090 gross acres.
4) 1918, June 3	*Proclamation 1457, 40 Stat. 1790	Land added from the Flathead National Forest. Land transferred to the Cabinet National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,130,880 gross acres.
5) 1918, November 27	Proclamation 1500, 40 Stat. 1894	Land eliminated to compensate the state of Montana for the loss of its school sections to the national forests. Area now stands at 1,128,615 gross acres.

6) 1935, June 22	Executive Order 7082	Forest abolished after 9,635 acres eliminated; all remaining lands divided between the Flathead and the Kootenai National Forests.
7) 1935, July 29	Executive Order 7118	Executive Order 7082 of June 22, 1935 corrected.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No 834.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

41 x 48 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest Indian Reservation, and international boundaries, the route of the Great Northern Railroad and where national forest boundaries and watershed boundaries coincide. "Formerly part of Lewis & Clark National Forest (Proclamation of March 2nd 1907)." "Montana Principal Meridian and Base." Includes the entire future area of Glacier National Park.

Holdings: NA

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham, G.T.T. – 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1207.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°15' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N48°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 44 cm., on sheet 67 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park and international boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred from Kootenai National Forest" [to the Blackfeet National Forest], lands "Transferred to Kootenai National Forest" [from the Blackfeet National Forest], and land "Eliminations" exclusively on the Blackfeet National Forest. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 2 insets showing smaller land eliminations in greater detail. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003936

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated [June 3, 1918].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Aug., 1917 from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 49 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, international and county boundaries, lands "Transferred from Flathead National Forest" [to the Blackfeet National Forest], and lands "Transferred to Cabinet National Forest" [from the Blackfeet National Forest]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. Date in the title supplied by the text of the Proclamation. "Montana Meridian." National Archives has date of Proclamation hand stamped "Jun – 3 1918" in black ink on the map.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1457.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Blackfeet Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at district office, Missoula 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by [in order of importance] C.F. Farmer, J.B. Taylor, H.H. Lansing, J.B. Yule, and V. Williams; traced by [in order of importance] K.D. Swan, G.H. Stadler, N. Knightlie, Jean Ewen, H. Kuphal, and F.J. Cool. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115°10' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, spot heights, and hachures (contour interval 100 feet). Water features shown in blue; contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, international, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map

sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Montana Principal Meridian."
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in their annual report series.
Holdings: LC, NA, NAL, Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographic Society Library; Region 1
OCLC: 884778903

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lewis and Clark Folio** (1908, sheets 1-6, 8-13, 16-21, 26-29, & 35-36) below for earlier coverage of the area later to be known as the Blackfeet National Forest and Glacier National Park in atlas format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Dec., 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, international and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1920. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.F. Farmer, J.B. Taylor, and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan, S.T. Simons, and G.H. Stadler. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°20' – W113°50'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 108 x 96 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Alienated lands shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, national park, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742003197

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Dec., 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith; revised at District Office, June, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, international and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 57074011

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.F. Farmer, J.B. Taylor, and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan, S.T. Simons, and G.H. Stadler; revised by V. Christensen and D.A. Gregory, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°20' – W113°50'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 95 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Alienated lands shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, national park, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003199

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Blackfeet, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1929. (Topographic map)

See under Part I, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."

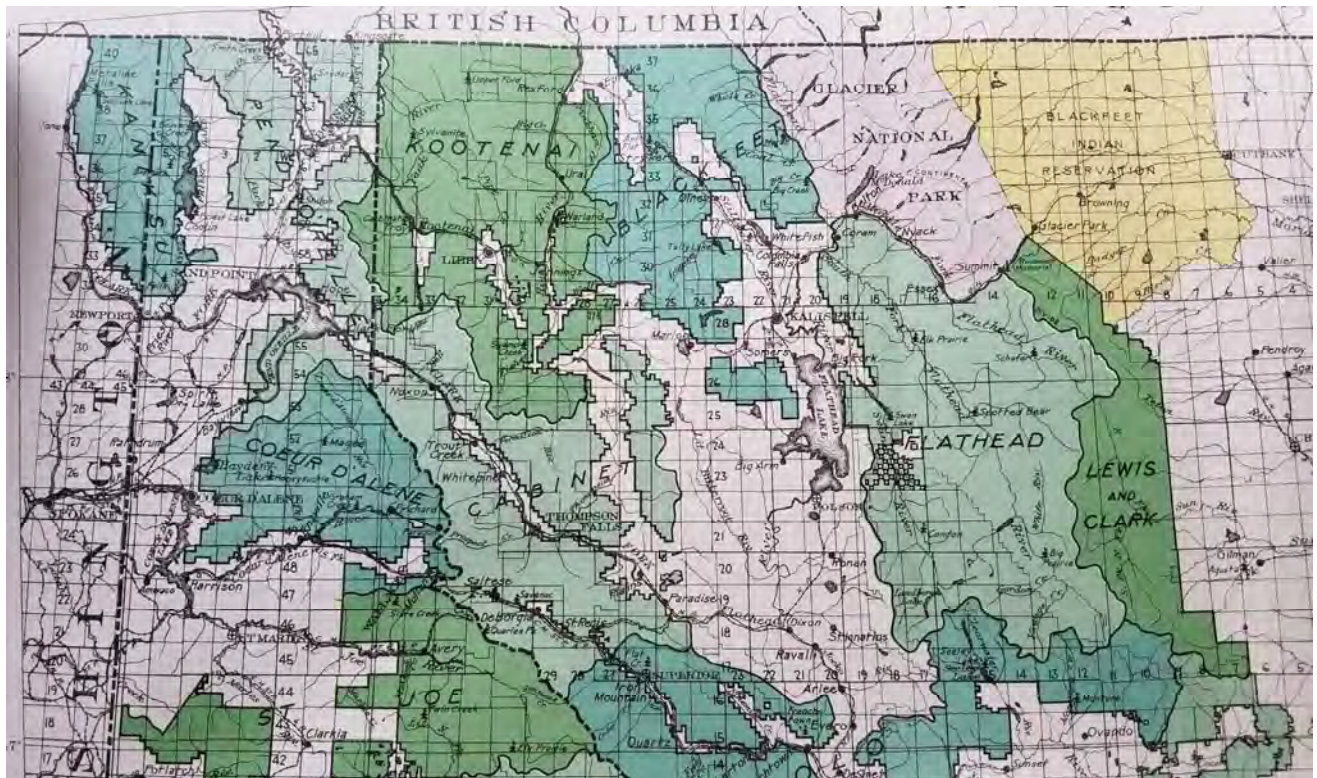


Figure 18: The National Forests in Northwestern Montana and Northern Idaho in 1932 just before major boundary changes. The Pend Oreille would be absorbed by the Kaniksu and the Coeur d'Alene in 1933; the Blackfeet would be abolished in 1935, its lands added to the Flathead and to the Kootenai National Forests; the Kaniksu, Kootenai and the Lolo National Forests would increase their areas with the lands of the Cabinet National Forest abolished in 1954. The boundary between the Cabinet and the Pend Oreille is the Idaho/Montana state line. – from the map *National Forests, Region 1, 1932*.

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Dec., 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith, 1918; revised in District Office, Missoula, 1923 and 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, international, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Montana; Syracuse Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NAL; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 45333150

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Dec., 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith, 1918; revised in District Office, Missoula, 1923 and 1929. O Government Printing Office: 1929.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 50 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, game preserve, international and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white photograph on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Wolf Creek Falls." Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern District."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 420 (December 1929), page 351.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 68802542

CABINET FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA – IDAHO 1907-1954

Roberta Cheney speculated in her book, *Names on the Face of Montana*, that the Cabinet Mountains were named for the riverboat “The Cabinet,” which was the second such riverboat to navigate the Clark’s Fork River in western Montana (Cheney, page 33). However, Boone says that French trappers applied the name ‘Cabinet’ to the recesses in the walls of Cabinet Gorge; the name was transferred to the town, the mountains, and to the Forest Reserve created in 1907 as one of President Roosevelt’s “Midnight Reserves” (Boone, p. 59). See Figure 18.

Initially, the Cabinet was divided into two divisions, each with a supervisor: the Northern Division headquartered in Libby, Montana and the Southern Division headquartered in Thompson Falls. Thompson Falls continued as the site of the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Cabinet National Forest from 1908 to its discontinuation in 1954, while Libby remained the headquarters of the Kootenai National Forest after the reorganization of 1908. At establishment, the Cabinet was a two state national forest for a little over one year when, in 1908, its Idaho lands (Townships 55-62 North and Ranges 1-3 East, Boise Meridian) were eliminated to establish the Pend d’Oreille National Forest. The small and compact Cabinet National Forest became an attractive target for elimination and dispersal of its lands after the similarly small Absaroka had been disbanded in 1945. Instead of creating a hyphenated forest, the Cabinet was eliminated altogether, its lands transferred to the Kaniksu, Kootenai and Lolo National Forests.

No separately published maps of the Cabinet National Forest could be found between 1937 and 1954 covering the last years of the forest’s existence. However, the Forest Service revised and reprinted the 1937, 1:126,720-scale administrative map of the Cabinet National Forest and renamed it, *Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956*, showing how the Cabinet National Forest was divided. At the time of its discontinuation, the Cabinet included five ranger districts, the Noxon, Plains, St. Regis, Thompson Falls, and the Trout Creek Ranger Districts, however, no ranger district maps for these ranger districts of the Cabinet National Forest were produced. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, now within the boundaries of the Kaniksu and the Kootenai National Forests, was set aside as a primitive area by the Forest Service in 1935 and the map, *Wilderness Type Areas* with information dated as of January 1, 1964, shows the Cabinet Mountains still with its original primitive area status covering 94,242 acres. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness became one of the first wilderness areas formally added to the National Wilderness Preservation System under the Wilderness Act of 1964, which means that the area had to have been reclassified by the Forest Service as a Wild Area (less than 100,000 acres) at least 30 days before passage of the act on September 3, 1964 and after January 1, 1964, the date of the wilderness map.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3295	Established Forest Reserve on 2,060,960 acres in Montana and Idaho.
2) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 838	Idaho portion (494,560 acres) eliminated to establish the Pend d’Oreille National Forest (E.O. 844). 545,440 acres transferred to the Kootenai National Forest (E.O. 836). Area reduced to 1,020,960 gross acres in Montana alone.
3) 1912, April 30	*Proclamation 1195, 37 Stat. 1740	Land transferred to and from Lolo National Forest. Other lands eliminated. Area slightly reduced from the 1911 re-survey (1,130,000 acres) to 1,026,550 gross acres.
4) 1918, June 3	*Proclamation 1455, 40 Stat. 1788	Land added from the Blackfeet National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,043,232 gross acres.
5) 1919, February 26	Executive Order 3043	Land eliminated for townsite purposes, SE ¼ of Section 24, T. 26 N., R. 33 W.
6) 1922, May 24	Executive Order 3679	Executive Order 3043 of February 26, 1919 reserving certain lands for townsite purposes, revoked.
7) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5758	Land added from the Lolo National Forest, and additions made under the 1922

8) 1953, January 7	Public land Order 878 18 Federal Register 361	Exchange and other Acts. Area increased to 1,345,201 gross acres. 15,130 acres of land added and boundary extended under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and the law of July 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071). Area enlarged to 1,376,356 gross acres.
9) 1954, May 19 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public land Order 965 19 Federal Register 3007	Forest abolished; all lands divided among the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Cabinet Forest Reserve, Idaho and Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

44 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve and state boundaries and locations of Lake Pend d'Oreille, Flathead Indian Reservation, and the Kootenai River. Indicates location of the 48th parallel and in lower margin, "39° West from Washington." "Boise Meridian and base and Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

OCLC: 476352183

Cabinet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 838.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

53 x 41 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows a reduced Cabinet National Forest as its Idaho lands were transferred to the Pend d'Oreille National Forest (494,560 acres) and its northern lands in the Kootenai – Fisher River watershed were transferred to the Kootenai National Forest (545,440 acres). The reduced Cabinet National Forest acreage after this Executive Order, stands at 1,020,960, recomputed January 1, 1911 at 1,030,000 acres. Map shows National Forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Cabinet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 30, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1195.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°02' – W114°45'/N48°40' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

64 x 56 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Cabinet National Forest shown in olive green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundaries," lands "Transferred from Lolo National Forest" [to the Cabinet National Forest], lands "Transferred to Lolo National Forest" [from the Cabinet National Forest], and land "Eliminations," as well as towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes 6 insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Montana Principal Meridian." The southern boundary between the Lolo and the Cabinet National Forests largely adjusted to conform to drainage divides and land eliminations principally along the Clark Fork River near Thompson Falls. This 1912 map of the Cabinet National Forest reflects the loss of lands in Idaho due to the creation of the Pend d'Oreille National Forest in 1908.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 741999244

Cabinet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated [June 3, 1918].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August 1917, from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and G.T. Trembley; traced by G.T. Trembley.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 58 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, lands "Transferred from Blackfoot National Forest" [to the Cabinet National Forest], towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Date in the title supplied by the text of the Proclamation. "Montana Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent Portions of Idaho based on the Boise

Meridian. National Archives copy of this map has the date "Jun 3 1918" hand applied in ink.
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1455.
Holdings: LC; NA

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.P. Hilleary and S.T. Simons, 1924; traced by S.L. Acker, 1925; revised 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., 9861 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

In orange, shows lands "Transferred from the Lolo N.F. to the Cabinet N.F." Also shows national forest, game preserve, state, county, and former Flathead Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public Land grid for adjacent Portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. This Proclamation adds the northern portion of the Lolo National Forest (St. Regis River drainage above Superior, Montana) to the Cabinet, later to be added back to the Lolo in 1954 upon the discontinuation of the Cabinet National Forest.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Executive Order] No. 5758.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cabinet Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1909; May 1910. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°02' – W114°45'/N48°15' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 14 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated on most sheets; partial topography provided on some sheets at 500 foot contour intervals.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, railroad land grant limits, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Montana Prin. Mer." Sheet 12 only sheet with 1910 date.

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87 has the "Cabinet " folio "partly completed."

Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA

---- **Another edition.** "First edition issued May 23, 1910; First correction rec'd March 8, 1911; Second correction rec'd March 13, 1912. Second Edition issued July 1, 1912."

Holdings: LC; NAL

OCLC: 884870984

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August 1917, from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham and G.T. Trembley; traced by G.T. Trembley.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent Portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742004104

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R. P. Hilleary and S.T. Simons, 1924; traced at Washington Office, 1925 by E.L. Mehurin and R.S. Shaw. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

100 x 114 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1 (black & white); NA (both color & black & white editions)
OCLC: 742003318

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.P. Hilleary and S.T. Simons, 1924; traced by S.L. Acker, November 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, county, and former Flathead Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent Portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 43715207

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.P. Hilleary and S.T. Simons, 1924; traced by S.L. Acker, November 1925. Government Printing Office.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, county, and former Flathead Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent Portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "An alpine lake on the Cabinet National Forest." Title panel also has, "Issued 1926."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 379 (July 1926), page 7.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.P. Hilleary and S.T. Simons, 1924; traced by S.L. Acker, 1925; revised 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., 9861 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game preserve, state, county, and former Flathead Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent Portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society, Syracuse Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 45333198

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1935. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game preserve, state, county, and former Flathead Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent Portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Where the Clark Fork enters Cabinet Gorge." Title panel also has, United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 497 (May 1936), page 521.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 741999245

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1936. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields, 1936; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°05' – W114°40'/N48°20' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 124 x 96 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures and spot heights (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Cabinet National Forest shown in green; contours and some hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows cultural features such as national forest, game preserve, primitive areas, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, airplane landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

NOTE: This map was reprinted in 1956 under the title: **Parts of the Kaniksu Kootenai and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956.** Full citation found under Part I, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Pennsylvania State Univ.; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 34802545

----- **Supplement to 1936 Cabinet N.F. Map.** (Topographic map)

[1936]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Eastern strip, W114°40' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range). Color. 124 x 24 cm. Relief shown in hachures and spot heights.

Hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1937 (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields, 1936; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1936. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12687 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°20'/N48°20' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Cabinet National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and camp grounds. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 43715555

**CAVE HILLS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH DAKOTA
1904-1908**

The two groups of hills covered by this forest took their name from Ludlow Cave located in the northern group of hills. (Sneve, page 408) The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of March 5, 1904 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of South Dakota of an indeterminate date (1901?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "Northern Division = 14,000 acres. Southern Division = 9,360 acres." Like other smaller forests in northwestern South Dakota, the Cave Hills was headquartered at Camp Crook. There was no map made to accompany either the proclamation of 1904 or the executive order of 1908. However, the forest atlas for the Sioux National Forest does include a sheet covering the former Cave Hills National Forest. In 1920, the Sioux National Forest was absorbed by the Custer National Forest. The area is now referred to as the North Cave Hills and South Cave Hills units of the Sioux Ranger District of the Custer-Gallatin National Forest. See below Figure 31.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- 1) 1904, March 5
- 2) 1908, July 2, 1908

Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2335
Executive Order 908

Established Forest Reserve on 23,360 acres.
Cave Hills National Forest combined with

(effective July 1, 1908)

the Ekalaka, Long Pine, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests to establish the Sioux National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio** (1909 and 1917) for coverage of the Cave Hills National Forest in folio format.

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO 1908-PRESENT

The Clearwater National forest was named for the Clearwater River that drains a large portion of its area, a name that was translated from the Nez Perce term *Koos – koo – kai-kai* describing clear water (Boone, p. 81). As originally established, the Clearwater was composed of 761,760 acres of former Coeur d'Alene National Forest land and 1,926,100 acres of Idaho lands of the Bitter Root National Forest, yielding a forest some 2,687,860 acres in size. In 1911, large portions of the Clearwater were transferred to create the Selway National Forest to the south (1,684,860 acres) and the St. Joe National Forest to the southwest (223,300 acres), greatly reducing its size. With the discontinuation of the Selway National Forest in 1934, much land was added back to the Clearwater National Forest. Also upon the discontinuation of Idaho's Selway National Forest, the northeastern portion of the Selway were transferred to the Lolo National Forest making the Lolo a two-state forest for the first time. In 1961, a Public Land Order added these Idaho lands of the Lolo National Forest to the Clearwater National Forest.

Two years after the Selway National Forest had been discontinued, the Forest Service created the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in 1936 and on January 11, 1963 reclassified a somewhat reduced area to wilderness status. The resulting Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area became a charter member of the National Forest Wilderness System with the passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964.

Coverage of the future Clearwater National Forest in folio atlas format can be found in the 1907 Bitterroot Folio, however, a new folio was compiled by District One cartographers in 1915 with a topographic base. The atlas sheets were used to create a single sheet topographic map for the entire forest at a reduced scale in the same year. Six ranger district maps were created from the Class A administrative maps of 1963 and 1971 and issued in 1964 and 1972 respectively.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. In fiscal year 1934, the Clearwater National Forest received two donations of forest land from private owners; one at 5,172 acres and another at 88 acres. In fiscal year 1935, another 7,321 donated acres came to the Clearwater; fiscal year 1936 brought 14,235 more acres. These lands could and were used for land exchanges, however, since Congress had delegated authority to accept and to exchange donated lands to the Forest Service there were no formal legal orders issued that charted the addition or disposition of these lands.

Upon establishment in 1908, the town of Kooskia, Idaho served as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Clearwater National Forest, but with the creation of the Selway National Forest from a portion of the Clearwater in 1911, the supervisor's headquarters were relocated to Orofino, Idaho while Kooskia continued as the headquarters for the Selway. The Palouse Ranger District is still considered part of the St. Joe National Forest but it has been administered by the Clearwater National Forest since the administrative merger of the St. Joe, Coeur d'Alene, and Kaniksu National Forests into the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1973. The Clearwater National Forest combined its administrative functions with the Nezperce National Forest in December of 2010 and moved the Supervisor's Headquarters to the town of Kamiah, Idaho. Formal merger occurred in 2012.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1908, June 26
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 842 | Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Coeur d'Aléne and by the Bitter Root National Forests at 2,687,860 acres. |
| 2) 1911, June 29
(effective July 1, 1911) | *Proclamation 1141, 37 Stat. 1696 | 16,640 acres transferred to the Nezperce National Forest. Other portions transferred |

		to establish the new (1911) Selway (1,684,860 acres) and St. Joe (223,300 acres) National Forests. Area reduced to 822,700 gross acres.
3) 1931, May 1 (effective July 1, 1931)	Executive Order 5615	T. 41 N., R 6 E. added from the St. Joe National Forest.
4) 1934, October 29	Executive Order 6889	Land added from the Selway National Forest upon the Seaway's discontinuation.
5) 1935, June 27	Executive Order 7087	Land along the Clearwater – Idaho County boundary in Idaho transferred to the Lolo National Forest. By June 30, 1935, area enlarged to 1,129,481 gross acres.
6) 1956, August 21 (effective July 1, 1956)	Public land Order 1323 21 Federal Register 6405	Idaho portion of the Lolo National Forest added. Other land added from the Nezperce National Forest and land transferred to the Nezperce National Forest.
7) 1956, September 13	Secretary of Agriculture Order 21 Federal Register 7462	Land described in the Order that has or may be acquired under Weeks Law of 1911, the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 or the Exchange Act of 1925 added. By June 30, 1957, area enlarged to 1,294,434 gross acres.
8) 1959, September 10 (effective July 1, 1959)	Public land Order 1976 24 Federal Register 7459	1,260 acres of land transferred to the St. Joe National Forest; 3,698 acres of land transferred from the St. Joe National Forest to the Clearwater National Forest.
9) 1961, August 11 (effective July 1, 1961)	Public land Order 2461 26 Federal Register 7703-7704	Idaho lands of the Lolo National Forest transferred to the Clearwater National Forest.
10) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	Area enlarged to 1,763,469 gross acres. The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area on the Clearwater, Lolo, Nezperce, and the Bitterroot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." Area as of September 30, 2018: 1,725,418 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service – U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 842.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 46 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Clearwater National Forest: "Part of Coeur d'Alene National Forest (Proclamation of Nov. 6, 1906); Part of Bitter Root National Forest (Proclamation of May 22, 1905)." Also shows national Forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. "Boise Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA; Idaho State Historical Society Library and Archives (photocopy)

OCLC: 77495674

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1141.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°45' – W114°45'/N47°00' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary, and "Lolo Trail forming National Forest boundary." Also shows settlements, roads, trails, streams and principal mountain peaks. "Boise Meridian." Diagram does not show the areas of the Clearwater transferred to the Nezperce National Forest or those areas used to create the new St. Joe and Selway National Forests, only the reduced boundaries of the Clearwater National Forest.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society Library and Archives; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003838

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See under Bitter Root Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana – Idaho, U.S. Geological Survey Mapping, **Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana – Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle.**

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Clearwater Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled Feb. 1915 at Dist. Office, Missoula, from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys; compilation control – F.E. Bonner; topography – J.B. Yule; tracing – K.D. Swan, W.C. Danielson, F.J. Cool. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115°45' – W114°45'/N46°55' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Contours shown in brown; water features in blue; Northern Pacific Railroad 40 mile land grant limit shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Sheets 9 – 12 provide coverage of the northern portions of the Selway National Forest. No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society Library and Archives (photocopy); Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 884927858

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bitterroot Folio** (1907) for coverage of the Clearwater National Forest in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio**, 1915 below for coverage of the lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Clearwater in 1934 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1915. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled Feb., 1915 at District Office, Missoula, from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys; compilation, control, by F.E. Bonner; topography, by J.B. Yule; tracing, K.D. Swan. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°45' – W114°45'/N47°00' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 71 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features in blue; Public land grid, settlements, roads, trails, and boundaries (national forest and state) shown in black. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society Library and Archives; LC
OCLC: 41590334

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1915. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey].

1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°50' – W114°45'/N47°00' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the "Montana Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°20' – W114°40'/N47°05' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the "Montana Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA

OCLC: 41588833

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°20' – W114°40'/N47°05' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the "Montana Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41588956

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1926. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Bonner and J.B. Yule, 1915; traced by K.D. Swan; revised 1917 and 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°50' – W114°45'/N47°00' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 76 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Contour lines shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41590417

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°20' – W114°30'/N47°05' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer, in a black, blue, and red edition showing Forest Service facilities in red and rivers in blue, and in black & white edition with Forest Service administrative facilities shown in black, not red, and rivers in black not blue.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, houses and cabins. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

The Library of Congress' copy has been used as a base map with applied color to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Executive Order No. 6889 of October 29, 1934 entitled, "Added by disbandment of Selway N.F. Ex. O. Oct. 22 [i.e. 29], 1934." The Idaho Historical Society Library and Archives has a similar version of this map altered to show the additions to the Clearwater National Forest from the Selway National Forest and cataloged as OCLC: 41587751.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 41588610 (ordinary edition)

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields, 1935; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°30' – W114°40'/N47°00' – N46°05'. Pubic Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 92 x 124 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without the green forest land layer.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; hachures and contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: LC; NA

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, 1935 by J.F. Shields; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 11999 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°30' – W114°40'/N47°00' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without the green forest land layer. Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 27836080

St. Joe and Clearwater National Forest and surrounding territory, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)

See under Part I, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1937. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, 1935 by J.F. Shields; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory. U.S. Government Printing Office.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°30' – W114°40'/N47°00' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 63 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian, Idaho." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "This majestic monarch, a western white pine (*pinus monticola*), is but one of the many in the extensive timber areas of the Clearwater National Forest..." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued 1937."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 517 (January 1938), page 17.

Holdings (map): Univ. of Washington; NA; (book): NAL

OCLC (map): 35850048 ; (book): 71022099

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1942. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.F. Shields, 1935; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1942. Litho. in U.S.A. by Polygraphic Co. of America, Inc.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°30' – W114°40'/N47°00' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; hachures and contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and air fields. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41590376

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.F. Shields, 1935; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1942. Litho. in U.S.A. by Polygraphic Co. of America, Inc.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°30' – W114°40'/N47°00' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service

administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 41590796

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the Forest Service, Missoula, Montana.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. W117°00' – W114°00'/N47°35' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Clearwater National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel has location map and "Forest Supervisor, Orofino, Idaho."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 41590004

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1958. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. W117°00' – W114°00'/N47°35' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Clearwater National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel has location map and "Forest Supervisor, Orofino, Idaho."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 10635255

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1961. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. W117°00' – W114°00'/N47°35' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest cover.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 137374166

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1961. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. W117°00' – W114°00'/N47°35' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Clearwater National Forest, Northern Region*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of a river [Clearwater?] with location map and "Forest Supervisor, Orofino, Idaho. Back panel illustration, uncaptioned, fly fisherman in river.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; LC; Region 1

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10' – W114°20'/N47°05' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Clearwater National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana and "Authority Diagram." "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 367420971

Clearwater National Forest, 1963. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by the U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana 1962. Agriculture – Delzer Litho, Waukeshaw, Wisc. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°15' – W114°20'/N47°05' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 71 cm., folded to 18 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1968 with, AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-1531 (see below).

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, mileages, special area boundaries and improved recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes listing of "Improved Recreation Sites," location map, drawings, and directory of ranger districts. "Forest Service Map – Class E." Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; adjacent area in Montana on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of road along the Clearwater River [Lewis & Clark Highway] and, on the other panel, a caribou in the snow. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, 1963."

Holdings: LC; Region 1, and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 33289371

Clearwater National Forest, Bungalow Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Clearwater National Forest, Canyon Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Canyon Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Clearwater National Forest, Kelly Forks Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Clearwater National Forest, Lochsa Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720 No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 49 cm.

Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Montana State Univ.

OCLC: 66279559

Clearwater National Forest, Pierce Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720 No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 49 cm.

Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Clearwater National Forest, Powell Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720 No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 49 cm.

Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Indiana Univ.; Montana State Univ.

OCLC: 41590513

Clearwater National Forest, 1963. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by the U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana 1962. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-1531.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°15' – W114°20'/N47°05' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

56 x 71 cm., folded to 19 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, mileages, special area boundaries and improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities.

Includes listing of "Improved Recreation Sites," location map, drawings, and directory of ranger districts. "Forest Service Map – Class E." Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; adjacent area in Montana on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, black & white photograph captioned, "Lewis & Clark Highway" and uncaptioned black & white photograph of a caribou in the snow.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; New York Public Library; Univ. of North Texas; Region 1

OCLC: 65669828

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1971. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°20' – W114°20'/N47°05' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

102 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and edition on plasticized paper.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all-weather roads, state and federal road numbers, and trail numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Boise and Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Michigan; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; Univ. of Oklahoma, Univ. of Central

Oklahoma; LC; NA
OCLC: 5572670

Clearwater National Forest, Bungalow Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Bungalow Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

Clearwater National Forest, Canyon Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Canyon Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35850127

Clearwater National Forest, Kelly Creek Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Kelly Creek Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent parts of Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35850221

Clearwater National Forest, Lochsa Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Lochsa Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35850242

Clearwater National Forest, Pierce Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Pierce Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, Wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington

Clearwater National Forest, Powell Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Powell Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation

sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and on the Montana Principal Meridian for adjacent areas in Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington

Following Lewis & Clark Across the Clearwater National Forest. (Forest Visitor's map)

[U.S. Forest Service]; R1-72-036. *GPO 796-529.

[1974?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map on both sides of sheet, 23 x 60 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted in 1981 & 1989. Shows both the westbound and the eastbound route of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, 1805 and 1806 in red, with accompanying trail notes printed in purple. Base map a 1:126,720-scale administrative map of the Clearwater National Forest printed in brown. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Panel title. Panel illustration, standard brown "Lewis and Clark Trail" highway sign seen along the route of the explorers.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 78.

Holdings (map): Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA; (book): 22 libraries

OCLC (map): 367578068; (book): 1421517

**COEUR D'ALÉNE FOREST RESERVE & COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1906-PRESENT**

The origin of this place name is unclear. It means literally, 'heart of an awl' a derisive term applied by the Native Americans (in their language of course) to greedy trappers from Canada, who then applied the term to the Native Americans (Federal Writers Project, Idaho, p. 281, see also Boone, p. 85). The forest extends from the summit of the Bitterroot Mountains, which form part of the Montana-Idaho state line, westward to Coeur d'Alene and Hayden Lakes, which mark the boundary of the timbered country. Within the forest rise several branches of the Coeur d'Alene River. Originally established on 2,331,280 acres on November 6, 1906, the Coeur d'Alene National Forest was greatly reduced by the Executive Order 843 of July 1908. This order transferred 220,080 acres of the northern land of the Coeur d'Alene as a contribution to the establishment of the Pend Oreille National Forest and 761,760 acres of its southern parts to help create the Clearwater National Forest, and, after the addition of the 194,404 acres of the Palouse National Forest, the Coeur d'Alene covered 1,543,844 acres. The forest was significantly reduced again in 1911 to 760,800 acres with the transfer of 810,200 acres, including the lands of the former Palouse National Forest, to establish the new St. Joe National Forest to the south.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. In fiscal year 1936, the Secretary of Agriculture agreed to accept 240 acres from a private donor. On July 12, 1938, the Secretary accepted a large but disconnected donation of land from J.W. and Gertrude Boothe. Most of the donation, over 12,000 acres were outside national forest boundaries and a smaller parcel, 2,680 acres, was inside the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. These lands were formally added to the national forests under the Secretary of Agriculture's Order of September 13, 1956.

One of the first sets of ranger district maps produced by the Northern Region covered the four districts of the Coeur d'Alene and were published in 1940. Another set of four maps was made in 1966 from the 1964 Class A forest series administrative map, with the difference that the Coeur d'Alene Ranger District had by then been renamed the Fernan Ranger District.

Administrative headquarters for the Coeur d'Alene were first established in the silver mining town of Wallace, Idaho, very near center point of the forest, in 1909 and William Weigle, a graduate of Yale's Forestry School was its first leader. However, with the reorganization of 1911, the headquarters were moved to the town of Coeur d'Alene after the southern portions of the forest were transferred to create the St. Joe National Forest. No other national forest suffered as much devastation as the Coeur d'Alene in the "Big Burn" of 1910.

The Forest Service established the Deception Creek Experimental Forest on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest in 1933. The experimental forest is located in the heart of the western white pine forest about 20 miles to the east of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which allows researchers to study the ecology and tree management practices of western white pine and other species that grow with them. The forest includes the entire drainage of Deception Creek, a tributary of the Little North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River in northern Idaho. The area encompasses 3,521 acres and is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

The town of Coeur d'Alene has become the administrative headquarters for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. This is an aggregation of the Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests in the "Panhandle" of northern Idaho and

extends into adjacent areas of Montana and Washington state. The three National Forests have been administered as one forest since July 1, 1973, although each one legally remains a separately proclaimed national forest.

The Coeur d'Alene National Forest benefitted from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in its drive to purchase private in-holdings around the Magee Ranger Station and along Tepee Creek. The first purchase occurred at the February 23, 1973 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission immediately following the Commission's decision to establish the Coeur d'Alene Purchase Unit. At this meeting, the Commission authorized the purchase of 150 acres west of the Magee Ranger Station. The area was considered ideally suited for development as a campground due to its level nature and stream frontage. Another purchase of 80.61 acres south of the Magee Ranger Station on Tepee Creek was made on July 13, 1973, and a third and final purchase in the same area on September 19, 1975. A total of 317 acres were purchased in this area under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 before the National Forest Reservation Commission was eliminated in 1976. The 160 acre Coeur d'Alene Purchase Unit established in 1993 by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment has been shown on the Forest Service map of 2003 as being fully acquired.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3256	Established Forest Reserve on 2,331,280 acres in Idaho.
2) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 843	Land transferred to establish the Pend d'Oreille and Clearwater National Forests. Palouse National Forest added. Accent mark over the first "E" in "Alene" eliminated. Area reduced to 1,543,844 gross acres.
3) 1910, May 6	*Proclamation 1024, 36 Stat. 2688	6,608 acres eliminated from the forest south of Wolf Lodge Bay, Lake Coeur d'Alene. Area reduced to 1,537,286 gross acres.
4) 1911, June 29 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1145, 37 Stat. 1698	Southern portions of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest combined with a portion of the Clearwater National Forest to establish the St. Joe National Forest. Area reduced again to 760,800 gross acres.
5) 1933, September 30	Executive Order 6303	Land added from the Pend Oreille National Forest in the vicinity of the Bunko Ranger Station upon the discontinuation of the Pend Oreille National Forest. Area increased to 798,748 gross acres.
6) 1956, September 13	Secretary of Agriculture Order 21 Federal Register 7462	Land described in the Order that has or may be acquired under Weeks Law of 1911, the Clarke-NcNary Act of 1924 or the Exchange Act of 1925 added. Area: 802,177 gross acres.
7) 1973, February 23	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Coeur d'Alene National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to apply Land and Water Conservation Act funds towards the purchase of private lands surrounding the Magee Ranger Station.
8) 1987, September 21 (effective September 30, 1987)	Public Land Order 6658 52 Federal Register 36577	Withdraws from all forms of public entry 183.46 acres of Forest Service land in Section 4 of T. 50 N., R. 5 E., and in Sections 33 & 34 of T. 51 N., R. 5 E., Boise Meridian, for the protection of the Settler's Grove of Ancient Cedars Botanical and Recreation Area for 20 years.
9) 1993, September 20	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 53912	Established the 160 acre Coeur d'Alene Purchase Unit on the West Half of the West Half of Section 16, T. 48 N., R. 2 W., Boise Meridian.

10) 2013, February 13

Public Land Order 7809
78 Federal Register 12084

Renews for another 20 years the 183.46-acre land withdrawal to protect the Settler's Grove of Ancient Cedars Botanical and Recreation Area. Replaces Public Land Order 6658 of September 21, 1987. Area as of September 30, 2018: 807,989 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Coeur d'Alène Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats

1906. Scale, ca. 1:525,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

51 x 38 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, lakes Coeur d'Alène and Pend D'Oreille and location of the town of Murray, Idaho. Indicates location of the 48th parallel and, in lower margin, "39° West from Washington." "Boise Meridian and Base Line." "Five sections surrounding the town of Murray are not represented by this proclamation."

Holdings: LC; NA

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 843.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

51 x 49 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide.

Indicates the two sources of land for the reorganized Coeur d'Alene National Forest of 1908: "All of Palouse National Forest (Proclamation of March, 2, 1907); Part of Coeur d'Alene National Forest (Proclamation of November 6, 1906)." "Boise Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1024.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

63 x 69 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming Nat'l Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows rivers, lakes, and streams and the location of the towns of Murray and Wallace, Idaho.

"Boise Meridian and Base." Map shows the lands of the Palouse National Forest being part of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. These lands were to be added to the St. Joe National Forest next year (1911).

Holdings: LC; NA

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1145.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries and [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary."

Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. A new national forest, the St. Joe, was created from lands of the Coeur d'Alene and from the Clearwater National Forests by Proclamation No. 1143. Proclamation No. 1145 redraws the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest and thus does not show lands eliminated from it to establish the St. Joe National Forest to the south, however, missing from this map are all lands south of the Coeur d'Alene drainage basin including the lands of the former Palouse National Forest, all now part of the St. Joe National Forest. "Boise Meridian" Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003843

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coeur d'Alene Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service;; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General

Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°00' – W115°00'/N47°55' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black and white edition.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Sheets 10, 11, and 18 are uncolored. Sheets 10 through 25 cover the future St. Joe National Forest and sheets 15-18, and 23 provide coverage of the former Palouse National Forest.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; NA; NAL

OCLC: 893630512

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coeur d'Alene Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, July 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner, C.F. Farmer, J.B. Taylor, and T.O. Paine; traced by N. Knightlie, F.J. Cool, K.D. Swan, C.H. Ruth.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°45' – W115°35'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 13 numbered (C.1 – C.13) sheets with 2 supplemental mining claim sheets 9A & 11A in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). A few of these sheets serve as pages in other National Forest folios, namely the Cabinet Folio, the Pend Oreille Folio, and the St. Joe Folio and are double-numbered where this occurs: Sheets 1-4 in the **Coeur d'Alene Folio** also serve as sheets 12-15 in the **Pend Oreille Folio**; sheet 6 serves as sheet 7 in the **Cabinet Folio**; sheets 12 & 13 serve as sheets 1 & 2 in the **St. Joe Folio**.

Contours shown in brown, water features shown in blue; some mining claim outlines shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service facilities. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the cover of the atlas. The 1917 edition does not follow earlier (1909) sheet arrangement. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent portions of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Sheets 1 & 2 have: "Compiled at District Office Missoula, October, 1912, revised July, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner; traced by C.H. Ruth

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.

Holdings: Denver Public Library; LC; NAL; Region 1. LC copy does not have original folio with its index and several sheets are severely trimmed.

OCLC: 35093294

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend d'Oreille Folio**, 1909 below and **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend Oreille Folio**, 1914 below for coverage of the lands of the former Pend d'Oreille & Pend Oreille National Forest added to the Coeur d'Alene in 1933 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1913. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: NA

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1918. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, July 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by F.E. Bonner, C.F. Farmer, J.B. Taylor, and T.O. Paine; traced by C.H. Ruth, F.J. Cool, N. Knightlie, and K. D. Swan. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00' – W115°40'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 and 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures.

“Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: NA

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.R. Sabine; traced by R.R. Sabine. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00’ – W115°30’/N48°10’ – N47°18’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; NA
OCLC: 41590466

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.R. Sabine; traced by R.R. Sabine; revised 1924 by S.L. Acker. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00’ – W115°30’/N48°10’ – N47°18’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589365

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Forest Visitor’s map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.R. Sabine; traced by R.R. Sabine; revised 1924 by S.L. Acker. Williams-Webb Co. Inc., Wash., D.C.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00’ – W115°30’/N48°10’ – N47°18’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 51 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of forest road affording a view of a lake. Title panel has, “Issued 1925.”
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 369 (September 1925), page 129.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 65668231

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1929. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, July, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by F.E. Bonner, C.F. Farmer, J.B. Taylor, and T.O. Paine; traced by C.H. Ruth, F.J. Cool, N. Knightlie, and K. D. Swan; revised by V. Christensen and D.A. Gregory, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00’ – W115°40’/N48°10’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without brown contours.
Contours shown in brown; alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41588395

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised at Regional Office and traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1932. Printed by the U.S.

Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a colored edition where the green on the map represents alienated lands, not Forest Service owned lands. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 41590633

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1932. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised at Regional Office and traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 53 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Trails through the timber tempt one to explore the shady gulches of the Coeur d'Alene." Being an image of a forest scene with big trees. Title panel has, "Prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued 1932" and "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 458 (February 1933), page 568.

Holdings: NA; eBay \$34.00

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1934. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner; C.F. Farmer, J.B. Taylor, and T.O. Paine; traced by C.H. Ruth, F.J. Cool, N. Knightly, and K.D. Swan; revised at Regional Office, by V. Christensen 1929 and 1934; traced by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00' – W115°40'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without alienated lands.

Contours and hachures shown in brown; alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1937. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised at Regional Office, 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00' – W115°40'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Contours and hachures shown in brown; alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41590678

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Recreation Attractions, Idaho. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1.

[1938?] Scale ca. 1:316,800 (Approximate scale 5 miles = 1 Inch. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color pictorial map. 26 x 34 cm., folded to 16 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the Coeur d'Alene National Forest area in green within black national forest boundary lines. Roads, road numbers,

mileages between points, campgrounds, camp sites, huckleberry areas, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows game preserve boundaries, rivers, lakes and streams. Forest and recreational resources, such as “Inviting Forest Roads” and “Interesting Forest Practices” surround the map.

On verso: Captioned black & white photographs depicting National Forest scenes and recreational resources, and fire prevention measures. Panel title: *Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Northern Idaho*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph of a fly fisherman, “Recreation – one of many forest uses.”

Holdings: private collection

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised and traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1932; revised by D.A. Gregory, 1939. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 14317 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00’ – W115°30’/N48°10’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 27836050

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Coeur d’Alene Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1940]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1939, 1:253,440-scale administrative map.

Holdings: NA

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Kingston Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1940]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1939, 1:253,440-scale administrative map.

Holdings: NA

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Magee Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1940]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1939, 1:253,440-scale administrative map.

Holdings: NA

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Wallace Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1940]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1939, 1:253,440-scale administrative map.

Holdings: NA

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1948. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised at Regional Office, 1947. U.S.C. & G.S. A-3599-0 (1) ++.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00' – W115°40'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in an edition showing alienated lands within the National Forest boundary but without green forest layer

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41590727

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana; revised 1948. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1949. B-3688-0(1)++.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Dallas (Texas) Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 10673486

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Missoula. B-3688 0++.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Missoula. [U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey] B-3688 0++.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 49 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel has location map and "Forest Supervisor, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Western Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Utah; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 41590656

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Montana, 1958. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, wild areas, game refuge, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and

settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Map shows the entire Coeur d'Alene National Forest in Idaho, but the majority of map area covers areas in Montana. Map properly should have "Idaho – Montana" as its subtitle.
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1963. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula Montana 1962. Agriculture – Delzer Litho., Waukesha, Wis.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°00'/N48°10' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 68 cm., folded to 18 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, points of interest, mileages between starred points, boat access sites, and improved recreation sites shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map," alphabetical listing of "Improved recreation sites" and "Points of interest," drawings, and ranger district directory. "Forest Service Map Class – E." Public land grid for areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for areas in Montana, public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. This map indicates that the forest land in the St. Regis drainage basin in Montana is part of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. It is actually part of the Lolo National Forest, Montana.
Text and illustrations in dark green on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned photograph, "Lookout Pass Ski Area" and uncaptioned photograph of a rushing mountain river. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, 1963."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 41590614

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and build-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, road numbers, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram," and "Key Map" locating the Coeur d'Alene National Forest in Idaho and Montana with main roads marked. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Detroit Public Library; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 6203083

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Fernan Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: private collection

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Kingston Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: private collection

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Magee Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

48 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: private collection

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Wallace Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian; for adjacent areas in Montana, the public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: private collection

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1967. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula Montana, 1967. AFPS/Ogden, Utah / 68-2236.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°00'/N48°10' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

53 x 68 cm., folded to 18 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, points of interest, mileages between starred points, boat access sites, and improved recreation sites shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map," alphabetical listing of "Improved recreation sites" and "Points of interest," drawings, and ranger district directory. "Forest Service Map Class – E." Public land grid for areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for areas in Montana, public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. This map indicates that the forest land in the St. Regis drainage basin in Montana is part of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. It is actually part of the Lolo National Forest, Montana.

Text, black & white photographs, and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned, three figures walking down a forest road. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Northern Region."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 896 (September 1969), page 58.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of West Georgia; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; Eastern Washington Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5495274

Snowmobile Trails, Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1971. (Forest Visitor's map)

United States, Forest Service: R-1 Carto 11/72 FR. *GPO 796-528.

[1974] Scale, ca. 1:150,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 57 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; roads used for snowmobiling when not plowed, marked snowmobile trails, and off trail snow play areas shown in red; lakes and rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, Forest Service District Ranger stations and Forest Supervisor Headquarters. Includes "Key Map" and descriptive listing of snowmobile trails. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Text, illustrations (some color) and "Wind Chill Chart" on verso. Panel titles: *Coeur d'Alene National Forest snowmobiling & Snowmobiling Trails in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, group of snowmobiles on forest road.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Cornell Univ.; North Dakota State Univ.; Eastern Washington Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 5411700

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1972. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1972 from U.S. Forest Service Planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00' – W115°40'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

74 x 92 cm., frequently seen folded to 19 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in lime green; paved roads, road and trail numbers, main dirt roads, recreation sites, points of interest, ski areas, and built-up areas shown in red; federal Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands shown in bright blue; water features shown in dull blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" locating the Coeur d'Alene National Forest in Idaho and Montana with main roads marked. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana" Even though subtitled "Idaho and Montana" the Coeur d'Alene does not administer lands in the state of Montana.
Holdings: LC and 22 other libraries
OCLC: 5412913

Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe National Forests), Washington, Idaho and Montana, 1974. (Administrative map)

See under **Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Washington, Idaho, and Montana**

**CRAZY MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1906-1908**

The Crazy Mountains gives its name to this forest reserve on which this forest is centered. The area once administered by the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest became the northern section of the Absaroka National Forest two years after its establishment, but after the discontinuation of the Absaroka in 1945, the area was split between the Lewis & Clark National Forest, which administers the northern portion, and the Gallatin National Forest which has jurisdiction over the larger, southern part. This forest had its headquarters in Livingston, Montana during its short existence as a separately proclaimed forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1906, August 10 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3224 | Established Forest Reserve on 234,760 acres. |
| 2) 1908, July 1 | Executive Order 875 | Forest abolished; all lands combined with a part of Yellowstone National Forest to re-establish the Absaroka National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated August 10, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

40 x 27 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundaries. In lower margin: "33°30' West from Washington." Indicates location of the 46th parallel.

"Montana Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Absaroka National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order No. 875, see under Absaroka National Forest.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

For U.S. Geological Survey mapping of the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve/National Forest, see above under Absaroka Forest Reserve – **Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle**, which covers the northern portion of the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve, and below under Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve - **Land Classification map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle**, which covers the southern part.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Absaroka Folio**, (1908, sheets 1 to 4) above for coverage of the lands of the former Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format.

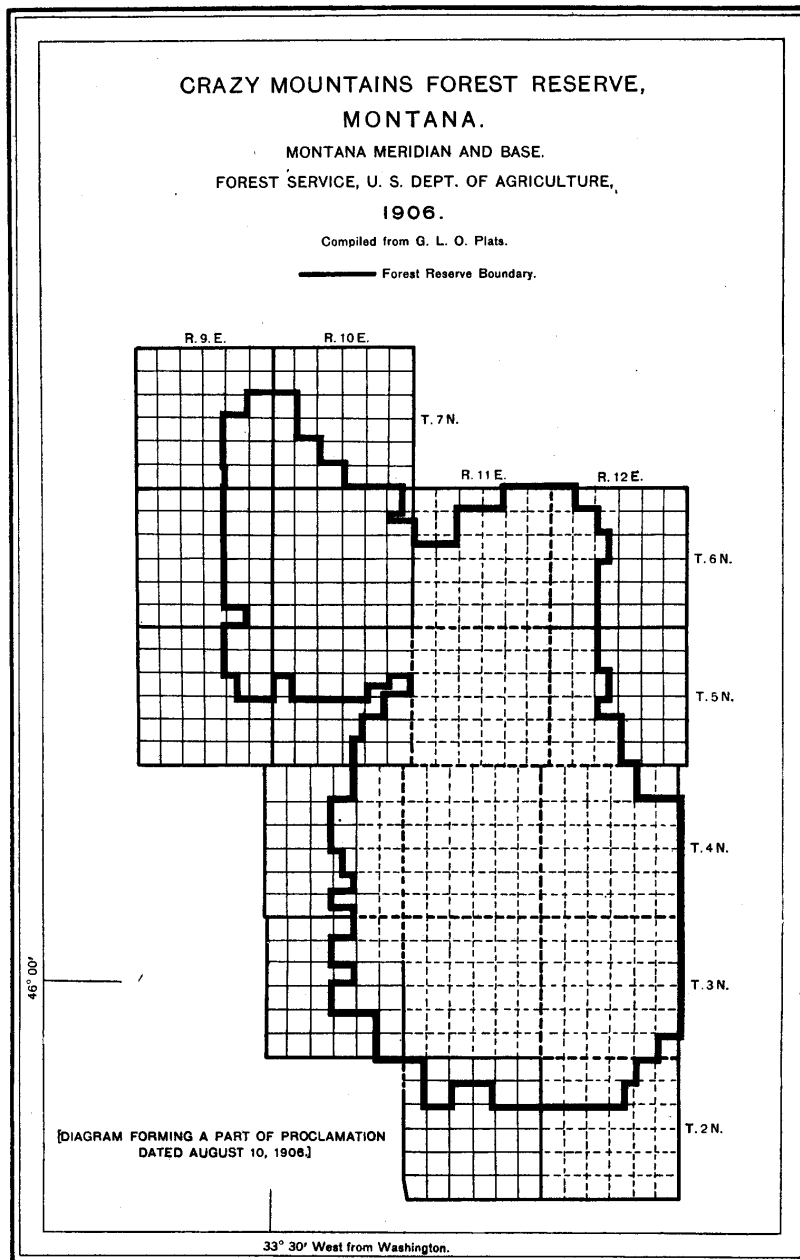


Figure 19: Proclamation diagram establishing the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve on August 10, 1906. Federal forest boundaries surrounding the Crazy Mountains have remained uncharacteristically unchanged since this map was published. The area is now divided between the Gallatin National Forest (southern portion) and the Lewis and Clark National Forest (northern portion).

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-SOUTH DAKOTA 1908-PRESENT

The Custer National Forest was named for George Armstrong Custer, who camped near the Cave Hills and in the Short Pines on his 1874 expedition from Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, North Dakota to the Black Hills. Both the Cave Hills and the Short Pines areas in South Dakota now form part of the Custer National Forest. General Custer and 231 others were killed on June 25, 1876 in the battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana between the Custer National Forest's Ashland and Beartooth Divisions (Cheney, p. 56). In 1909, when the Custer National Forest included only the lands of the former Otter National Forest, its Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located at Ashland, Montana, but were later transferred to the better connected town of Miles City in 1911. With the addition of the Sioux National Forest in South Dakota and Montana in 1920, Miles City remained the Supervisor's Headquarters proving to be a good central location for the enlarged Custer National Forest as well as being on major transportation routes. However, with the addition of the lands in the west from the discontinued Beartooth National Forest in 1932, the administrative headquarters were moved westward to Billings in 1934, closer to the new geographic center of the once more enlarged forest. Billings had also been the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Beartooth National Forest. After 1932, the Custer National Forest presented highly varied landscapes, from alpine peaks, high plateaus, glaciers, and high mountain lakes in the Beartooth Range in contrast with the prairies and timbered hills of southeastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota. With the addition of the Beartooth National Forest the Custer was administratively divided into two divisions, the Beartooth Division and the Sioux Division.

Between 1960 until 1998, the Custer National Forest administered the national grasslands of Region One in North and South Dakota with headquarters in Billings, Montana. Taking into account the addition of these large grassland areas, the forest visitor maps made after 1960 would show the Custer National Forest's lands in Montana, and those in the Dakotas. 1998, all national grasslands in Region One combined to form the Dakota Prairie Grasslands with headquarters in Bismarck, North Dakota. The National Grasslands could be named and combined, as opposed to the proclaimed national forests, without the necessity of a presidential proclamation or order. The Custer National Forest merged administratively with the Gallatin National Forest in 2014 with the Supervisor's Headquarters located in Bozeman, Montana, the former headquarters of the Gallatin National Forest.

The Beartooth and the Absaroka Primitive Areas have existed since the 1932. Since they were not classified as either "Wilderness" or "Wild," neither became official wilderness areas under the 1964 Wilderness Act. In a special wilderness act of March 27, 1978, both achieved wilderness status and their classification as "Primitive Areas" was abolished. Under the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984, adjacent areas in Wyoming, parts of the Shoshone National Forest, were added to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Otter National Forest, 590,700 gross acres (after 1920 known as the Ashland Division)
2) 1912, June 19	*Proclamation 1203, 37 Stat. 1748	77,890 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 512,810 gross acres.
3) 1918, November 27	*Proclamation 1501, 40 Stat. 1896	Land eliminated in several tracts on the northern portions of the forest. Area further reduced to 499,508 gross acres.
4) 1920, January 13	Executive Order 3216	Lands of the Sioux National Forest added (177,734 gross acres) upon the discontinuation of the Sioux. The Custer becomes a two state, Montana-South Dakota, national forest. Area enlarged to 677,242 gross acres.
5) 1921, June 10	Executive Order 3488	SE ¼ of Section 19, T. 1 S., R. 57 E. Montana Meridian eliminated.
6) 1921, August 9	Executive Order 3526	160 acres within Section 22, T. 3 S., R. 62 E. eliminated under the "Forest Homestead Act" of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233)
7) 1930, June 5	Proclamation 1913, 46 Stat. 3025	1,066 acres added to the forest in order to facilitate land exchanges. Other lands eliminated to compensate the state of South

8) 1932, February 17	Executive Order 5801	Dakota for the loss of its school sections in the National Forests. Area now stands at 679,255 gross acres. Land added from the Absaroka National Forest. Lands of the Beartooth National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the Beartooth. Area significantly increased to 1,306,065 gross acres.
9) 1945, October 5 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 297 10 Federal Register 13077	Land transferred to Gallatin National Forest north of Sugarloaf Mtn. in T. 2 & 3 S., R. 14 & 15 E. in Sweet Grass County. Area now stands at 1,274,395 gross acres.
10) 1970, June 29	Public land Order 4853 35 Federal Register 10955-56	1,581 acres of land added in Stillwater and Carbon Counties under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Area: 1,276,656 gross acres.
11) 1978, March 27	Public Law 95-249, 92 Stat. 162	The 920,250 acre Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness established from lands of the Custer and Gallatin National Forests.
12) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550 98 Stat. 2807 (specifically 2809)	Section 201 (a) 13 of the "Wyoming Wilderness Act" adds 23,750 acres of Shoshone National Forest lands to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, now embracing 943,626 acres.
13) 1993, April 12	Public Law 103-16 107 Stat. 49	Secretary of Agriculture authorized to exchange national forest lands for private lands within 5 miles of the external boundaries of the South Dakota portion of Sioux Ranger District, Custer National Forest. Area as of September 30, 2018: 1,282,045 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Custer National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham, G.T.T. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1203. 1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°35' – W105°30'/N45°50' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, lands "Eliminated" from the Custer National Forest by this Proclamation, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers and streams. Includes 3 insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent parts of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003942

Custer National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 27, 1918.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Mont., Feb., 1918 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°35' – W105°35'/N45°52' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, lands "Eliminated" from the Custer National Forest by this Proclamation, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers and streams. "Montana Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1501.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 53400417

Custer National Forest, Montana and South Dakota, 1932: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Feb. 17, 1932.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9862 1931 [or] 1932. Executive Order No. 5801.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Map in three parts, folded to 27 x 20 cm.

[Part One] Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1932.

Compiled and traced at Regional office, Missoula, 1931.

1932. No geographic coordinates. Color. 39 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows lands “Transferred from the Beartooth N.F. to the Custer N.F.” and lands “Transferred from the Absaroka N.F. to the Custer N.F.” in two different patterns of orange color. Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, rivers, streams, major mountain peaks, and location of town of Billings, Montana. Includes inset showing National Forest boundary in greater detail. “Principal Meridians, Montana and Black Hills,” but only Montana Principal Meridian in use. All land changes dictated by Executive Order No. 5801 are found on this U.S. Forest Service non-standard administrative map at 1:253,440 scale. The Beartooth Division, newly added to the Custer National Forest, consists of the former Beartooth National Forest and the former Pryor Mountains National Forest.

[Part Two] Custer National Forest, Ashland Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1932.

Compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan; revised 1931.

1932. W106°42' – W105°35'/N45°55' – N45°00'. Black & white. 43 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers and streams. “Principal Meridians, Montana and Black Hills,” but only Montana Principal Meridian in use. No land changes indicated. The Ashland Division of the Custer National Forest include the lands of the former Otter Forest Reserve/National Forest.

[Part Three] Custer National Forest, Sioux Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1932.

Compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by D.A. Gregory; traced 1931 by D.A. Gregory.

1932. W104°45' – W102°58'/N46°00' – N45°10'. Black & white. 38 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads and trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers and streams. “Principal Meridians, Montana and Black Hills.” No land changes indicated. The Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest is made up of the former Cave Hills, Ekalaka, Long Pines, Short Pines, and Slim Buttes Forest Reserves/ National Forests which were consolidated into the Sioux National Forest in 1908; the Sioux being transferred to the Custer National Forest in 1920 as the Sioux Division.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003953 (Beartooth Division); 742003956 (Ashland Division); 742003960 (Sioux Division)

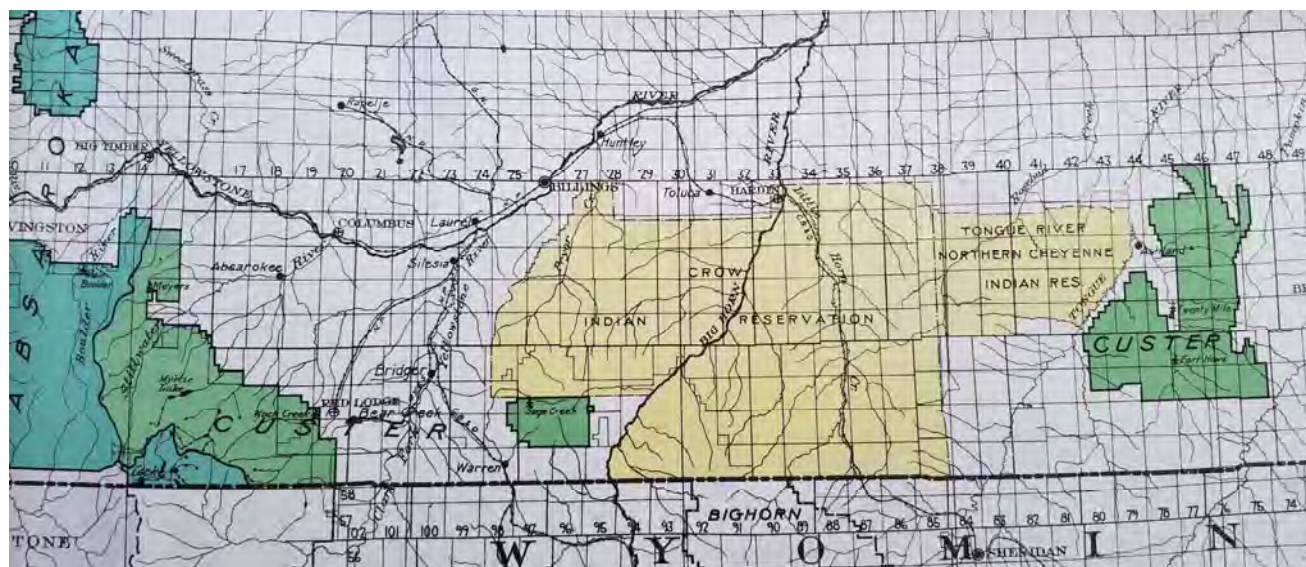


Figure 20: Units of the Custer National Forest after the February 17, 1932, Executive Order 5801. Two western units of the former Beartooth National Forest, Beartooth Division, are shown in light green (Beartooth and Pryor Mountains) and the Ashland Division to the east. The Beartooth Division would transfer some lands to the Gallatin National Forest in 1945 upon the discontinuation of the Absaroka National Forest.

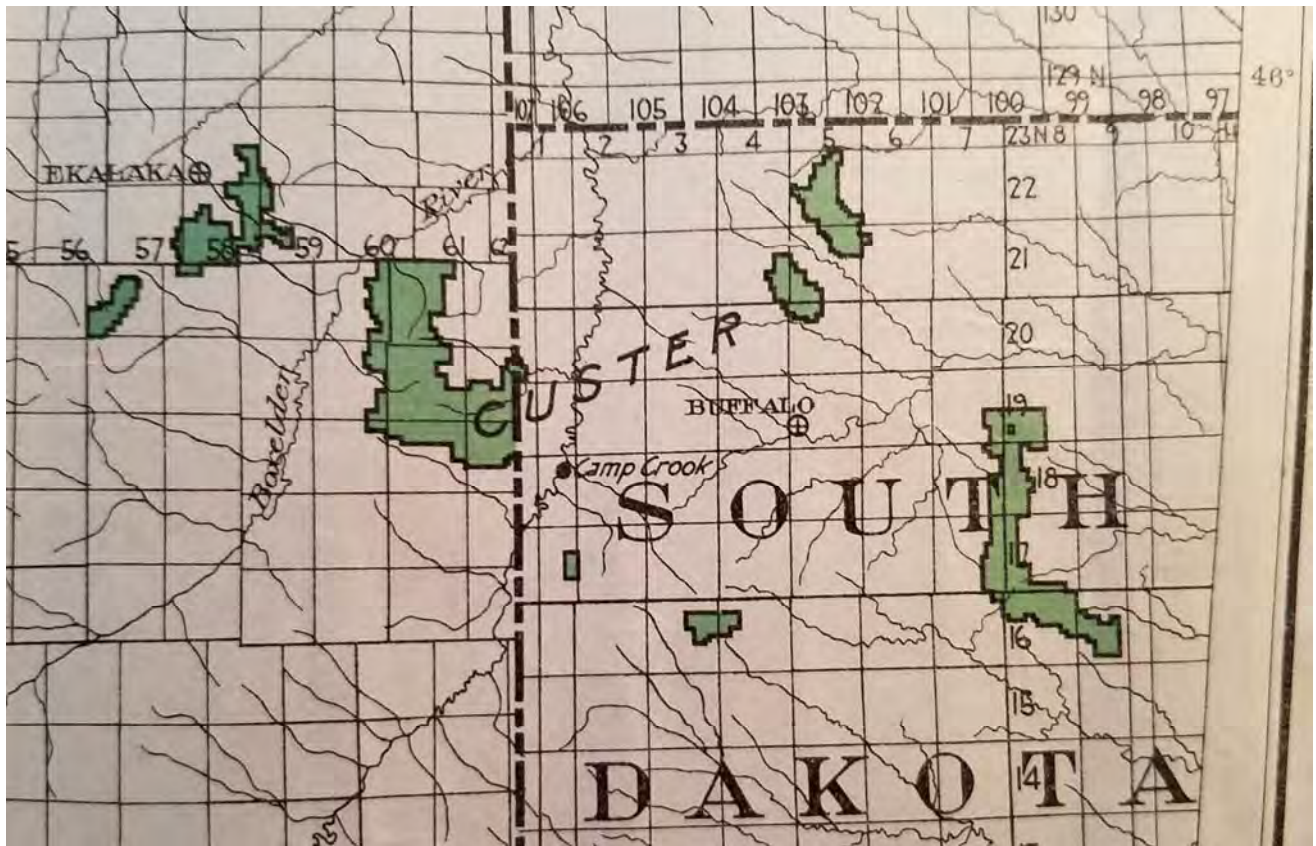


Figure 21: Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest in southeastern Montana and Northwestern South Dakota, in 1932, or the lands of the former Sioux National Forest, 1908-1920.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Custer Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106°15' – W105°40'/N45°45' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 8 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and form lines. Also issued in a black & white edition. This folio shows only the lands of the former Otter National Forest, or, what became in 1920, the Ashland Division of the Custer National Forest.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL

OCLC: 886545309

See also the **Beartooth Folio** (1908) above and the **Sioux Folio [Montana-South Dakota]** (1909 and 1917) below as these two National Forests, (the former in part and the later entirely), eventually were added to the Custer National Forest.

The 1909 **Custer Folio** described above only covers the area later known as the Ashland Division (earlier the Otter National Forest).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Custer National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°35' – W105°35'/N45°55' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 37 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service

administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Montana Meridian." The area covered by this map would, after 1920, become the Ashland Division of the Custer National Forest. It was formerly known as the Otter Forest Reserve & National Forest.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003945

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Feb., 1918 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan; revised at District Office, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°42' – W105°38'/N46°00' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 88 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." The Ashland Division is the former Otter Forest Reserve/National Forest and the entire pre-1920 Custer National Forest, before the Sioux National Forest lands were added to the Custer National Forest.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 742003208

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Feb., 1918 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan; revised at District Office, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°42' – W105°38'/N46°00' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 43795210

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Feb., 1918 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan; revised at District Office, 1928. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1929.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°42' – W105°38'/N46°00' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 41 cm, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Custer National Forest, Ashland Division, Montana*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Western yellow pine on the Ashland Division." Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern District."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 420 (December 1929), page 351.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; NA

Custer National Forest, Sioux Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by D.A. Gregory; traced 1931 by D.A. Gregory.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°45' – W103°00'/N45°55' – N45°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Black Hills and Montana Meridians." Map base for Executive Order 5801 of February 17, 1932.

Holdings: NA

Custer National Forest, (Beartooth Division), Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembly. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°10' – W107°50'/N45°45' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 89 x 152 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest shown in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003212

Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by G.T. Trembly. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°10' – W107°50'/N45°45' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 43815757

Custer National Forest, Sioux Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°45' – W103°00'/N45°55' – N45°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Black Hills and Montana Meridians."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 43795227

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan; revised at Regional Office, 1937.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°45' – W105°40'/N45°52' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Region 1

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan; revised at Regional Office, 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13158 1937.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°45' – W105°40'/N45°52' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 34802731

Custer National Forest (Beartooth Division), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, by D.A. Gregory, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°10' – W107°50'/N45°45' – N44°52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 152 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without alienated land layer but with blue water feature layer.
Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Custer National Forest shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements,

roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent parts of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003215

Custer National Forest (Beartooth Division), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, by D.A. Gregory, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°10' – W107°50'/N45°45' – N44°52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a color edition without the green forest layer.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent parts of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 34802509

Custer National Forest (Sioux Division), Montana and South Dakota, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931, from G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by D.A. Gregory; traced by D.A. Gregory; revised at Regional Office, 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13158 1937.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°42' – W103°00'/N45°55' – N45°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, South Dakota State Antelope Park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Black Hills Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003223

Custer National Forest (Sioux Division), Montana and South Dakota, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931, from G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by D.A. Gregory; traced by D.A. Gregory; revised at Regional Office, 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13158 1937.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°40' – W103°00'/N45°50' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, South Dakota State Antelope Park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Some printings include an uncolored (unused) "Grazing Legend" in upper right portion of the map. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Black Hills Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 34802452

Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana, 1955. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1952. 1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W111°45' – W108°30'/N46°30' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, Indian Reservation, national park, wild and primitive areas, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds and points of interest. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Includes inset map of the Pryor Mountain area at the same scale as the main map. This map is a 1955 reissue of the 1952 **Gallatin National Forest, Montana** map which accounts for the three years difference in the date the map was prepared (1952) and the date the map was issued (1955).

Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 356009332

Custer National Forest, Montana and South Dakota, 1957. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by George H. Tuxbury, 1956. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:538,000. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 separately titled maps on 1 sheet, 43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, Indian Reservation, national park, wild and primitive areas, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds and points of interest. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana, and in South Dakota by the Black Hills Meridian. Includes key map showing the various units of the Custer National Forest in Montana and South Dakota. Three separately titled maps include, "Beartooth Division" 17 x 35 cm. -- "Ashland Division" 21 x 18 cm. -- "Sioux Division" 18 x 28 cm., each with its own set of geographical coordinates.

Holdings: LC; Region 1 and 11 other libraries

OCLC: 13719862

Custer National Forest, Little Missouri River National Grasslands, ND-24 (North & South Half), North Dakota, 1961. (Administrative map)

See below under: **Part X. Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping, B. National Grasslands.**

Custer National Forest (Beartooth Division), Montana, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey and Army Map Service topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°10' – W108°18'/N45°45' - N44°52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness and primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Beartooth Division relative to the other divisions of the Custer National Forest in the states of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA; LC; Region 1 and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 6099660

Custer National Forest, Montana Unit, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana, 1964. Agriculture – High Speed Process Printing Corp., Boston.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:320,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 separately titled maps on one sheet 56 x 71 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted [1968?] with AFPS/Ogden, Utah. Reprint has color illustrations on verso along with panel photographs captioned "Rimrock Lake" and "Elk Lake, Beartooth Primitive Area."

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, boat access, and mileage numbers between red stars shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Montana portion of the Custer National Forest, drawings, table of "Improved recreation sites," and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class E." Three separately titled maps include, "Sioux Division" [Montana portion]. – "Ashland Division." – "Beartooth Division."

Text, black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Montana Unit, Custer National Forest*. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, "Rimrock Lake" and "Rainbow Lake."

Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries

OCLC: 20093081

Custer National Forest, Sioux Division and Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 12A.*

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana, 1964. DPS 65-2268.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 separately titled maps on sheet 57 x 72 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.

National forest and national grasslands shown in green; roads, road numbers, recreation sites, points of interest, and mileage numbers between red stars shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service ranger stations. Includes key map highlighting the location of the national forest and national grasslands shown on the main map relative to the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, drawings, table of "Improved recreation sites," and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid in North Dakota based on the 5th Principal Meridian and in South Dakota based on the Black Hills Meridian. "Forest Service Map – Class Unknown." Two separately titled maps include, "Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands. – Sioux Division [South Dakota portion]."

On verso: Text and olive & white illustrations. Panel title: *South Dakota Unit, Custer National Forest*. Panel illustrations, captioned green and white photographs, "A fleet-footed antelope" and "Riley Pass in North Cave Hills."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Maryland; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Texas Tech Univ.; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); LC

OCLC: 20854219

Custer National Forest, Little Missouri National Grasslands, North Dakota Unit, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map)

See below under: **Part X. Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping, B. National Grasslands.**

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1965-1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Army Map Service quadrangles.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°30' – W105°45'/N45°50' – N45°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; paved and all-weather roads and federal highway numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Ashland Division relative to the other divisions of the Custer National Forest in the states of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: NA; LC; Region 1 and 18 other libraries

OCLC: 6099691

Custer National Forest (Sioux Division), Montana and South Dakota, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1966-1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, Montana State Highway Department, and U.S. Bureau of Land Management maps.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°45' – W103°00'/N45°58' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 117 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Sioux Division relative to the other divisions of the Custer National Forest in the states of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana and Black Hills Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC; Region 1 and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 6099724

Custer National Forest (Beartooth Division), Montana and Wyoming, 1976. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1975 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. *GPO 697-606.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°10' – W108°18'/N45°45' - N44°52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, East Half – West Half (printed on both sides of sheet), on sheet 94 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; National Park Service lands shown in purple; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands shown in light blue; paved and all weather roads, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes index to recreation areas, "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps," and "Key Map" showing the location of the Beartooth Division relative to the other divisions of the Custer National Forest in the states of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Principal Meridian

Montana and Sixth Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 5481783

DAKOTA NATIONAL FOREST, NORTH DAKOTA 1908-1917

“Dakota” is what the Sioux Nation called themselves and means ‘friendly people’ or ‘alliance of friends.’ This national forest takes its name from the state in which it is located and from the Native Americans who lived there, although, initial surveys named the area the Little Missouri Forest Reserve after the major geographic feature that runs through the area. The original 22 square mile area of the Dakota National Forest was returned to the public domain in 1917, however, the entire area is now within the boundaries of the Medora Ranger District, Little Missouri National Grassland, since 1998, a component part of the administratively combined Dakota Prairie Grasslands. Approximately 7 square miles of the original 22 square miles of the Dakota National Forest are now actually owned once again by Forest Service. Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Dakota National Forest was located at Camp Crook, South Dakota, the same headquarters as the Sioux National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1908, November 24 | *Proclamation 824, 35 Stat. 2207 | Established National Forest on 13,940 acres. |
| 2) 1917, July 30 | Proclamation 1387, 40 Stat. 1685 | National Forest abolished; all lands returned to the public domain. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Dakota National Forest, North Dakota: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 24, 1908].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 824.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 47 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundaries and ranches with owner’s name. “5th Principal Meridian.” Dakota National Forest located in Billings County, south of the town of Hanley and the Little Missouri River in Township 136 North, Ranges 103 and 104 West.

Holdings: State Historical Society of North Dakota; LC; NA

OCLC: 869286776

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

[Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Dakota Folio].

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; compiled by F.E. Bonner; [traced by] C.H.R. Oct. 1912; approved, November 23, 1912, [signed] John X. Preston, Acting District Forester. [Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey].

1912. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated.

One sheet with all the attributes of a page from a Forest Service Folio except without the color thematic information. Map shows national forest boundary, farms with their owner’s names, roads, Forest Service facilities, rivers and streams.

Includes table of “Area of lots within Dakota Natl. Forest.” Title in lower right margin: “DAKOTA Fifth Principal Meridian” and in the upper right margin, a large number “1.” Handwritten notes provide printing information: “100 requested, letter of 11-23-12; 200 ordered from U.S.G.S. 12-16-12; 220 received from U.S.G.S. 1-9-13; 10 to Dist.: 150 to Supervisor 1-10-13.

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.

Holdings: NA

FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Little Missouri Forest Reserve, North Dakota. (Administrative map)

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1905; base map from G.L.O. plats; field examination by Elers Koch, 1904; examiner, Mr. Olmsted, Mr. Tomkins. [Frederick E. Olmstead and Harry James Tomkins]

1905. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Hand colored.

18 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
In three hand applied colors, shows "Non-Commercial Forest," "Woodland," and "Open Grass Land." Also shows the course of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries in T. 136 N., R. 102 & 103 W., Fifth Principal Meridian.
Area covered would, three years later, be proclaimed as the Dakota National Forest.
Holdings: NA

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1908-PRESENT

The name Deer Lodge comes from the Deer Lodge mound, a 40-foot geothermal formation at the site of present day Warm Springs State Hospital. The mound's shape with steam issuing from the top resembled a large Native American medicine lodge and salts in the water attracted large numbers of deer. Native Americans called the mound and the valley "Lodge of the white tailed deer." (Cheney, page 59).

The Helena Forest Reserve, one of the Deerlodge's predecessor forests, as originally established in 1906, extended from Mullan Pass south to the Highland Mountains or the Pipestone Pass area. The portion of the Helena National Forest roughly south of the Powell-Jefferson County line (Clancy Creek – Cataract Creek drainage divide in the vicinity of the Three Brothers peaks) was used along with eastern portions of the Big Hole and the Hell Gate National Forests to establish the Deerlodge National Forest in July of 1908. This accounts for the fact that the 1909 Deerlodge National Forest folio atlas includes sheets 4 through 12, together with a sheet numbered 5 ½ that were originally part of the Helena National Forest folio and dated 1907. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were first located in Anaconda, Montana, the former headquarters of the Anaconda Division of the Big Hole National Forest, but in 1920, they were moved to the larger and better connected city of Butte. In 2004, the boundaries of the Deerlodge National Forest along with those of the Beaverhead, the Helena, and the Lolo National Forests were modified by the "Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004." Unfortunately, the changes were not detailed in the law, but were referred to as being shown on maps available in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and in the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana.

Established in 1937 as a primitive area by the Forest Service and reclassified in December of 1962 as the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness, the area, covering portions of three national forests, became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System on September 3, 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act. Since February 2, 1996, the Deerlodge National Forest has been administered with the Beaverhead National Forest as one administrative unit. The new hyphenated forest, the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests, administers some 3.3 million acres of forest land and retained the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters of the Beaverhead National Forest in Dillon, Montana as the combined forest's headquarters. The former supervisor's office of the Deerlodge National Forest in Butte is now the Butte Ranger District Office.

One of the first sets of ranger district maps produced by the Northern Region covered the six districts of the Deerlodge National Forest. These appeared in 1939. The six ranger districts were reduced to five by the time the next set of ranger district maps were issued in 1955, the Anaconda Ranger District being absorbed by the adjacent Philipsburg Ranger District. Another set of five maps was made in 1968 from the 1967 Class A forest series administrative map and were revised and reissued in the following years. The map accuracy diagram included on the 1953 administrative map for the Deerlodge National Forest indicates that a majority of the area of coverage was compiled using B-class data with small amounts of A, C and D map accuracy. Thus it did not have a single map accuracy rating. The first Class A map for the Deerlodge would come with its 1967 administrative map. The 1966 map of the Butte Ranger District made from the 1953 administrative map appears to be a single issue.

The Deerlodge National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to make three individual land purchases for recreational purposes totaling 452 acres. These purchases were reviewed and approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission after the Commission had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase unit was established on the Deerlodge at the Commission's August 17, 1966 meeting which was quickly followed by the approval at the same meeting of a 159 acre purchase for \$36,650.00 in the Moose Lake-Rock Creek area just north of the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area. The purchase included frontage on Moose and one mile of frontage on both sides of Rock Creek for the sole purpose of recreation. On January 15, 1969, the Commission approved an 136 acre purchase on Delmoe Lake-Whitetail Reservoir Area for a campground. 156.36 acres were approved for purchase at the Commission's September 16, 1971 meeting in the Maney Lake area, the site of a former Boy Scout camp.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 880	Established National forest on 1,080,220 gross acres formerly administered by the Big Hole, Hell Gate, and Helena National Forests.
2) 1910, June 28 (effective July 1, 1910)	*Proclamation 1051, 36 Stat. 2711	Portion transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest. Other lands eliminated. Area reduced to 1,030,850 gross acres.
3) 1929, January 31	Proclamation 1867, 45 Stat. 2989	Land added from the Helena National Forest.
4) 1931, May 11	Executive Order 5619	8,319 acres eliminated in T. 3 & 4 N., R. 7 W., Montana Principal Meridian.
5) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5757	Land transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest in the vicinity of West Pintlar Peak.
6) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5759	Land added from the Helena National Forest. Land added from the Madison & Missoula National Forests upon their discontinuation. 89,313 acres that had been transferred to private ownership through land exchanges, eliminated. Area as of June 30, 1932: 1,336,344 gross acres.
7) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area on the Beaverhead, Deerlodge, and Bitterroot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964."
8) 1966, February 23	Public land Order 3938 31 Federal Register 3248-3252	Land added in the region around Butte (under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934). Area now stands at 1,355,052 gross acres.
9) 1966, August 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Deerlodge National Forest Purchase Unit established and first recreational land purchase made under the Land and Water Conservation Act for 159 acres on Moose Lake – Rock Creek area.
10) 2004, December 8	Public Law 108-447 118 Stat. 3109	"Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004" modifies the boundaries of the Deerlodge National Forest.
11) 2009, Mach 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 991	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" transfers 9.67 acres of National Forest land known as the "Elkhorn Cemetery" to Montana's Jefferson County. Area as of September 30, 2018: 1,373,501 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 880.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:360,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

40 x 45 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief is not indicated.

Shows the three sources of land for the newly established Deerlodge National Forest: "Part of Helena National Forest (Proclamation of April 12, 1906); Part of Big Hole National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907); Part of Hell Gate National Forest (Proclamation of September 14, 1906)." Also shows national forest boundaries and where drainage divides form national forest boundaries and land eliminations. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28 and effective July 1, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1051.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:215,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

65 x 70 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundaries," lands "Transferred to Beaverhead Nat'l Forest," and land "Eliminations." Also shows rivers, lakes, and streams, the Continental Divide, and the location of Anaconda, Montana. "Montana Principal Meridian and base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1929: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 31, 1929.

For full citation to map showing land transfer from the Helena National Forest to the Deerlodge National Forest, (Proclamation No. 1867) See under Helena National Forest.

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

For full citation see under Beaverhead National Forest (Executive Order No. 5757).

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9868 1931. Executive Order No. 5759.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 78 cm., folded to 27 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest boundaries and lands eliminated from the Deerlodge National Forest (south of Anaconda and west of Butte, Montana), lands "Transferred from the Missoula N.F. to the Deerlodge N.F.," lands "Transferred from the Madison N.F. to the Deerlodge N.F. (northern portion of the Tobacco Root Mountains), lands "Transferred from the Helena N.F. to the Deerlodge N.F. (Boulder River drainage southwest of Crow Peak), and lands "Transferred from the Deerlodge N.F. to the Beaverhead N.F. (area on the western slope of the Continental Divide not eliminated). Land transfers and eliminations shown in various patterns of orange and all are expressed in Executive Order No. 5759, except for the lands transferred from the Deerlodge N.F. to the Beaverhead N.F., which was part of Executive Order 5757 (see Beaverhead National Forest above). Also shows major mountain peaks, rivers, and the location of Butte, Montana, headquarters of the Forest Supervisor. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003296

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Deerlodge Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W113°30' – W112°00'/N46°33' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 7 lettered sheets (A-G) and 10 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas that provides a map index to 10 sheets (4 through 12 with sheet 5 ½) all marked "Helena" from the Helena Folio of 1907 (see below for full description).

All 10 of these sheets are included in LC & NAL copies of the Deerlodge Folio. NAL has color and black & white editions of numbered sheets.

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 886546807

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Madison Folio, 1907 below for coverage of the lands of the former Madison National Forest added to the Deerlodge in 1931 in folio format.

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Missoula Folio, 1909 below for coverage of the lands of the former Missoula National Forest added to the Deerlodge in 1931 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana. (Administrative map)

U. S. Forest Service.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

43 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742004026

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1914; revised May, 1918. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°32' – W111°58'/N46°33' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: private collection

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; printed from assembled atlas pages which were compiled at District Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by D.A. Gregory and F.J. Cool; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°30' – W111°57'/N46°33' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 107 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 100 feet).

Contours (incomplete coverage of map area) shown in brown. Also shows national forest, mining claim, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map provides partial topographic coverage for the adjacent Helena (NE), Beaverhead (SW), and the Missoula (NW) National Forests. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by D.A. Gregory and F.J. Cool; traced by R.S. Shaw, October 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W111°58'/N46°33' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; NAL; Region 1

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by D.A. Gregory and F.J. Cool; traced by R.S. Shaw, October, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W111°58'/N46°33' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 54 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Georgetown Lake, Deerlodge National Forest." Back title panel has "Government Printing Office 8-5563."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 380 (August 1926), page 80.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 137283942

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.J. Cool and D.A. Gregory; traced at Washington Office, by R.S. Shaw, 1925;

revised 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°50' – W111°50'/N46°40' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Reflects the land additions and eliminations of the 1931 Executive Orders. Holdings (Color): LC; NA; Region 1; (Black & white): Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC (Color): 43847558; (Black & white): 803982607

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1935. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 10A.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1935.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:330,000. W113°52' – W111°50'/N46°40' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, fish and game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes 8 small insets under the title, "Valid claims with no definite location" at a scale of ½ inch to a mile. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "A quiet spot on Twin Lakes Creek." Title panel also has, United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued, 1935." Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 493 (January 1936), page 13. Holdings (map): Montana Historical Society; NA; (book): Yale Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; NAL
OCLC (map): 742004034; (book): 71027114

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1938. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°50' – W111°50'/N46°40' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 136 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (Contour interval 200 feet). Alienated lands within the national forest boundaries are shown in dark brown; contours shown in light brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Cornell Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 368225464

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°50' – W111°50'/N46°40' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued without the green forest land color. Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003302

Deerlodge National Forest, Anaconda Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
[1939]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest. Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Boulder Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1939]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Butte Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1939]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Deerlodge Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1939]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Philipsburg Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1939]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Whitehall Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1939]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Deerlodge Recreation Area, Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1942.

See below under: **Part X, “Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping,” Part C, “Special Areas.”**

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1953. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service, and other surveys by W.E. Dunstan, 1953; traced at Regional Office by J.W. Burgess, Joan M. Kemp, W.E. Dunstan, and Theodora Reed, 1953.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°50' – W111°50'/N46°38' – N45°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

103 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, National Monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Deerlodge National Forest in the state of Montana and “Forest Service Map Accuracy Diagram.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”

Holdings: Trinity College (Conn.); Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 35838954

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover.
Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W113°50' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N45°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 11B.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover.
Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W113°50' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N45°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 49 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Deerlodge National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel has key map of Montana showing the location of the Deerlodge National Forest and "Forest Supervisor, Butte, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis, Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 45168338

Deerlodge National Forest, Boulder Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1955] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: eBay

Deerlodge National Forest, Butte Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1955] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: eBay

Deerlodge National Forest, Deerlodge Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1955] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: eBay

Deerlodge National Forest, Philipsburg Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1955] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: eBay

Deerlodge National Forest, Whitehall Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1955] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: eBay

Deerlodge National Forest, 1962. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana 1962. McKee Printing Co. Butte, Montana.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°45' – W111°55'/N46°35' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

53 x 69 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights. Also published in an unfolded edition without text on verso.

Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, boat access shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Deerlodge National Forest in Montana, table of "Improved recreation sites," and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class C." Text, sepia & white drawings and photographs on verso. Drawings credited to "Rod Eunniff '61." Panel title same as inside title. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, 1962." Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a forest ranger standing by mountain lake.

Holdings: LC; Region 1 and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 5440517

Deerlodge National Forest, Butte Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1953 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°07' – W112°13'/N46°20' – N45°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Washington State Library

OCLC: 449991088

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1966-1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°50' – W111°50'/N46°38' – N45°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

105 x 135 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Deerlodge National Forest in the state of Montana. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: LC; Region 1 and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 10128181

Boulder Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Boulder Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Late replaced by the Jefferson Ranger District.
Holdings: private collection

Butte Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Butte Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: private collection

Deerlodge Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Deerlodge Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: private collection

Philipsburg Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:148,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Philipsburg Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Washington State Library

OCLC: 449997170

Whitehall Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Philipsburg Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742004110

Butte Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1970. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
54 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Butte Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC (1970, 4 map set): 11887436

Deerlodge Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1970. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
54 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Deerlodge Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma

Jefferson Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1970. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Jefferson Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. The Jefferson Ranger District replaced the Boulder Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library

OCLC: 449983149

**EKALAKA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1906-1908**

Ekalaka is the county seat of Carter County, Montana and is the namesake of this once independent Forest Reserve/ National Forest. It merged with three other independent forests just over the border in South Dakota together with the independent Long Pine National Forest in Montana to form the Sioux National Forest in 1908. The Sioux later became part of an enlarged Custer National Forest in 1920. The area formerly known as the Ekalaka National Forest now forms the western portion of the Sioux Division, Custer National Forest. The name comes from an Indian girl, the niece of Sitting Bull. Her name, *Ijkalaka* means "swift water." (Cheney, p. 67). Like other smaller forests in this area, the Ekalaka was headquartered at Camp Crook, South Dakota. See below Figure 22 and 31.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1906, November 5 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3245 | Established Forest Reserve on 33,808 acres. |
| 2) 1908, July 2, 1908
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 908 | Ekalaka National Forest combines with Long Pine, Short Pine, Slim Buttes, and Cave Hills National Forests to establish the Sioux National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Ekalaka Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundary, location of dry and alkali lakes (outside forest reserve boundary), and location of sawmills within the forest reserve boundary. In lower center margin: "27°30' Longitude West from Washington." Indicates location of 45°48' parallel. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio** (1909 and 1917) below for coverage of the Ekalaka National Forest in folio format.

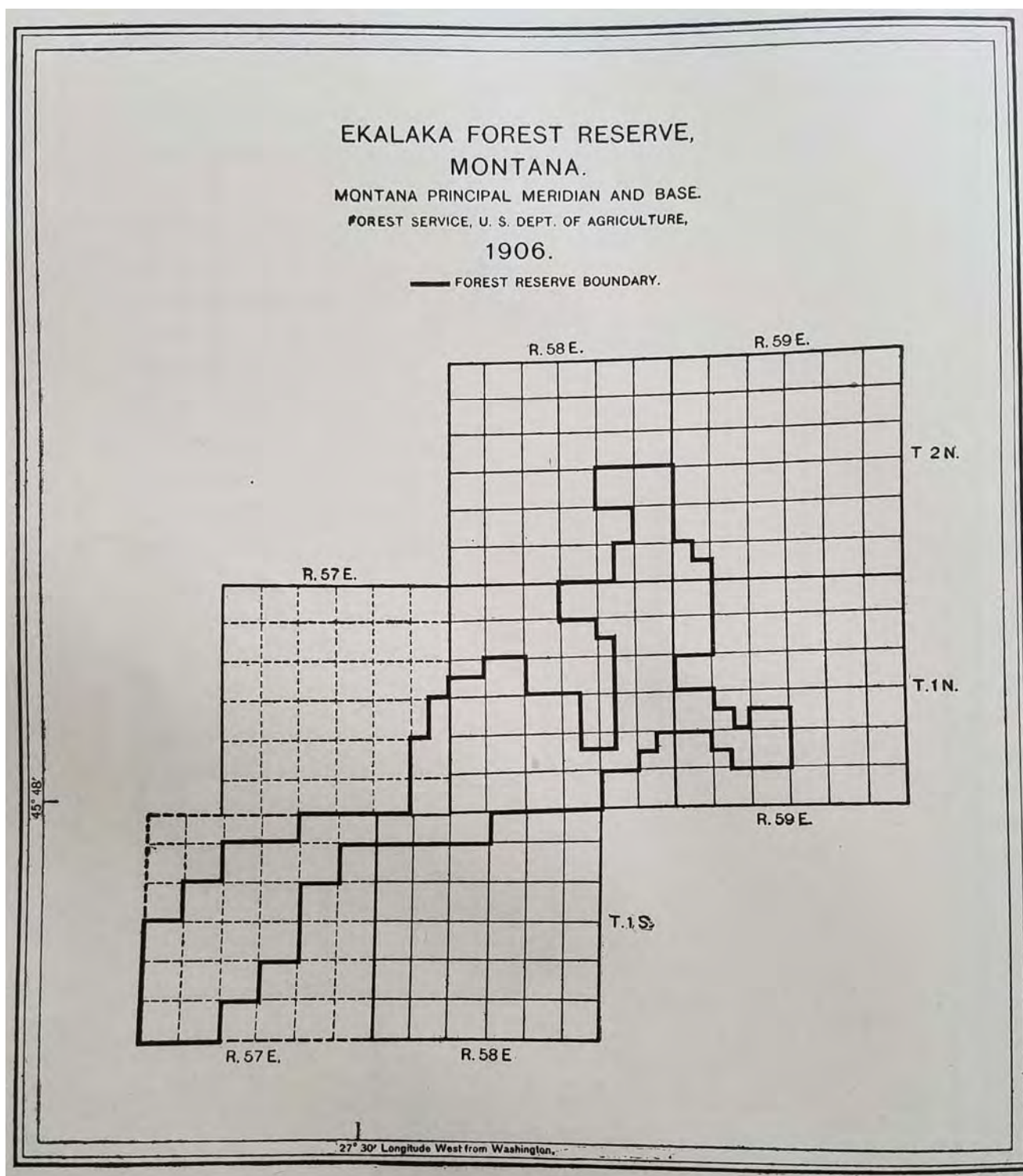


Figure 22: 1906 proclamation diagram creating the Ekalaka Forest Reserve in Carter County, Montana. Note that at creation the Ekalaka, however jagged, was a continuous forest reserve. After joining the other four forests to establish the Sioux National Forest, land eliminations during the Forest Service's reclassification efforts, 1910-1920 would separate the southwestern portion of the Ekalaka (Chalk Buttes area) from the main body of the national forest. See Figure 21 above.

ELKHORN FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1905-1908

Located southeast of Helena, Montana and west of the Missouri River, this short-lived Forest Reserve/National Forest was centered on the Elkhorn Mountains, so named for the many elk native to the mountains. (Cheney, p. 68). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of May 12, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "186,240 acres." This map is reprinted below. The Elkhorn Forest Reserve was originally proposed by settlers in the region in 1900 and on October 17, 1900, 12 Townships were withdrawn from entry in the area of the Elkhorn Mountains. After adjustments and restorations, the area was proclaimed the Elkhorn Forest Reserve on May 12, 1905. A few years later, its lands were absorbed by the larger, reorganized Helena National Forest. Like its neighbor across the Missouri River, the equally short-lived Big Belt National Forest, the Elkhorn was administered from the town of Townsend, Montana. An atlas folio was never compiled or published for the lands of the Elkhorn National Forest. The 1907 Helena National Forest atlas folio did not include the Elkhorn Mountains as the area had not yet been added to the Helena National Forest at the time the atlas was published.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) 1905, May 12 | Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3024 | Established Forest Reserve of 186,240 acres. |
| 2) 1908, July 1 | Executive Order 881 | Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Helena National Forest. |



Figure 23: Boundaries of the Elkhorn Forest Reserve shown in blue drawn on a General Land Office State of Montana map most likely dated 1897 – Black & white photocopy from the National Archives annotated in blue.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING EXECUTIVE ORDER

Helena National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for the map that accompanies Executive Order 881, showing the Elkhorn National Forest transferred wholly to the Helena National Forest, see under Helena National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Elkhorn National Forest, Montana. (Administrative map)

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

[1907]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

47 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

FLATHEAD FOREST RESERVE, MONTANA 1897-1903

The name "Flathead" is derived from the name of the local Indian Nation, a name bestowed upon them by the explorers Lewis & Clark. Cheney (p. 75) says that contrary to the meaning that the name implies, "there is no evidence to indicate that these Montana Indians ever adopted the practice of flattening children's heads as did other Nations further west." The Flathead Forest Reserve," one of the "Washington Birthday Reserves once encompassed the entire land area of the future (1910) Glacier National Park and the U.S. Geological Survey mapping for the Flathead Forest Reserve, listed below, necessarily includes this area. Even though the Flathead Forest Reserve of 1897 to 1903 included the area of the future park, it was the Blackfeet National Forest, created in 1908 from lands of the Lewis & Clarke National Forest which gave up nearly half of its land area to establish Glacier in 1910. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,382,400 acres." The entire original Flathead Forest Reserve was added to the Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve in 1903 and was abolished. This action created an immense 4,670,720 acre forest reserve that was soon destined to be broken apart and divided between five separate national forests.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) 1897, February 22
(effective March 1, 1898) | Proclamation, 29 Stat. 911 | Established Forest Reserve on 1,382,400 acres. |
| 2) 1903, June 9 | Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2311 | Flathead Forest Reserve abolished. All land added to the Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve. |

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Map of the Flathead Forest Reserve in the State of Montana, 1899 (First Proclamation Feb. 22, 1897).

[U.S. General Land Office].

1899. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

40 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the boundaries of the Flathead Forest Reserve hand drawn in green, along with international, Indian Reservation, and neighboring forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Shows the entire future (1910) Glacier National Park.

Holdings: NA

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Flathead Forest Reserve in the State of Montana, 1899.

[U.S. General Land Office].

1899. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

40 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the boundaries of the Flathead Forest Reserve, along with international, Indian Reservation, and neighboring forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Shows the entire future (1910) Glacier National Park. "(Ex. O. dated Feb. 22nd 1897 creating Forest Reserve)."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana (Photostat); Montana State Library (Photostat); NA

OCLC: 247129465

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing classification of lands.

U.S. Geological Survey; by H.B. Ayers, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10' – W113°15'/N49°00' – N48°12'. Partial Public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).

Main report title: Flathead Forest Reserve, by H.B. Ayers (pages 245 – 316).

Shows four classes of merchantable timber by density in green and burned areas. Also shows forest reserve, International, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXXVII) facing page 246. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Monographic serial title held by many libraries

OCLC: (Book) 6139509

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Red Fir and Lodgepole Pine.

U.S. Geological Survey; by H.B. Ayers, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10' – W113°15'/N49°00' – N48°12'. Partial public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).

Main report title: Flathead Forest Reserve, by H.B. Ayers (pages 245 – 316).

Shows growing areas of Red fir and Lodgepole pine in green. Also shows forest reserve, international, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public Land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXXXIV) facing page 256. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Monographic serial title held by many libraries

OCLC: (Book) 6139509

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Englemann Spruce and Balsam.

U.S. Geological Survey; by H.B. Ayers, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10' – W113°15'/N49°00' – N48°12'. Partial public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).

Main report title: Flathead Forest Reserve, by H.B. Ayers (pages 245 – 316).

Shows growing areas of Englemann Spruce and Balsam in green. Also shows forest reserve, international, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXXXVI) facing page 260. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, Part 4 & 5)

Holdings: Monographic serial title held by many libraries

OCLC: (Book) 6139509

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Larch and Mountain Larch.

U.S. Geological Survey; by H.B. Ayers, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10' – W113°15'/N49°00' – N48°12'. Partial public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).

Main report title: Flathead Forest Reserve, by H.B. Ayers (pages 245 – 316).

Shows growing areas of these two species of Larch in green. Also shows forest reserve, international, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXXXVIII) facing page 264. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Monographic serial title held by many libraries

OCLC: (Book) 6139509

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Yellow, White, Nut, and Limber Pines.

U.S. Geological Survey; by H.B. Ayers, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10' – W113°15'/N49°00' – N48°12'. Partial public land (Township and Range) grid.

Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).

Main report title: Flathead Forest Reserve, by H.B. Ayers (pages 245 – 316).

Shows growing areas of the Yellow Pine in yellow and the three other species of pine in three shades of green. Also shows forest reserve, international, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

(Series: Twentieth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898-99, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate XCI) facing page 270. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Monographic serial title held by many libraries

OCLC: (Book) 6139509

**FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1908-PRESENT**

The Flathead was reborn in 1908 from lands of the Lewis & Clarke National Forest lying on the western slope of the Continental Divide. The Blackfeet and the Kootenai National Forests sprang from these western slope lands as well, making the now greatly diminished and reorganized Lewis & Clark National Forest a long, north-south forest set against the forested eastern slope of the Continental Divide. The Flathead National Forest extends from Flathead Lake on the west to the Continental Divide to the east, and from Glacier National Park's southern boundary to the range of mountains dividing the Flathead River drainage from that of the Clark Fork to the south. The Blackfeet National Forest was discontinued in 1935, the majority of its lands added to the Flathead National Forest with some lands transferred to the Kootenai National Forest. The Flathead at 2,650,419 gross acres has not yet merged its administrative responsibilities with any other national forest perhaps due to its already large size. See Figure 18 for the situation in 1932 before the discontinuation of the Blackfeet.

A 67,000-acre area in the Mission Mountains was classified by Chief Forester R. Y. Stuart as a primitive area on October 31, 1931, one of the very first primitive areas created in the Northern Region. An additional 8,500 acres were added in 1939. When the area was formally designated a Wilderness Area by Congress in 1975, the Mission Mountain Wilderness Area embraced 73,877 acres. This Act of Congress protected the eastern slope of the Mission Mountains. Protection for the western slope came in 1982 when the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes established the Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness.

President Herbert Hoover signed Public Law 71-296 (46 Stat. 490) on June 2, 1930. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to "erect a suitable archway" honoring President Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in forest conservation and appropriated \$25,000 for its construction. The memorial was to be located on the newly completed (1930) Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, US Route 2, at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide, the boundary between the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests. The memorial was first planned as a granite arch over the highway but the following year, it was decided to build an obelisk rather than the arch. The obelisk, completed in the summer of 1931, has a concrete core covered in granite quarried near Helena, Montana. It is 60 feet high and is situated on the southeast side of the highway.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, designated large parts of the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests as the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on August 16, 1940. The "Bob" was formed by combining and reclassifying as wilderness, three previously reserved primitive areas: South Fork of the Flathead (established 1931), Sun River (established 1934) and Pentagon (established 1933). It was named to honor the pioneering wilderness advocate, Bob Marshall, who had died in 1939 at the age of 38. The Bob Marshall Wilderness was designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 after the passage of the Wilderness Act of the same year.

The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, created by Congress in 2009, traverses the northern portions of the Flathead National Forest. The Flathead National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to make two land purchases for recreational purposes totaling 203 acres. These purchases were reviewed and approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission after the Commission had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase unit was established on the Flathead at the Commission's August 16, 1967 meeting which was quickly

followed by the approval at the same meeting of a 158 acre purchase on Spoon Lake with 1,800 acres of lakefront. On June, 27, 1968, the Commission approved 45 acre purchase on Swan Lake in order to expand the existing campground.

The Flathead National Forest has been headquartered in Kalispell, Montana since its reestablishment in 1908. The Flathead embraces the Coram Experimental Forest established in 1932 in Townships 30 and 31 North, Ranges 18 and 19 West (Montana Principal Meridian) to conduct research on western larch ecosystems. It is administered as part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1) 1908, June 25
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 835 | Re-established the Flathead from lands formerly administered by the Lewis & Clarke National Forest on 2,092,785 gross acres. |
| 2) 1912, June 19 | *Proclamation 1208, 37 Stat. 1752 | 1,280 acres eliminated in Section 32, of T. 27 N., R. 22 W. After 1911 area recalculation and 1912 elimination, gross forest acreage stands at 2,088,720. |
| 3) 1918, June 3 | *Proclamation 1456, 40 Stat. 1789 | Noncontiguous lands immediately to the west of Flathead Lake transferred to the Blackfeet National Forest. |
| 4) 1918, November 27 | Proclamation 1500, 40 Stat. 1894 | Land eliminated to compensate the state of Montana for the loss of its school sections in the National Forests. Area reduced to 1,717,118 gross acres after both 1918 land eliminations. |
| 5) 1919, August 22 | Executive Order 3155 | Proclamation 1500 of November 27, 1918 amended transferring more lands to the state of Montana in Section 1, T. 33 N. R. 23 W. |
| 6) 1930, June 2 | Public Law 71-296
46 Stat. 490 | Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to construct a memorial honoring President Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in forest conservation at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide on the boundary between the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests. |
| 7) 1935, June 22 | Executive Order 7082 | Land added from the Blackfeet National Forest upon the Blackfeet's discontinuation. Area enlarged to 2,608,547 gross acres. |
| 8) 1935, July 29 | Executive Order 7118 | Executive Order 7082 of June 22, 1935 corrected. |
| 9) 1963, August 30 | Public Land Order 3215
28 Federal Register 9820 | 282.52 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Area now stands at 2,625,435 gross acres. |
| 10) 1964, September 3 | Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890 | The Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on the Flathead and the Lewis & Clark National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." |
| 11) 1966, February 23 | Public land Order 3938
31 Federal Register 3248-3252 | Land added in Lake and Flathead Counties. Area: 2,630,221 gross acres. |
| 12) 1967, August 16 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Flathead National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to apply Land and Water Conservation Act funds towards the purchase of private lands for recreation purposes. |
| 13) 1975, January 3 | Public Law 93-632 (Section 2d) | Mission Mountains Wilderness established, |

14) 1976, October 12	88 Stat. 2153 (2155) Public Law 94-486, 90 Stat. 2327	first set aside as a primitive area in 1931. Portion of the Flathead River named as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
15) 1978, October 28	Public Law 95-546, 92 Stat. 2062	Great Bear Wilderness established adjacent to the Bob Marshall Wilderness on the north.
16) 1981, May 27	Public Land Order 5922	Restores 850.77 acres withdrawn over the course of the construction of the Hungry Horse Dam Project in T. 30 N., R. 19 W., sections 8, 9, 16 & 17. Area: 2,628,672 gross acres.
17) 1982, June 15	Ordinance 79A, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Council	Tribal Wilderness Ordinance 79A is enacted adopting the Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Management Plan which established the Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness adjoining the federal wilderness on the western slope of the Mission Mountain Range.
18) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1158	“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 establishes the 1200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service. Area of Flathead National Forest as of September 30, 2018: 2,650,419 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in the *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Flathead National Forest, Formerly part of Lewis and Clarke National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 835.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 44 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundary and [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary.” Also shows location of Flathead Lake and Flathead Indian Reservation boundary line. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Flathead National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham, G.T.T. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1208.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W112°50'/N48°35' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1208.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003228

Flathead National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 3, 1918.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by C.F. Farmer and J.B. Yule; revised 1917 by F.C. Cool; traced by G.T. Trembley.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 59 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries and lands transferred to the Blackfeet

National Forest (lands immediately west of Flathead Lake). Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1456.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Flathead Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in District Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys 1916; compilation, control C.F. Farmer; topography, J.B. Yule; traced G.H. Stabler [i.e., Stadler], N. Knightlie, K.D. Swan, F.J. Cool. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W114°15' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Mostly color. 26 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet); uncolored sheets show relief with hachures, spot heights, and some contours (black) at 100 foot intervals. Contours shown in brown; water in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Montana Principal Meridian." Sheet numbers 1, 6, 12 through 15, 17 through 20 and sheet 22 issued in black and white; all others in color.
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographic Society Library; Region 1.
NAL & LC copy has black and white sheets numbered 1, 6, 12-15, 17-20, and 22.
OCLC: 886550255

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lewis and Clarke Folio** (1908, sheets 21-25, 29-33, 36-51, & 53-55) below for earlier coverage of the area later to be known as the Flathead National Forest in atlas format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Blackfeet Folio** (1918) above for coverage of the lands of the former Blackfeet National Forest added to the Flathead in 1935 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1917. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in District Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys, 1916. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°15' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 119 x 94 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Most contours are shown in brown (some shown in black). Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Region 1

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1917. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.F. Farmer and J.B. Yule; revised 1917 by F.C. [i.e. F.J.] Cool; traced by G.T. Trembly. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 367595031

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.F. Farmer and J.B. Yule; revised 1917 by F.C. [i.e. F.J.] Cool; traced by G.T. Trembly.
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 857060409

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised 1922; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, March, 1922. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 335 (November 1922), page 248.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

Montana's Largest Game Refuge [1924]. (Forest Visitor's map) . Covers the Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests.
See under: **Part V, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."**

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys 1916; compilation revised 1925; traced in part at Washington Office by C.B. Noyes and in part at District Office by G.H. Stabler [i.e. Stadler], K.D. Swan, F.J. Cool, and N. Knightlie. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 123 x 97 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights. (Contour interval 100 and 500 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised 1922; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, 1922; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°35' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA: NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 367591153

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figures 9B, 13, 14, & 15.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised 1922; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, 1922; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°35' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Forest Service road along the South Fork. Larch, Douglas Fir, and White Pine forest" and an uncaptioned photograph credited to Asahel Curtis of twin mountain peaks. Title panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 392 (August 1927), page 75.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Blackfeet, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1929. (Topographic map)

See under: **Part V, “Regional Maps,” Part B, “Sub-Regional maps.”**

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1933. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by C.B. Noyes, G.H. Stabler [i.e. Stadler], K.D. Swan, F.J. Cool, N. Knightlie, and D.A. Gregory; revised in 1925 and 1933; last revision by V. Christensen. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 126 x 97 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 and 500 feet). Also issued in an edition without color alienated land layer.

Alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003234

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1935. (Topographic map)

See under: **Part I, “Regional Maps,” Part B, “Sub-Regional maps.”**

Flathead National Forest (Blackfeet Division), Montana, 1938. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1936 and 1937; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and J. Fred Skidmore, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°10' – W113°10'/N49°00' – N47°52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 122 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without light brown alienated land theme.

Alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in light brown; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, electric power generating stations and transmission lines, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Shows the entire Glacier National Park and the lands of the former Blackfeet National Forest, most of which were added to the Flathead National Forest in 1935. This map is essentially the North Half of the Flathead National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Flathead County (Montana) Library; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 368199934

Flathead National Forest (Flathead Division), Montana, 1938. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields and R.H. Beuttel, 1936 and 1937; traced at Regional Office by R. Etta Brechbill and J. Fred Skidmore, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20' – W112°50'/N48°33' – N47°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 138 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without light brown alienated land theme.

Alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in Blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, electric power generating stations and transmission lines, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” This map is essentially the South Half of the Flathead National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 244795677

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields and R.H. Beuttel, 1937; traced by J.F. Skidmore, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°00' – W112°50'/N49°00' – N47°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 89 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued without green Forest Service land ownership layer. Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, electric power generating stations and transmission lines, campgrounds, and airfields. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 123419040

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields and R. H. Beuttel, 1937; traced by J.F. Skidmore, 1938; revised 1947. [Printed by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey] A-3580-0 (1) ++.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°00' – W112°50'/N49°00' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 89 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Glacier National Park shown in its entirety.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Montana State Univ., Billings; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 56943348

Flathead National Forest (North Half), Montana, 1951. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°10' – W113°10'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 104 x 122 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the northern portion of the Flathead National Forest (formerly the Blackfoot National Forest) shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuges, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." "The accuracy of this map is that specified for Forest Service Map Class EE." Glacier National Park shown in its entirety.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 369195244

Flathead National Forest (South Half), Montana, 1951. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 134 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the northern portion of the Flathead National Forest (formerly the Blackfoot National Forest) shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuges, wilderness area, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." "The accuracy of this map is that specified for Forest Service Map Class EE."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 369206408

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula Montana by W.E. Dunstan. Agriculture – Missoula.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°55' – W112°20'/N49°00' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Montana; LC; Region 1

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1954. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula Montana by W.E. Dunstan.
Agriculture – Missoula.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°55' – W112°20'/N49°00' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest and forest boundary layer. Lands of the Flathead National Forest and all national forest boundaries shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 53956010

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1954. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W.E. Dunstan.
Agriculture – Missoula.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°55' – W112°20'/N49°00' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservations, game preserves, wilderness area, international, and county boundaries, towns, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Flathead National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel has location map and "Forest Supervisor, Kalispell, Montana."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Kansas; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 45168424

Flathead National Forest, Spotted Bear Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:142,560. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, national park, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Shows the southern portion of the Hungry Horse Reservoir behind Hungry Horse Dam which was completed in 1953. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1951, 1:126,720-scale administrative map of the Flathead National Forest.
Holdings: private collection

Flathead National Forest, 1963. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana 1964. Agriculture – High Speed Process Printing Corp., Boston. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:320,000. W114°50' – W112°55'/N49°00' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 57 cm., folded to 19 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1968 with AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 68-1736.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, wilderness area and game refuge boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and airfields shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns, national forest, international, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Flathead National Forest in relation to the states of Montana and Idaho, table of "Improved recreation sites," listing of forest ranger offices, and drawing of a grizzly bear. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class E."
Text and sepia & white drawings and photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned sepia photograph, "Clayton Lake in the Jewel Basin" being two figures overlooking the lake and the surrounding forest.
Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 11889721

Flathead National Forest, Condon Ranger District. (Administrative map)

Revised 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis

OCLC: 381016281

Flathead National Forest (North Half), Montana, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00' – W113°30'/N49°00' – N47°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 128 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, highway numbers, and urban areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. "Principal Meridian, Montana." "Forest Service Map – Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC (as a two map, North – South, set): 35839079; single sheet: 65669052

Flathead National Forest (South Half), Montana, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 130 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, highway numbers, and urban areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. "Principal Meridian, Montana." "Forest Service Map – Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Kentucky; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC (as a two map, North – South, set): 35839079; single sheet: 35128912

Flathead National Forest, Big Prairie Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35839726

Flathead National Forest, Condon Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 12679662

Flathead National Forest, Coram Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns

and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35839798

Flathead National Forest, Glacier View Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
58 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35839826

Flathead National Forest, Hungry Horse Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
58 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35839854

Flathead National Forest, Spotted Bear Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
58 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 369219838

Flathead National Forest, Swan Lake Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:158,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
58 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 43895252

Flathead National Forest, Tally Lake Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:158,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35839762

Flathead National Forest (North Half), Montana, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00' – W113°30'/N49°00' – N47°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 128 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, game refuge, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Flathead National Forest in relation to the state of Montana. The area of Glacier National Park west of the Continental Divide is also shown. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 12 other libraries

OCLC(as a two map set): 38018425; (North sheet only): 5570625

Flathead National Forest (South Half), Montana, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 128 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, game refuge, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Flathead National Forest in relation to the state of Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia, Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; Region 1

OCLC (as a two map set): 38018425

Flathead National Forest, Condon Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855867279

Flathead National Forest, Swan Lake Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Forest Service lands shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 368317467

Flathead National Forest (South Half), Montana, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, in 1974 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods; land ownership supplied by cooperating agencies. *699-001.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet, sheet, 89 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands shown in blue; U.S. Plywood lands shown in orange; Burlington Northern lands shown in pink; Anaconda Aluminum Company lands shown in purple; roads, road numbers, recreation site information, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes directories to recreation sites, "Index to Geological Survey

topographic maps,” “Source Diagram,” and “Key Map” of Montana highlighting the location of the southern part of the Flathead National Forest. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.” At head of title, “Forest Visitors Map.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 43 other libraries
OCLC: 5487731

GALLATIN FOREST RESERVES & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1899-PRESENT

The Gallatin River, which has its headwaters in Yellowstone National Park and joins the Missouri River at Three Forks, Montana, was named by Lewis & Clark on July 27, 1805 in honor of President Thomas Jefferson’s Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin. The name was later applied to the mountain range south of Bozeman, Montana where the Gallatin Forest Reserves were established in 1899. (Cheney, p. 93). The plural “Reserves” was used in the 1899 proclamation which established the Gallatin on alternate sections of land. The only other forest where the word “Reserves” was used was in the name of the San Francisco Peaks Forest Reserves, in Arizona, also founded on alternate sections of land. The reason appears to be that both of these Reserves were created in the midst of railroad land grants where alternate sections of public land had already been deeded to a railroad company in support of its construction, in this case, the Northern Pacific Railway and in the Arizona example, the Atlantic & Pacific (later Santa Fe) Railway land grant. Thus, there was no contiguous land base for either of these forests. The plural was changed to the singular with the issuance of the proclamation of March 7, 1906, which added 848,240 acres to the “Gallatin Forest Reserve.”

The initial Gallatin Forest Reserves encompassed an area of approximately 63 square miles, rather tiny in comparison to other early forest reserves, but it fulfilled the objective of its creation by protecting the watershed of the city of Bozeman (See Figure 1). The Gallatin was greatly enlarged with the President’s proclamation of March 7, 1906. The National Archives has a copy of the original Presidential Proclamation of February 10, 1899 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Gallatin Forest Reserves hand drawn in green. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Gallatin were first established in Bozeman where they remained throughout its history. The Gallatin merged its administrative functions in 2014 with the adjacent Custer National Forest. It is now referred to as the Custer-Gallatin National Forest with headquarters in Bozeman.

The Beartooth and the Absaroka Primitive Areas were both established in 1932. Since neither were reclassified as “Wilderness,” or “Wild,” before 1964, neither became charter members of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the 1964 Wilderness Act. In special wilderness legislation of March 27, 1978, both achieved wilderness status and their classification as “Primitive Areas” was abolished. The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 added 23,750 acres of adjacent Shoshone National Forest land to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. The Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, reported at the time of its establishment to include 50,000 acres, was set aside on April 11, 1932 by Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart under authority of Regulation L-20. After 1939 when new regulations were issued defining Wild and Wilderness areas, the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area was frequently referred to as a Wild Area on maps issued from 1940 to 1960, due to the area’s size of under 100,000 acres, but in 1961, before the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area once again appeared on maps as labeled “Primitive Area,” its proper designation. After further study of its geology and resources, the Spanish Peaks were included in the Lee Metcalf Wilderness under Public Law 98-140 of October 31, 1983. It is now called the Spanish Peaks Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area.

Near midnight on August 17, 1959 an earthquake measuring between 7.3 and 7.5 on the Richter scale struck the Madison Canyon area on the Gallatin National Forest near Hebgen Lake. The quake known as the 1959 Yellowstone Earthquake or the Hebgen Lake Earthquake caused extensive damage and triggered a huge landslide that blocked the flow of the Madison River creating the temporary Quake Lake. The lake was later was drained through the efforts of the Army Corps of Engineers. In recognition of the area’s scientific values, Richard E. McArdle designated a 37,800-acre area around the landslide in both the Gallatin and the Beaverhead National Forests, the “Madison Canyon Earthquake Area” and gave it special protection under the Forest Service’s Regulation U-3, which governs the creation of such special areas. The area was officially designated and dedicated on August 17, 1960 exactly one year after the earthquake. The 1960 forest visitor map of the Gallatin National Forest was issued to meet visitor demand and to show the new special area. This map differs in design as well as in format from all the other 8 mile to the inch maps produced by the Northern Region at the time.

The Gallatin National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to make three land purchases for recreational purposes totaling 558 acres. These purchases were reviewed and approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission after the Commission had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase

unit was established on the Gallatin at the Commission's April 10, 1968 meeting which was quickly followed by the approval at the same meeting of a 7.4 acre purchase on the Boulder River near Natural Bridge Falls for a campground. Two more purchases, on August 7, 1970 and another on July 8, 1971 brought 552 acres around the popular Hyalite Reservoir into public ownership.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1899, February 10	Proclamation, 30 Stat. 1788	Established Forest Reserves on 40,320 acres of alternate sections within the Northern Pacific Railway land grant for the protection of the water supply of the city of Bozeman, Montana.
2) 1906, March 7	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3193	848,240 acres added. The Gallatin Forest Reserve now embraces an area of 888,660 gross acres.
3) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 879	Land added from the Big Belt and the Madison National Forests. Land transferred to the Madison National Forest. The reorganized Gallatin National Forest embraces 907,160 gross acres.
4) 1912, September 4	*Proclamation 1214, 37 Stat. 1761	3,070 acres added from the Helena National Forest. 640 acres eliminated. After 1911 recalculation of its area and the 1912 boundary changes, the Gallatin includes 909,430 gross acres within its boundaries.
5) 1919, February 28	Executive Order 3053	All public lands in Townships 8 & 9 South, Ranges 7, 8 & 9 East withdrawn as an aid to legislation to secure the use of the lands for a game preserve.
6) 1926, May 26	Public Law 69-295, 44 Stat. 655	18,418 acres added in Townships 8 & 9 South, Ranges 7 & 8 East, west of the Yellowstone River and authority to purchase or exchange lands elsewhere for private lands therein to extend the winter range of foraging animals. Area: 927,848 gross acres.
7) 1929, March 1	Public Law 70-888, 45 Stat. 1435	27,008 acres transferred to Yellowstone National Park. Area reduced to 900,848 gross acres.
8) 1930, August 28	Executive Order 5433	Lands reserved by Executive Order 3053 of February 28, 1919 and not added to the Absaroka or Gallatin National Forests by Public Law 69-295 returned to the public domain.
9) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5760	Land added from the Madison National Forest upon the Madison's discontinuation.
10) 1932, February 17	Executive Order 5800	Land transferred to the Absaroka National Forest. After the 1931/1932 reorganization of the national forests in the Yellowstone area, the Gallatin National Forest enlarged to 1,143,315 gross acres.
11) 1945, October 5 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 297 10 Federal Register 13077	Land added from the Custer National Forest.
12) 1945, December 18 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 305 11 Federal Register 249	Land added from the Absaroka National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Absaroka.
13) 1946, January 5 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 310 11 Federal Register 679	Land transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest (Tobacco Root Mountains portion of the Squaw Creek Ranger District). After the 1945/1946 reorganization, the area of the

14) 1963, August 30	Public Land Order 3215 28 Federal Register 9820	Gallatin National Forest is increased to 2,129,750 gross acres. 1,917.32 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
15) 1968, April 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Gallatin National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to use funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act to buy lands for outdoor recreation purposes.
16) 1970, April 2	Public land Order 4793 35 Federal Register 5813	5,780 acres of land added in Gallatin County, and boundary extended, under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
17) 1978, March 27	Public Law 95-249, 92 Stat. 162	Area, June 30, 1970: 2,135,641 gross acres. The 920,250 acre Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness established from the lands of the Custer and Gallatin National Forests.
18) 1983, October 31	Public Law 98-140, 97 Stat. 901	Lee Metcalf Wilderness established from the lands of the Beaverhead and Gallatin National Forests. 38,000 acres near the Lee Metcalf Wilderness withdrawn for wildlife management purposes. Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness reduced with the deletion of 67 acres. Exterior boundaries of the Gallatin National Forest modified to exclude Bear Trap Canyon portion of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for management.
19) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-550 98 Stat. 2807 (specifically 2809)	Section 201 (a) 13 of the "Wyoming Wilderness Act" adds 23,750 acres of Shoshone National Forest lands to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, now 943,626 acres.
20) 1986, October 6	Public Law 99-445 100 Stat. 1122	"National Trails System Act" of 1968 amended to establish the 1,170 mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana to be administered by the Forest Service with the trail partially running through the Gallatin.
21) 1993, October 1	Public Law 103-91, 107 Stat. 987	"Gallatin Range Consolidation and Protection Act of 1993" authorizes land exchanges between the Forest Service and the Big Sky Lumber Co. and the Louisiana Pacific Corporation.
22) 1998, October 19	Public Law 105-267 112 Stat. 2371	"Gallatin Land Consolidation Act of 1998" authorizes the exchange of 2,000 acres of Bureau of Land management land and 29,000 acres of Forest Service land for 54,000 acres of land owned by Big Sky Lumber Company. Area as of September 30, 2018: 2,129,034

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Map of Gallatin Forest Reserves, Montana (First Proclamation Feb. 10, 1899).

[U.S. General Land Office]; I.P. Berthrong.

[1899]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 31 cm.

Relief shown by shading.

Shows forest reserve boundary south of Bozeman, Montana hand colored green and county lines. Also shows towns and

settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. The early Gallatin Forest Reserve included "Even Sections Only" which are colored green on the map. Hand lettered: "Present area 40,320 acres.

Holdings: NA

Gallatin Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 7, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1905.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

44 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet).

Shows forest reserve, national park, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers and streams.

Indicates position of the 45th parallel and at lower center margin, "34°W. from Washington, D.C." Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Proclamation greatly enlarges the Gallatin Forest Reserve by 848,340 acres indicated by comparing the original 1899 forest reserve boundaries shown by a broken line, with the new forest reserve boundary shown in a solid line. Map includes a blank "Legend" box with space for 8 themes.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003929

Gallatin National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 879.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

43x 45 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Gallatin National Forest of 1908: "Part of Big Belt National Forest (Proclamation of March 1st 1907)[162,560 acres]; Part of Gallatin National Forest (Proclamation of March 7th 1906) [726,360 acres]; Part of Madison National Forest (Proclamation of Oct. 3, 1905)[18,240 acres]." Also shows national forest boundary and [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary" as well as national park and state boundaries.

"Montana Principal Meridian and Base." Map does not show the forest lands on the western slope of the Madison

Range that were transferred from the Gallatin National Forest to the Madison National Forest (Executive Order 878).

Holdings: NA

Gallatin National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 4, 1912.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham, G.T.T. – 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1214.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°35' – W110°30'/N46°10' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 70 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," area

"Transferred from Helena National Forest," and land "Elimination." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes two inset maps showing changes in land responsibilities in greater detail. "Montana Principal Meridian." Lands added from the Helena National Forest lie south of the North Fork, Sixteen Mile Creek between the settlements of Josephine and Sixteen.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003969

Gallatin National Forest Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931. Engineer

Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9859 1931. Executive Order No. 5760.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 57 cm., folded to 27 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows lands "Transferred from the Gallatin N.F. to the Absaroka N.F.," and lands "Transferred from the Madison N.F. to the Gallatin N.F." with two shades of orange. Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes four insets. Executive Order 5760 of 1931 transfers land from the Madison National Forest to the Gallatin upon the discontinuation of the Madison. Executive Order 5800 of 1932 (below) transfers lands from the Gallatin to the Absaroka National Forest. The effects of both of these Executive Orders are shown on this one map.

Holdings: LC; NA

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Feb. 17, 1932.

For complete citation see under Absaroka National Forest (Executive Order 5800).

Map of Gallatin Forest Reserves, Montana.

[U.S. General Land Office]; I.P. Berthrong.

[1899]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 31 cm.

Relief shown by shading.

Shows forest reserve boundary south of Bozeman, Montana and county lines. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. The early Gallatin Forest Reserve included "Even Sections Only" which are hand-colored in green on the map. National Archives also has a black & white copy without hand applied color.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Gallatin Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Dec., 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°32' – W110°30'/N45°35' – N44°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service Facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Shows the northern portion of the Madison National Forest on sheets 10, 11, and 12 in both a colored (thematic) and uncolored editions. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 885185564

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Big Belt Folio**, 1907 above for coverage of the lands of the former Big Belt National Forest added to the Gallatin in 1908 in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Madison Folio**, 1907 below for coverage of the lands of the former Madison National Forest added to the Gallatin in 1931 in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Beartooth Folio**, 1907 above for coverage of the lands of the former Absaroka National Forest added to the Gallatin in 1945 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, June, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Lansing; traced by R.R. Sabine. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°40' – W110°30'/N46°15' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 131 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Lansing; traced by R.R. Sabine. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°40' – W110°30'/N46°15' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Lansing; traced by R.R. Sabine; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°40' – W110°30'/N46°15' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 45004716

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Lansing; traced by R.R. Sabine, 1918; revised 1923 and 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°40' – W110°30'/N46°15' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.H. Lansing; traced by R.R. Sabine, 1918; revised 1923 and 1927. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°40' – W110°30'/N46°15' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Ousel Falls in the Gallatin National Forest." Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern District, issued December 15, 1928."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 411 (March 1929), page 695.

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 32846488

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Lansing; traced by R.R. Sabine; revised 1923, 1927, and 1934; last revision by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°00' – W110°30'/N46°15' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 157 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Gallatin National Forest shown in brown. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003238

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Lansing; traced by R.R. Sabine; revised 1923, 1927, and 1934; last revision by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°00' – W110°30'/N46°15' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game preserve, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, public camp grounds, rivers, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NAL: NA; Region 1
OCLC: 43905488

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, by J.F. Skidmore, 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°02' – W110°30'/N46°12' – N44°29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 157 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and camp grounds. "Principal Meridian Montana." Public Land in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC

OCLC: 742003243

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, by J.F. Skidmore, 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°02' – W110°30'/N46°12' – N44°29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and camp grounds. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public Land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 56943346

Recreation Attractions, Ennis Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1938.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; E.V.W. 1938. [Eugene V. Wagner]

1938. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown, roads, trails, mileages between stars, primitive area boundaries, and pictorial representation of recreation resources shown in red. Also shows national forest and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, adjacent National Forests, lakes and streams.

Holdings: LC

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1940. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 10B.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°02' – W110°30'/N46°12' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 53 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airfields, rivers, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Gallatin National Forest*. Front panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a high mountain lake; back panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "The tumbling waters of Apex Falls." Title panel includes location map and "United States Department of Agriculture, M.F. 16 – R.1 Forest Service."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 558 (June 1941), page 784.

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA

OCLC: 71203253

Gallatin National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, by J.S. Swan, 1936; revised 1946.

1947. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°45' – W109°30'/N46°25' – N44°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 144 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without pink alienated land layer.

Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas.

Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Gallatin National Forest shown in pink; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in

blue. "Principal Meridian, Montana." With the addition of lands of the former Absaroka National Forest in 1945, an enlarged Gallatin National Forest now requires two sheets to portray its area at 1:126,720-scale whereas before (see above, Gallatin 1937 map) one was enough. J.S. Swan compiled the 1937 map of the Absaroka on one sheet in 1936 and is revised and reissued as the 1947 "East Half" of the Gallatin National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; Yellowstone Research Library; NA;

Region 1

OCLC (as a two map, East – West, set): 41589994

Gallatin National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, by J.F. Skidmore, 1936; revised 1946.

1947. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°03' – W110°30'/N46°12' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

156 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without pink alienated land layer.

Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Gallatin National Forest shown in pink; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; Yellowstone Research Library; NA; NAL:

Region 1

OCLC (as a two map, East – West, set): 41589994

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office, by J.F. Skidmore, 1936; revised 1946.

1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°45' – W109°30'/N46°23' – N44°29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

87 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. "Principal Meridian Montana." Map shows a greatly increased Gallatin National Forest with the addition of lands from the former Absaroka National Forest and the Custer National Forest in fall of 1945.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA: NAL;

Region 1

OCLC: 137373393

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1952. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1952. Agriculture – Missoula.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W111°35' – W108°40'/N46°20' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest and boundary layer.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest and all national forest boundaries shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national park, primitive area, wildlife refuge, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and highways, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. This 1952 map of the Gallatin National Forest was reissued in 1955 as the **Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana, 1955.**

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1952. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1952. Agriculture – Missoula.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W111°35' – W108°40'/N46°20' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

43 x 49 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest and boundary layer.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest and all national forest boundaries shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national park, primitive area, wildlife refuge, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and highways, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds,

and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gallatin National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel has location map and "Forest Supervisor, Bozeman, Montana."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Utah
OCLC: 13446635

Gallatin National Forest, Gallatin Ranger District. (Administrative map)

Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

[1955?]. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Spanish Peaks Wild Area, game preserve, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: eBay listing

Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman, Montana. (Forest Visitor's map)

Region One, U.S. Forest Service, 1960. Agriculture – Missoula.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W111°35' – W108°45'/N46°20' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 49 cm., folded to 12 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; main highways, campgrounds, guard and ranger stations, points of interest, boundaries of primitive areas, wild areas, and Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, and minor roads. Includes illustrations. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a pronghorn antelope.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Davis; Colorado School of Mines; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 53956009

Gallatin National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1961. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, by W.E.

Dunstan and L.V. Jones from Geological Survey standard accuracy topographic maps.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°40' – W110°30'/N45°42' – N44°29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 112 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game refuge, special area, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the area covered by the map and "Authority Diagram." "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 21686206

Gallatin National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1962. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°10' – W109°35'/N46°20' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 122 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the area covered by the map and "Authority Diagram." "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 66898013

Gallatin National Forest, Big Timber Ranger District, North Half, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming; Region 1

OCLC: 53233980

Gallatin National Forest, Big Timber Ranger District, South Half, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming; Region 1

OCLC: 53233982

Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 53233983

Gallatin National Forest, Gallatin Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 53233979

Gallatin National Forest, Gardiner Ranger District, East Half, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 53233978

Gallatin National Forest, Gardiner Ranger District, West Half, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

44 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 53233977

Gallatin National Forest, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, the Earthquake Memorial; rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 53233976

Gallatin National Forest, Shields Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 53233974

Gallatin National Forest, Yellowstone Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 53233973

Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman Ranger District..., 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1962 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

Printed on both sides of sheet, North Half – South Half. 61 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.

OCLC: 317698164

Gallatin National Forest, Yellowstone Ranger District..., 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1962 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. Map on both sides of sheet, North Half, 56 x 49 cm.; South Half, 49 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Yellowstone Ranger District later became part of the Livingston Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 227218741

Gallatin National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1969 from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°18' – W109°35'/N46°20' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 128 x 112 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; paved and primary all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game refuge, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service

administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the area in Montana covered by the map. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: NA; LC and 17 other libraries

OCLC (as a two sheet, East – West, set): 5568900

Gallatin National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1969 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°30' – W110°45'/N45°42' – N44°29'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

111 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; paved and primary all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game refuge, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the area in Montana covered by the map. "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries

OCLC (as a two sheet, East – West, set): 5568900; (single sheet): 54627565

Gallatin National Forest, 1970. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/70-M-0879.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°35' – W109°30'/N46°20' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

88 x 73 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted 1978 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1978 – 798-805.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest and other recreation sites shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.

Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Gallatin National Forest in the state of Montana, table of "Improved recreation sites" and "Points of interest," listing of forest ranger offices, and drawings of a moose and an eagle. "Forest Service Map Class-C."

Text, illustrations (some color), and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph "Mt. Cowan (11,206 ft.) in Absaroka Range" and "Squaw Creek Canyon."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.

OCLC: 41296212

Gallatin National Forest, Big Timber Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. Map on both sides of sheet, North Half – South Half, 57 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Big Timber Ranger District shown in gray. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, "North Half" and "South Half." Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 882262459

Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

55 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Bozeman Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 882281596

Gallatin National Forest, Gallatin Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Gallatin Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC

OCLC: 35840244

Gallatin National Forest, Gardiner Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. Map on both sides of sheet, East Half – West Half, 49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Gardiner Ranger District shown in gray. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, “East Half” and “West Half.” Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC

OCLC: 35840283

Gallatin National Forest, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Hebgen Lake Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 882311702

Gallatin National Forest, Livingston Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 51 cm., printed on both sides of sheet. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Gallatin Ranger District shown in gray. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, “North Half” and “South Half” Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Formerly the Yellowstone and Shields Ranger Districts.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 882357593

Gallatin National Forest, 1973. (Forest Visitor’s map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana. *GPO 798-335.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°40’ – W109°35’/N46°15’ – N44°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 88 x 73 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, special area boundaries, recreation sites, boat and ski areas, and Hebgen Lake Day Use Area shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue.

Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Gallatin National Forest in relation to the state of Montana, table of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of Interest,” and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class C.”

On verso: Text, drawings and photographs both in black & white and color. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, “Mt. Cowan (11,206 ft.) in Absaroka Range.”

Holdings: Univ. of Maryland; Univ. of Montana; Ohio State Univ.; Texas Tech Univ.; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; LC

OCLC: 35840355

HELENA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1906-PRESENT

The Helena Forest Reserve was named after Montana's capital city that the reserve surrounds. The name Helena was chosen by the settlement's citizens assembled in a town hall meeting as a replacement for the original name, Last Chance Gulch. The new name was suggested by a former resident of Helena Township, Minnesota. (Cheney, p. 112). As established in 1906, the Helena National Forest covered a narrow north-south area extending from Mullan Pass south to the Highland Mountains/Pipestone Pass area. The southern portion of the original Helena National Forest (eastern slope of the Continental Divide) was taken, along with portions of the Big Hole and the Hell Gate National Forests, to establish the Deerlodge National Forest in July of 1908. This accounts for the fact that the 1909 Deerlodge National Forest atlas folio includes sheets 4 through 12, with a sheet 5 ½ originally part of the Helena National Forest folio and dated 1907. By way of compensation for the loss of lands in the Highland Mountains, the Helena National Forest was expanded and extended eastward with the addition of the entire Elkhorn National Forest and the largest part of the Big Belt National Forest on the same day the Deerlodge National Forest was created.

On March 25, 1948 the Chief of the Forest Service set aside the 28,562 acre Gates of the Mountains Wild Area, named for the mountains that, on first sight, seemed to bar the passage of the Lewis & Clark Expedition up the Missouri River. The Mann Gulch fire of August 5, 1949 that claimed the lives of 13 firefighters of the U.S. Forest Service elite parachuting Smoke Jumpers unit, began on the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area. This was one of the worst tragedies in the history of the Forest Service. Later, in 1964, this area became one of the first wilderness areas to be made a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System established by the Wilderness Act of 1964. In 2004, the boundaries of the Helena National Forest along with those of the Beaverhead, the Deerlodge, and the Lolo National Forests were modified by the "Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004." Unfortunately, the changes were not detailed in the law, but were referred to as being shown on maps available in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and in the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters have always been located in Helena, the state capital of Montana. In 2015 the Helena National Forest merged its administrative functions with the adjacent Lewis and Clark National Forest with headquarters in Helena, Montana.

The first "Class A" administrative map (highest accuracy) map at 1:126,720-scale was issued for the Helena National Forest in 1967. Ten years later in 1977, a folded forest visitor map with the same rating and scale was made available to the public. Although it appeared to be only a folded administrative map, the map carried extra information such as a listing of campgrounds.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, April 12	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3196	Established Forest Reserve on 782,160 acres. Helena National Forest entirely located west of Helena, Montana including both sides of the Continental Divide.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 880	Southern portion of the Helena National Forest (east slope of the Continental Divide) transferred, along with other lands, to establish the Deerlodge National Forest.
3) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 881	Entire Elkhorn National Forest added (186,240 acres) and the larger, northern portion of the Big Belt National Forest (478,900 acres) added to the Helena (265,040 acres) upon the discontinuation of these two forests. Also, one quarter-section eliminated. Reorganized Helena National Forest includes 930,180 gross acres.
4) 1912, September 4	*Proclamation 1213, 37 Stat. 1760	3,070 acres transferred to the Gallatin National Forest. 12,450 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 909,430 gross acres.
5) 1919, February 25	*Proclamation 1513, 40 Stat. 1933	Small tracts of land eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 888,631 acres.
6) 1929, January 31	Proclamation 1867, 45 Stat. 2989	Land added from the Missoula National Forest. Land transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest.

7) 1929, March 19	Executive Order 5080	Seven Sections (nos. 21 – 27) in T. 15 N., R. 6 W. added from the Missoula National Forest. As of June 30, 1929, the area of the Helena National Forest had been increased to 1,143,333 gross acres.
8) 1930, April 23	Public Law 71-162, 46 Stat. 250	800 acres of land added in Sections 14 and 22, T. 14 N., R. 6 W.
9) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5756	Land added from the Lewis & Clark National Forest.
10) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5759	Area southwest of Elkhorn/Crow Peaks centered on the town of Boulder, Montana, transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest. As of June 30, 1932, the Helena National Forest measured 1,096, 817 gross acres.
11) 1940, September 19	Executive Order 8544 5 Federal Register 3761	53,152 acres added from the Lolo National Forest in Powell County largely to adjust boundaries along drainage divides. Area increased to 1,152,596 gross acres.
12) 1962, December 5	Public land Order 2838 27 Federal Register 12220	40 acres of land added in Section 33, T.12 N., R. 8 W. and boundary extended.
13) 1964, April 9	Public Land Order 3382 29 Federal Register 5166	74 acres added in Section 18 of T. 8 N., R. 4 E. under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
14) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Gates of the Mountains Wild Area on the Helena National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area becomes the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness Area.
15) 1966, February 23	Public land Order 3938 31 Federal Register 3248-3252	Land added in the Lincoln, Montana area. Area as of June 30, 1966: 1,159,287 acres.
16) 1972, August 20	Public Law 92-395, 86 Stat. 578	Scapegoat Wilderness established within Lolo, Helena, and Lewis & Clark National Forests.
17) 2004, December 8	Public Law 108-447 118 Stat. 3109	“Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004” modifies the boundaries of the Helena National Forest. As of 2018, the area of the Helena National Forest stands at 1,175,119 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Helena Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 12, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

55 x 32 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundaries and location of the 46th parallel. At lower right margin, “35° Longitude West from Washington.” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base Line.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Helena National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 881.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

53 x 41 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Helena National Forest of 1908: “All of Elkhorn National Forest (Proclamation of May 12, 1905)[186,240 acres]; Part of Helena National Forest (Proclamation of April 12, 1906)

[265,040 acres]; Part of Big Belt National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907)[478,900 acres].” Shows national forest boundary and [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary” Map also shows the location of the “Elimination of a quarter-section” or the NE ¼ of Section 36, T. 10 N., R. 4 W. (160 acres), ordered eliminated by Executive Order 881. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for the map that accompanies Executive Order 880, showing lands transferred from the Helena National Forest to the Deerlodge National Forest, see under Deerlodge National Forest.

Helena National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 4, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.H. – 1912.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°40' – W111°00'/N47°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 58 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands “Transferred to Gallatin National Forest,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes six insets showing land transfers and land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Principal Meridian.” This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1213. The draftsman “G. H.” is most likely Guy T. Trembly, whose map credits are usually expressed by his initials “G.T.T.” and here probably are expressed in error as G.H.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003189

Helena National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 25, 1919.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from data furnished by District 1, July 1917; traced by E.L. Mehurin.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°40' – W111°00'/N47°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 63 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes three insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Meridian.”

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1513.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1929: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 31, 1929.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by D.A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926 and 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°12' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 66 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, and, in two patterns of red, shows lands “Transferred from the Missoula National Forest to the Helena National Forest” and lands “Transferred from the Helena National Forest to the Deerlodge National Forest.” Area added northwest of the city of Helena, Montana surrounding the town of Lincoln, Montana. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1867.

Holdings: LC; NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

For complete citation see under Deerlodge National Forest (Executive Order No. 5759 transferring lands from the Helena National Forest to the Deerlodge National Forest – southwest slope of the Elkhorn Mountains including the town of Elkhorn – see above under Deerlodge National Forest, Montana.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Helena Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; compiled by H.S.

Meekham, 1907; [traced] A.E.F., J.S.N.
 1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°40' – W112°00'/N46°32' – N45°42'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 13 numbered sheets (1-12 with sheet 5 ½.) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
 Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classifications shown in color and type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the Front cover of the atlas. "Montana Principal Meridian." Entire forest west of Helena, Montana.
 No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas found in its annual report series.
 Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA. LC has both color and black & white edition but both editions lack sheets 1 through 3.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Big Belt Folio**, (1907) above for coverage of the lands of the former Big Belt National Forest (Townsend Ranger District) added to the Helena in 1908, in folio format. No folio was compiled for the lands of the Elkhorn National Forest added in 1908.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from data furnished by District 1, July 1917; traced by E.L. Mehurin.
 1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°30' – W111°00'/N47°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 67 cm., folded to 27 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
 Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Meridian."
 Holdings: Montana Historical Society
 OCLC: 60696839

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
 1922. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°00'/N47°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 99 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
 Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
 Holdings: NA

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
 1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°40' – W111°00'/N47°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
 Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
 Holdings: LC

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphall [sic. i.e. Kuphal]; traced by D.A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
 1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°50' – W111°00'/N47°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
 Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
 Holdings: private library

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphall [sic. i.e. Kuphal]; traced by D.A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°00'/N47°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
Holdings: Mesa State College (Colorado); Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 38244901

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphall [sic. i.e. Kuphal]; traced by D.A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926. Norris Peters, Co., Litho, Washington, D.C.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°00'/N47°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 62 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Canyons of Missouri River at Gates of the Rocky Mountains." Back title panel has, "Government Printing Office."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 382 (October 1926), page 212.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 65669665

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by D.A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926 and 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°12' – N46°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 105 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, , towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: LC; NAL

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by D.A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926 and 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°12' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, , towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana (blueline print); Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 45333186

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by D.A. Gregory; revised 1926, 1928, and 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Helena National Forest shown in brown. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Region 1; NA

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced by D.A. Gregory; revised 1926, 1928, and 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

61 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Boston Public Library; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 44044653

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1935. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 63 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Limestone cliffs in Trout Creek Canyon." Title panel also has, United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued 1935." Back folded panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office 8-9497."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 497 (May 1936), page 521.
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 71203165

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1939. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1938; traced by S. Skoblin and D.A. Gregory, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 132 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without dark brown alienated lands layer.
Contours shown in brown; alienated lands within the national forest boundary shown in dark brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows National Forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp grounds, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003374

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1938; traced by S. Skoblin and D.A. Gregory, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°00' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black, white & blue edition without green forest layer, and in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp grounds, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 45333189

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1947. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel; traced by S. Skoblin and D.A. Gregory, 1938; revised 1946.
1947. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 110 x 132 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without alienated lands layer.
Contours shown in brown; alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in orange (on some printings alienated lands shown in pink); water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 370961260

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1938; traced by S. Skoblin and D.A. Gregory, 1938; revised 1946.

1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°00' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and landing fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 742003204

Howdy & Welcome to Helena, in the Heart of the Gold Country. (Forest Visitor's map)

Done at Headquarters, Helena Nat. Forest, Helena Montana by Phil H. Murphy; issued by Helena Chamber of Commerce and U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service.

[1950?] Scale, ca. 1:253,440, ¼ inch = 1 mile. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white.

43 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by hachures and spot heights. Later reprinted in 1954? With the city of Helena, Montana in the center, the largely pictorial map shows national forest and wild area boundaries, cities and towns, main roads and highways, national forest campgrounds, ranger stations, and, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map includes many drawings of game animals, and historic structures together with historic and descriptive notes. Lettered routes on the map are specific road trips described on the verso of the map. Map shows nearly the entire Helena National Forest as well as the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area, but not Canyon Ferry Dam (finished 1954). Regional cattle brands form the border of the map.

Text, black & white illustrations, map of the state of Montana highlighting the Helena region, and a listing of "Circle Auto Drives, from Helena" on verso trimmed in red. {1954?} reprint is trimmed in orange and has "Facts about Helena" and a historic sketch "Helena – Her Past and Future" on verso. Panel title (both printings): *Helena Montana, Center of the Continental Divide Wilderness*. Panel illustration (both printings), captioned, black & white photography, "Gates of the Mountains" or a scene along the Missouri River.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742003247

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00' – W111°00'/N47°20' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00' – W111°00'/N47°20' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Helena National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel also has location map and "Forest Supervisor, Helena, Montana."

Holdings: private collection

Helena National Forest, Canyon Ferry Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture, Missoula, Montana.

[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 48 cm.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: private collection

Helena National Forest, Helena Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture, Missoula, Montana.

[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 48 cm.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: private collection

Helena National Forest, Lincoln Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture, Missoula, Montana.

[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 54 cm.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: private collection

Helena National Forest, Townsend Ranger District. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture, Missoula, Montana.

[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 48 cm.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: private collection

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1959. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O), Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beattel (i.e. Beuttel), 1938; traced by S. Skoblin and D.A. Gregory, 1938; revised 1946; reprint of 1947 edition with minor revisions to correct boundaries, land status and main highways to July 1, 1959.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 109 x 132 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and landing fields. "Forest Service Map Class EE." "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: LC; NA

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1960. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00' – W111°00'/N47°20' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued without green forest layer.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game

refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1960. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover.

Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00' – W111°00'/N47°20' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Helena National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel also has location map and "Forest Supervisor, Helena, Montana."

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 13239032

Helena National Forest, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana 1964. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah. DPS 65-1772.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°45' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 69 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, wilderness area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and boat access sites shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows cities and towns, national forest, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Helena National Forest in relation to the state of Montana, table of improved recreation sites, listing of forest ranger offices, and drawings. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class E."

Text and black & white drawings and photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph "Figure-8 Road along Trout Creek." Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35840606

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods in 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, and lookout stations. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Helena National Forest in the state of Montana. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5474346

Helena National Forest, Canyon Ferry Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Canyon Ferry Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library

OCLC (as a set of 4, 1969 Ranger District maps): 11889690; (single sheet): 44096260

Helena National Forest, Helena Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Helena Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC (as a set of 4, 1969 Ranger District maps): 11889690; (single sheet): 44096267

Helena National Forest, Lincoln Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Lincoln Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library

OCLC (as a set of 4, 1969 Ranger District maps): 11889690 (as a single sheet): 44096272

Helena National Forest, Townsend Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Townsend Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library

OCLC (as a set of 4, 1969 Ranger District maps): 11889690; (single sheet): 44096279

Helena National Forest, 1971. (Forest Visitor's map)

Revised at the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 68 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails, Beartooth Game Management Area and wilderness boundaries, recreation sites, boat and ski areas, ghost towns and other former town sites shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Helena National Forest in relation to the state of Montana, table of "Improved recreation sites" and "Points of Interest," wildlife drawings, and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class E."

On verso: Text and color photographs. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Trout Creek Canyon, scenic figure eight route."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 950 (March 1974), page 32.

Holdings: LC; NAL and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 5415865

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods in 1967; R-1 Carto, L J 3/72

1972. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Scale stated on map, 1/2" = 1 mile, incorrect.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, and lookout stations. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" showing the location of the Helena National Forest

in the state of Montana. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana."
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 748711590

HELL GATE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1905-1908

Just east of Missoula, Montana, the Clark Fork River emerges from a canyon called the Hell Gate. Cheney (p. 112) tells us that the Salish people had to pass through this narrow canyon in order to reach the buffalo on the high plains to the east. Often it was here that their enemy, the Blackfeet, attacked them. French trappers called this dangerous place *Porte de l'Enfer* or Gates of Hell. The Hell Gate Forest Reserve, a large but short lived reserve, takes its name from this canyon found within its boundaries.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of October 3, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,476,160 acres." The National Archives also has a hand-applied color thematic map of the Hell Gate Forest Reserve showing the location of commercial forest, non-commercial Forest, cutover lands, grasslands, cultivated land, potential farmland, burned and barren lands, using the map illustrating the Proclamation of June 2, 1906 as its base.

The Hell Gate was broken up by four Executive Orders in July of 1908 and divided among four other national forests, two of which, the Beaverhead and the Deerlodge, were, in 1908, newly established and the other two, reorganized, under those Executive Orders. The northern portion went to the Missoula National Forest and later the Lolo National Forest and the central portion was used to establish the new Deerlodge National Forest. The area within the Bitterroot River drainage basin on the western edge of the Hell Gate National Forest was included in the newly reorganized Bitterroot National Forest, while a small portion in the extreme south was added to the newly established Beaverhead National Forest. In the time that it existed, the Hell Gate had two divisions, each with its own headquarters; the Eastern Division headquartered in Anaconda, Montana, and Western Division in Missoula.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, October 3	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3168	Established Forest Reserve on 1,476,160 gross acres of Montana forest land.
2) 1906, June 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3213	99,840 acres added. Total: 1,576,000 gross acres.
3) 1906, September 14	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3230	6,400 acres added. Total: 1,582,400 gross acres.
4) 1908, July 1	Executive Orders 877, 880, 882 & 883	Forest abolished; all lands divided between the Beaverhead (E.O. 877 – 4,480 acres), Deerlodge (E.O. 880 – 455,060 acres), Missoula (E.O. 882 – 632,920 acres) and Bitterroot (E.O. 883 – 489,940 acres) National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Hell Gate Forest Reserve, Montana: First Proclamation (Oct. 3, 1905)

[Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; base map in part from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Deer Lodge & Silver Bow County maps].

1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundary hand drawn in green, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian and base. Includes "Legend" with 10 blank theme boxes. Forest Service cartographers took the base map issued with the proclamation of June 2, 1906, reduced it photographically, and have drawn the initial Hell Gate Forest Reserve boundaries of 1905 in green.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; NA

Hell Gate Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 2, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; base map in part from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Deer Lodge & Silver Bow County maps.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundary, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and streams. At lower left margin: "37° West from Washington." Indicates location of the 46°30' parallel. "Montana Principal Meridian and base." Land additions not shown. Shows coverage of portions of the Beaverhead, Deerlodge and Bitterroot National Forests

Holdings: LC; NA

OCLC: 820321646

Hell Gate Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated September 14, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; base map in part from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Deer Lodge & Silver Bow County maps.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:318,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 39 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundary, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and streams. At lower left margin: "37° West from Washington." Indicates location of the 46°30' parallel. "Montana Principal Meridian and base." Land additions not shown.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003931

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for the map that accompanies Executive Order 877, showing the portion of the Hell Gate National Forest transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest, see above under Beaverhead National Forest.

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for the map that accompanies Executive Order 883, showing the portion of the Hell Gate National Forest transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest, see above under Bitterroot National Forest.

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for the map that accompanies Executive Order 880, showing the portion of the Hell Gate National Forest transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest, see above under Deerlodge National Forest.

Missoula National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for the map that accompanies Executive Order 882, showing the portion of the Hell Gate National Forest transferred to the Missoula National Forest, see below under Missoula National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Hell Gate Forest Reserve, Montana.

[Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; base map in part from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Deer Lodge & Silver Bow County maps].

1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundary, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian and base. Includes "Legend" with 10 blank theme boxes.

Holdings: NA

HIGHWOOD MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1903-1908

The forests of the Highwood Mountains of Montana sit high and isolated surrounding the treeless plains east of Great Falls with its centerpiece, Highland Baldy at 7,760 feet in elevation. The high wooded slopes give the mountains their name as well as the Forest Reserve that was established there in 1903. The forest is now part of the Lewis and Clark National Forest after first being a part of the Jefferson National Forest from 1908 to 1932. (Cheney, p. 114) The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of December 12, 1903 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "45,080 acres." This forest was headquartered in Highwood, Montana and its boundaries have remained unchanged since its creation in 1903. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. See Figure 24.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) 1903, December 12 | Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2325 | Established Forest Reserve on 45,080 gross acres. |
| 2) 1908, July 2
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 908 | Entire Forest combined with Little Belt, Little Rockies, and Snowy Mountains National Forests to establish the Jefferson National Forest. |

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Jefferson Folio** (1909 & 1912, sheets 1 & 2) below for coverage of the Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format.

IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, AND MONTANA 1973-

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

For the administrative history of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, see under the three forests that combined on July 1, 1973 to form this one administrative unit: the Kaniksu, the Coeur d'Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests. All three national forests that are now administered under the name Idaho Panhandle National Forests but continue to be known as "separately proclaimed national forests." The 1973 action was entirely an administrative merger.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe National Forests), Washington, Idaho and Montana, 1974. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1974 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°11' – W115°08'/N49°00' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 150 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Idaho Panhandle National Forests shown in green; state lands in blue; Bureau of Land Management lands in yellow; ranger district names, recreation sites, major roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness or primitive area, international, state, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Forest Service Map Class A."

"Willamette Meridian, Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: 15 libraries

OCLC: 6073968

JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1908-1932

This National Forest was named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson who launched the Lewis & Clark expedition that was to prove so important to the opening of Montana and the Northwest. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were established at Great Falls, Montana. The extensive Jefferson National Forest had seven ranger districts at the time it was absorbed by the Lewis & Clark National Forest in 1932. These were the Tenderfoot Ranger District with headquarters at Logging Creek Campground; Belt Creek Ranger District, headquartered at Neihart, Montana; the Judith River Ranger District, headquartered at Hobson, Montana; Musselshell Ranger District, headquartered at Martinsdale, Montana; Sheep Creek Ranger District, headquartered at White Sulphur Springs, Montana; Snowy Mountains Ranger District, with headquarters at Judith Gap, Montana, and the Little Rockies Ranger District with its headquarters at Stanford, Montana. Four years after the discontinuation of the Jefferson National Forest in Montana in 1932, a new Jefferson National Forest was proclaimed in the state of Virginia. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order.

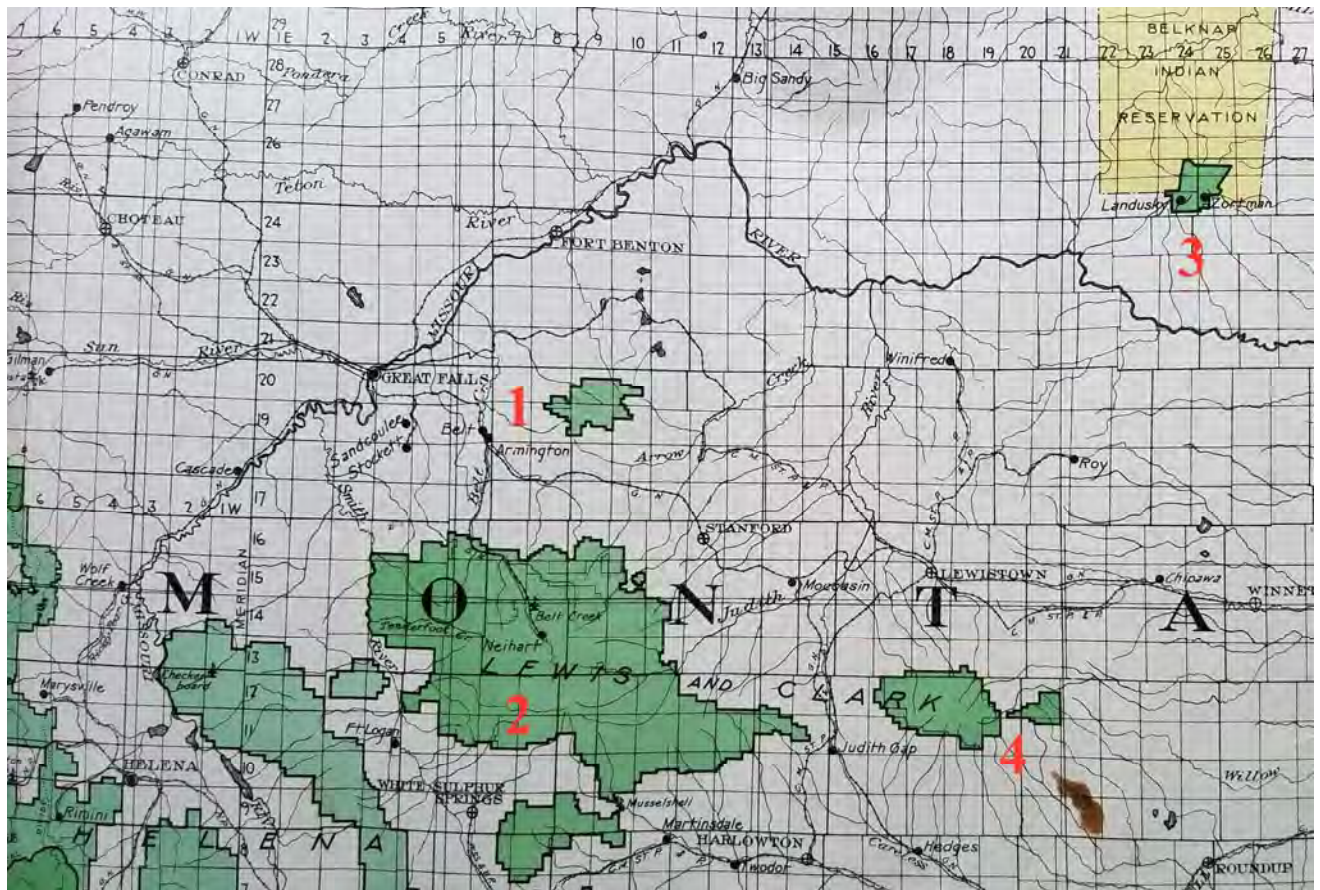


Figure 24: The Jefferson National Forest (shown labeled here as the Lewis and Clark) after its merger in 1932 with the Lewis and Clark National Forest to the West. At establishment in 1908, the Jefferson consisted to four former independent national forests shown here in dark green: 1) the Highwood Mountains National Forest; 2) the Little Belt National Forest; 3) the Little Rockies National Forest; 4) the Snowy Mountains National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Little Belt, Little Rockies, Snowy Mountains & Highwood Mountains National Forests. Area at establishment: 1,255,320 gross acres.
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2) 1912, February 27	*Proclamation 1183, 37 Stat. 1731	Small tracts of land eliminated throughout the forest. Approximately 42,000 acres on the south side of the Little Belt Mtns. in Meagher and Wheatland Counties also eliminated. Area reduced to 1,175,840 gross acres.
3) 1914, September 28	Executive Order 2055	155 acres of land eliminated in unsurveyed Section 35 of T. 10 N., R. 12 E., Montana Principal Meridian.
4) 1922, February 24	Executive Order 3641	Land eliminated in Sections 10 & 15 of T. 9 N., R. 9 E., Montana Principal Meridian.
5) 1922, August 2	Executive Order 3716	Land eliminated in Section 16 of T. 13 N., R. 11 E., Montana Principal Meridian.
6) 1922, September 26	Executive Order 3738	Land eliminated in Sections, 19, 20 & 29 of T. 10 N., R. 13 E., Montana Principal Meridian.
7) 1932, April 8	Executive Order 5834	Forest abolished; all lands, 1,174,804 gross acres, transferred to the Lewis & Clark National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Jefferson National Forest, Montana; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 27, 1912.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1183 1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°15' – W109°00'/N47°30' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

61 x 85 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Jefferson National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest boundaries, land "Eliminations," towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains unit of the Jefferson National Forest and 14 smaller insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 35769747

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Jefferson Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°20' – W109°00'/N47°35' – N46°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

20 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet).

Also issued in a black and white edition.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classifications shown in color and type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the Front cover of the atlas. "Montana Principal Meridian." Sheets 1 & 2 cover the former Highwood Mountains National Forest and were issued uncolored; sheets 3-12 & 16-19 cover the former Little Belt National Forest; sheets 13-15 cover the former Snowy Mountains National Forest; sheet 20 covers the former Little Rockies National Forest.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; Region 1

---- **Another edition.** "First ed. issued Feb. 1909; First corrections rec'd July 1, 1909; Corrections posted June 10, 1912; Second edition issued July 1, 1912." Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 20 numbered black and white topographic sheets. In handwriting on each sheet: "1st correction – July 1, 1912."

Holdings: NA; NAL

OCLC: 885331722

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Jefferson National Forest, Montana, 1917. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by R.S. Shaw; traced by R.S. Shaw. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W109°00'/N47°35' – N46°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of Little Rocky Mountains unit of the Jefferson National Forest. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 41589198

Jefferson National Forest, Eastern Division, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by S. T. Simons, 1922-1923; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°10' – W108°58'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 121 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset showing national forest lands in the Little Rocky Mountains area of the Jefferson National Forest. "Montana Principal Meridian." Eastern and Western Division maps together show lands of the former Highwood Mountains, Little Belt Mountains, Little Rocky Mountains, and Snowy Mountains National Forests that were combined to form the Jefferson National Forest in 1908.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742003387

Jefferson National Forest, Western Division, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by S. T. Simons, 1922-1923; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°20' – W110°10'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 121 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 742003390

Jefferson National Forest, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by S. T. Simons, 1922-1923; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W108°58'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset showing national forest lands in the Little Rocky Mountains area of the Jefferson National Forest. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 56943345

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA-WASHINGTON 1908-PRESENT

The name Kaniksu is not currently applied to any specific geographic feature and its origin is not definitively known, although it is reported to be a Native American word for "priest." Boone (p. 205) notes that *Kaniksu* is the Coeur d'Alène Indian word for 'black robe' that is, referring to the Jesuit missionaries who worked in the area. The mountains of the Kaniksu National Forest are spurs extending southward from the Selkirk Mountains of Canada. Forest Supervisor's

Headquarters for the Kaniksu were first located in Newport, Washington. With the eastward shift of the forest in the fall of 1933, the year the Pend Oreille National Forest was discontinued and its lands added to the Kaniksu and the Coeur d'Alene National Forests, the Supervisor's Headquarters were likewise shifted east to Sandpoint, Idaho.

Excellent thematic mapping exists for the Kaniksu most of it coming from the U.S. Geological Survey mapping and the 1908 folio of the Priest River Forest Reserve and National Forest. See below under the Priest River forest's mapping record.

To compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its state-owned lands by the creation of the national forests, two proclamations, one on March 3, 1913 and the other on June 4, 1924, authorized land transfers from the federal government to the state of Idaho. These transfers of Kaniksu National Forest lands resulted in the creation of the Priest Lake State Forest on the east side of Priest Lake. The proclamation of June 8, 1927 recognized that the state-federal land exchanges had been completed by formally eliminating all such lands and returning an additional 46,127 acres of federal land back to the public domain, subject to entry and disposition by ex-service men in advance of the general public. The Kaniksu increased its land base upon the discontinuation of the Pend Oreille National Forest in 1933. The vast majority of the Pend Oreille National Forest was added to the Kaniksu with a small sliver of land in T. 53 N., R. 2 W. Boise Meridian going to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. See Figure 18 above.

The Priest River Experimental Forest has existed within the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest since the summer of 1911. Due to faulty paperwork, the area had been incorrectly transferred to the State of Idaho and included in the Priest River State Forest. The Forest Service filed suit against the state of Idaho asking that the lands occupied by the Priest River Experimental Forest be returned and on February 27, 1928, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to transfer the land back to the Forest Service. On April 8, 1931, Major Robert Y. Stuart, Chief of the Forest Service formally established the Priest River Experiment Forest under the authority of Regulation L-20, officially reserving the area for scientific research even though the Experimental Forest had been in operation for 20 years. An additional 6,200 acres of Forest Service land was added under Public Land Order 2377 dated May 11, 1961 and published in the *Federal Register* May 18, 1961 (26 Federal Register 4333). Maps of the Kaniksu National Forest will show the Priest River Experimental Forest, the oldest such experimental forest in the Northern Region, forming a peninsula of federal land jutting well into Idaho's Priest River State Forest south of Priest Lake. The Priest River Experimental Forest is administered under the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

The Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area was established by the Forest Service in 1935 within the boundaries of the former Cabinet National Forest. On June 26, 1964, this long-standing primitive area was reclassified as the Cabinet Mountains Wild Area and later in September of the same year, the area became one of the first wilderness areas formally designated under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness is located on the lands of the Kaniksu and the Kootenai National Forests and comprises 94,272 acres.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. The donor could retain rights to the timber and other resources on the land for a period not to exceed twenty years. The hardships of the 1930s, where many private timberland owners found it difficult to pay state and county property taxes, and to avoid confiscation by the state or county, gave their forest land to the federal government. In fiscal year 1936, the Kaniksu National Forest received 711 acres donated from private landowners. Fiscal year 1937 brought a 28,286 acre donation.

A land acquisition project administered by the Resettlement Administration in 1930s, named the Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers' Project and later the Northeastern Washington Land-Utilization Project, acquired private lands located between the Columbia and Pend Oreille rivers in the Selkirk Mountains. These lands were turned over the Soil Conservation Service in 1936, but because the SCS lacked fire protection capabilities, the Forest Service acquired all but about 36,000 acres of the 347,387 acres within the Northeastern Washington Land Utilization project on August 10, 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). The lands were added to the Kaniksu National Forest's Colville and Newport Ranger Districts. The lands not added became the Little Pend Oreille Wildlife Refuge, since 1940, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The Kaniksu's Colville Ranger District later became part of the Colville National Forest in the 1943 reorganization. This reorganization prompted the transfer of the Colville National Forest from the North Pacific Region to the Northern Region:

"Effective July 1, 1943, Public Land Orders 162 [affecting the Colville National Forest] and 163 [affecting the Kaniksu National Forest] provide for the transfer of 241,952 acres gross and 228,633 acres under Forest Service administration from the Colville National Forest to the Chelan National Forest and 299,425 acres gross and 52,000 acres under Forest

Service administration from the Kaniksu National Forest to the Colville National Forest all in the State of Washington. Administrative supervision of 568,279 acres gross and 523,427 acres under Forest Service administration (within the Colville National Forest) has been transferred from Region 6 to Region 1.” – from the U.S. Forest Service’s annual *National Forest Areas, June 30, 1943*, footnote 6, page 2. In effect, the Colville shed its westernmost lands to the Chelan National Forest and the Kaniksu transferred the majority of its lands in Washington to the Colville an action that resulted in moving the Colville geographically eastward. It then become part of the Northern Region.

The creation of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, an aggregation of the Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests in the “Panhandle” of northern Idaho and extending into adjacent areas of Montana and Washington state, led to the demotion of Sandpoint, Idaho to a Ranger District office and the town of Coeur d’Alene became the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the assemblage of three national forests, that have been administered as one forest since July 1, 1973. Also under the reorganization of the forests in the panhandle of Idaho, the Kaniksu National Forest lands in Montana on both sides of the Clark Fork River came under the administration of the Kootenai National Forest and the Colville National Forest (Region 6) was given the administrative responsibility for the Kaniksu National Forest lands in Washington State. The Colville was also transferred back to the Pacific Northwest Region for administration.

The Kaniksu National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to make a land purchase for recreational purposes totaling 77 acres. The purchase was reviewed and approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission after the Commission had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase unit was established on the Kaniksu at the Commission’s May 1, 1969 meeting which was quickly followed by the approval at the same meeting of the 77 acre purchase on Pend Oreille Lake on Owens Bay. The area included 2,066 feet of lake frontage for lakeside recreation.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 845	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Priest River National Forest. Initially, the Kaniksu covers land areas in both Idaho and Washington on 950,740 gross acres.
2) 1910, May 6	*Proclamation 1029, 36 Stat. 2692	8,584 acres eliminated. Resurvey of 1911 puts the acreage of the Kaniksu at 835,740.
3) 1913, March 3	Proclamation 1235, 37 Stat. 1777	Land eliminated to compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its school sections to the National Forests.
4) 1924, June 4	Proclamation 1700, 43 Stat. 1953	Land eliminated to compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its school sections to the National Forests. Area reduced to 657,620 gross acres.
5) 1927, June 8	*Proclamation 1805, 45 Stat. 2911	Approximately 5,000 acres transferred to the Pend Oreille National Forest. 46,127 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 606,560 gross acres.
6) 1933, September 30	Executive Order 6303	Land added from the Pend Oreille National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Pend Oreille. Kaniksu now includes land in Montana and spans three states. Area increased to 1,390,025 gross acres.
7) 1938, May 26	Public Law 75-546, 52 Stat. 443	The “Act To consolidate national forest lands” of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465) extended to the Washington state lands described in the law. All public lands within the described area (2,923 acres) added to the Kaniksu National Forest.
8) 1939, August 10	Public Law 76-374, 53 Stat. 1347	Lands acquired under emergency relief legislation in the Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project (311,402 acres) added. Exchange Act of 1922 extended to certain private lands. Area increased to

9) 1943, August 23 (effective July 1, 1943)	Public land Order 163 8 Federal Register 12349	1,754,804 gross acres. Lands acquired in the 1930s under various emergency relief acts transferred to the Colville National Forest. [Colville now administered by the Northern Region]. Area reduced to 1,629,696 gross acres.
10) 1954, May 19 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public land Order 965 19 Federal Register 3007	Land added from the Cabinet National Forest upon the Cabinet's discontinuation.
11) 1954, May 20 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public land Order 966 19 Federal Register 3054	That part of the Kootenai National Forest within the drainage of American Creek transferred to the Kaniksu National Forest. Other lands transferred to the Colville National Forest. Reorganizations of 1954 increased the land base of the Kaniksu National Forest to 1,848,185 gross acres.
12) 1956, September 13	Secretary of Agriculture Order 21 Federal Register 7462	Land described in the Order that has or may be acquired under Weeks Law of 1911, the Clarke-NcNary Act of 1924 or the Exchange Act of 1925 added.
13) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Cabinet Mountains Wild Area on the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests made a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." The former wild area becomes the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area.
14) 1965, June 14	Public Law 89-39 79 Stat. 129-130	Three parcels of private land located in T. 63 N., R. 4 & 5 W., Boise Meridian, (Upper Priest Lake) acquired to maintain the area's outstanding natural setting. Area: 1,849,105 gross acres.
15) 1966, February 23	Public land Order 3938 31 Federal Register 3248-3252	Land added in Sanders County, Montana. Area: 1,844,748
16) 1969, April 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Kaniksu National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to use funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act to buy lands for outdoor recreation purposes.
17) 1975, January 2	Public Law 93-589, 88 Stat. 1921	Public Law 76-374 of August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1347) amended to allow for land exchanges.
18) 1984, July 3	Public Law 98-339, 98 Stat. 299	"Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Salmo-Priest Wilderness on the Colville and Kaniksu National Forests.
19) 1993, April 12	Public Law 103-17, 107 Stat. 50	"Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1993" transfers to the University of Idaho the Clark Fork Ranger Station, structures and 35.27 acres, in exchange for 40 acres of state of Idaho land. Area: 1,839,040 gross acres.
20) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1158	Boundaries of the Kaniksu are adjusted to suit. "Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 establishes the 1200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service. Area as of September 30, 2018: 1,733,476 gross acres.

*Map/Diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 845.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 36 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, international, and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "Formerly included in Priest River National Forest, Proclamation of March 2, 1907." "Willamette Meridian and Base." "Boise Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1029.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

61 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, international, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and "Former Forest boundary" thereby showing the lands eliminated. Also shows roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Willamette Meridian and Base." "Boise Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1927: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 8, 1927.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Nov., 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised June 1921; traced at Washington Office, July, 1921 by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

45 x 31 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows lands "Transferred from the Kaniksu N.F. to the Pend Oreille N.F." in solid orange color and land "Eliminations" in patterned orange. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. Areas eliminated were selected by the state of Idaho and lie on the eastern side of the Priest River and Priest Lake and between the Clark Fork and the international boundary. "Boise and Willamette Meridians."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1805.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See under: **Priest River Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana – Idaho, U.S. Geological Survey Mapping.**

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Kaniksu Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled Nov. 1912-Jan. 1915 at Dist. Office, Missoula from G.L.O.,

U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys; compilation, control – F.E. Bonner; topography – C.W. Cheatham, C.F.

Farmer, F.E. Bonner; tracing – F.J. Cool, C.F. Farmer, C.H. Ruth.

[1915]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°22' – W116°35'/N49°00' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 and 200 feet).

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service Facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Willamette Meridian – Boise Meridian." Sheets 3-4, 7-8, & 10-13 have contours in brown, water features in blue. All other sheets are black & white with partial topography along with hachures and spot heights.

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series was found.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1. National Agricultural

Library's copy has sheets 1,2,5,6 & 9; LC copy has sheets 1, 2, 5 & 6 or the Washington State portion of the Kaniksu.

OCLC: 885333497

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Kaniksu Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by F.E. Bonner; topography by C.W. Cheatham; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by F.J. Cool; revised at District Office, 1927.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°20' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 and 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service facilities. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Willamette Meridian – Boise Meridian."

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series was found.

Holdings: LC. LC copy has sheets 7 (Priest Lake area) and sheet 10 (Priest River) area only.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Priest River Folio** (1908) below for coverage of the lands of the former Priest River National Forest that became the Kaniksu National Forest in 1908 in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend d'Oreille Folio** (1909) below and **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend Oreille Folio** (1914) below for coverage of the lands of the former Pend d'Oreille & Pend Oreille National Forest added to the Kaniksu in 1933 in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cabinet Folio** (1910 and 1912) above for coverage of the lands of the former Cabinet National Forest added to the Kaniksu in 1954 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho & Washington, 1911. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced by C.F. Farmer, Dec. 1911.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 42 x 32 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian and Base." "Willamette Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742003846

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1915. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; J. Waggaman.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 48 x 33 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian and Base." "Willamette Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society

OCLC: 41590878

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1916. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner and C.W. Cheatham. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

94 x 58 cm. Relief shown by form lines and spot heights.

Form lines shown in brown. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Willamette Meridian in the state of Washington.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society

OCLC: 41588505

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1919. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner and C.W. Cheatham; traced 1914, by C.H. Ruth and F.J. Cool; revised 1919. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 61 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise and Willamette Meridians."

Holdings: NA

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Nov., 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised June 1921; traced at Washington Office, July, 1921 by E.L. Mehurin.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Willamette Meridians."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA

OCLC: 38244722

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1927. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner and C.W. Cheatham; first revision, 1919; second revision, 1927 by V. Christensen; traced 1914, by C.H. Ruth and F.J. Cool; second revision traced by D.A. Gregory. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 61 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map shows the status of the Kaniksu National Forest after the June 8, 1927 boundary changes (Proclamation 1805). "Boise and Willamette Meridians."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41589916

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Nov., 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised June, 1921; traced at Washington Office, July, 1921, by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Willamette Meridian." [sic]

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 41589755

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Nov., 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised June, 1921; traced at Washington Office, July, 1921, by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1927. O U.S. Government Printing Office 1928.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°23' – W116°30'/N49°00' – N48°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 31 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Willamette Meridian." [sic] Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kaniksu National Forest, Washington – Idaho*. Panel illustration, captioned "South end of Kalispell Island – Priest Lake."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 403 (July 1928), page 6.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota,

Minneapolis; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 27836303

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1937 from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.F. Skidmore; traced by J.F. Skidmore and D.A. Gregory; revised April, 1938 – J.F.S.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°34' – W115°57'/N49°00' – N47°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 113 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, game preserve, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, manways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Willamette Meridians." Includes areas in Montana, but the title does not reflect this. The Kaniksu administers lands in three states since 1933.

Holdings: Region 1

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1937 from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.F. Skidmore; traced by J.F. Skidmore and D.A. Gregory; revised April, 1938 – J.F.S.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°34' – W115°57'/N49°00' – N47°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, game preserve, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, manways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise and Willamette Meridians."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 27861342

Kaniksu National Forest (West Half), Washington and Idaho, 1939. (Administrative map)

Compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1939; traced at Regional Office by R.H. Beuttel and J.F. Skidmore, 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,270. W118°10' – W116°55'/N49°00' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 99 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, mines, rivers, lakes, and streams.

"Willamette and Boise Meridians." Includes special boundary notation explained in a note: "Within this boundary symbol shown hereon, all lands of the United States including those acquired, or in course of acquisition, on Aug. 10, 1939, under the provisions of the National Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), or the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522), are parts of the Kaniksu National Forest, Washington, under the provisions of the Act of August 10, 1939 (Public – No. 374 - 76th Congress)." An important map documenting the large land acquisition project in the Selkirk Mountains of northeastern Washington state in the 1930s which added to the Kaniksu National Forest and later the Colville National Forest. Land acquisitions were made in the Selkirks between the Pend Oreille and the Columbia Rivers in Pend Oreille and Stevens counties, Washington State.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Kaniksu National Forest (East Half), Idaho, Montana and Washington, 1941. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1940; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill, 1940.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°30' – W115°55'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 102 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without pink alienated land layer.

Contours shown in dark brown; alienated lands within the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ferries, campgrounds, and power generating stations. "Boise Meridian, Principal Meridian, Montana and Willamette Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

Kaniksu National Forest (West Half), Washington, 1942. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1940; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill, 1940.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W118°10' – W117°05'/N49°00' – N48°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 80 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without pink alienated land layer.

Contours shown in dark brown; alienated lands within the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ferries, campgrounds, and power generating stations. "Willamette Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 41589436

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Montana and Washington, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1940; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill, 1940.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118°10' – W115°58'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. "Boise Meridian, Principal Meridian Montana and Willamette Meridian."

Holdings: Boise Public Library; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 27861349

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Washington and Montana, 1953. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953. Agriculture – Missoula.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W118°55' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game reserve, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho, the Principal Meridian Montana in Montana, and the Willamette Meridian in Washington.

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Washington and Montana, 1953. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953. Agriculture – Missoula.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W118°55' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game reserve, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho, the Principal Meridian Montana in Montana, and the Willamette Meridian in Washington.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kaniksu National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel includes location map and "Forest Supervisor Sandpoint, Idaho."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 41589785

Kaniksu National Forest, except Noxon and Trout Creek Ranger Districts, Idaho, Montana and Washington, 1955. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1940; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill,

1940; reprint of 1941 edition with national forest boundary and lands revised to date and minor corrections added. Lithographed in U.S.A.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°30' – W115°58'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 104 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. "Forest Service Map Class EE." "Boise Meridian, Principal Meridian Montana and Willamette Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 27861353

Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956.

(Topographic map)

See under: **Part V: "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."**

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Washington and Montana, 1958. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana 1958. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°55' – W115°00'/N49°00' – N47°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game reserve, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho, the Principal Meridian Montana in Montana, and the Willamette Meridian in Washington.

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Washington and Montana, 1958. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana 1958. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°55' – W115°00'/N49°00' – N47°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game reserve, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho, the Principal Meridian Montana in Montana, and the Willamette Meridian in Washington.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kaniksu National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel includes location map and "Forest Supervisor Sandpoint, Idaho."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; Dallas (Texas) Public Library; LC

OCLC: 11306694

Kaniksu National Forest (East Half), Idaho and Montana, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°36' – W115°10'/N48°30' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 6203050

Kaniksu National Forest, 1965. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1965. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah
DPS 65-1961.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W117°35' – W115°20'/N49°00' – N47°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
69 x 74 cm., folded to 18 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, railroads, and Forest Service administrative installations.

Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Kaniksu National Forest in the region, table of improved recreation sites, and listing of forest ranger offices/districts. Public land grid based on the Boise and Willamette Meridians and the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map-Class D."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kaniksu National Forest*. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs of "Priest Lake" and "Chimney Rock in Selkirk Mountains." Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 370793846

Kaniksu National Forest (West Half), Montana, Idaho and Washington, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1965-1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Army Map Service quadrangles.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°50' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°55'. Public land (township & Range) grid. Color.
104 x 114 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, and state and federal road numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Principal Meridian Montana Boise Meridian and Willamette Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Mankato; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 35125158

Clark Fork Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (east half). (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Clark Fork Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855911508

Noxon Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (east half). (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Noxon Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 889901708

Trout Creek Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (east half). (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Trout Creek Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 889895897

Bonnors Ferry Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (west half). (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

47 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Bonners Ferry Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855907231

Kaniksu National Forest, Falls Ranger District, (west half). (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Falls Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana. The Falls Ranger District was consolidated with the Priest Lake Ranger District in 1973.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Newport Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (west half). (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Newport Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 768895741

Priest Lake Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (west half). (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

47 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Priest Lake Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855911581

Sandpoint Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (west half). (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Sandpoint Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855907356

Kaniksu National Forest, 1970. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. "70-M-0327."

1970. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 73 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail numbers, wilderness and game refuge boundaries, ski areas, recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest international, state, and county boundaries, and

Forest Service administrative installations. Includes index to "Improved recreation sites," "Key Map," and illustrations. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian, in Montana on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Washington, the Willamette Meridian. "Forest Service Map Class-D."

Text and black & white and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned color photographs, "Schweitzer Basin"[Ski Area] and "Priest River." Title panels have, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); Memorial Univ. Newfoundland

OCLC: 28137868

Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe National Forests), Washington, Idaho and Montana, 1974. (Administrative map)

See under **Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Washington, Idaho, and Montana**

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Washington and Montana, 1974. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, in 1973 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods; land ownership supplied by cooperating agencies.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°10' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N48°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

Map on both sides of sheet, both 82 x 80 cm., often folded to 21 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and main dirt roads, road numbers, built-up areas, points of interest, recreation sites shown in red; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands show in blue; rivers, lakes, streams and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram," "Key Map" showing the location of the Kaniksu National Forest in the state of Idaho, table of Forest Service recreation sites with facilities, and index to U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Boise Meridian, Willamette Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana." Map does not cover that portion of the Kaniksu National Forest west of the Pend Oreille River in Washington State. Maps separately titled: *Priest Lake and Bonners Ferry Ranger Districts* or the North half and *Sandpoint Ranger District* or the south half of the map.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 970 (November 1975), page 85.

Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries

OCLC: 5478972

**KOOTENAI FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-IDAHO
1906-PRESENT**

The name, "Kootenai" comes from a nation of Indians (also known as Deer Robes) who lived in the area of northwestern Montana (Cheney, p. 131 & Boone, p. 212). As originally proclaimed on August 13, 1906, the Kootenai encompassed 887,360 acres in the state of Montana, but after only a few months, the Kootenai became a two state forest with the addition of 165,242 adjacent acres in Idaho. The Kootenai National Forest grew to its present size largely through the discontinuation of two of its neighboring national forests, the Blackfeet in 1935 and the Cabinet in 1954. See above Figure 18 for a 1932 look at the national forests in northwest Montana and northern Idaho and adjacent areas in Washington State. Since 1973, portions of the Kaniksu National Forest in Montana along the Clark Fork River have been managed by the Kootenai National Forest. The Kootenai at 2,153,577 gross acres has not yet merged its administrative responsibilities with any other national forest perhaps due to its already large size.

The Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area was established by the Forest Service in 1935 within the boundaries of the former Cabinet National Forest. On June 26, 1964, this long-standing primitive area was reclassified as the Cabinet Mountains Wild Area and later in September of the same year, the area became one of the first wilderness areas formally designated under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness is located on the lands of the Kaniksu and the Kootenai National Forests and comprises 94,272 acres. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Kootenai have been located at Libby, Montana since the Kootenai's establishment in 1906.

Designated as a Scenic Area in 1964, the Ten Lakes area has been set aside for backcountry use for over 30 years. The 1984 Montana Wilderness Study Act recommended the Ten Lakes Scenic Area and segments of the surrounding country as wilderness and this area of the Whitefish Mountains and an even greater surrounding area had been identified as a possible

wilderness area in the 1928 report of the Committee on Survey and Classification of Recreational Resources of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation. But while not officially designated a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Kootenai National Forest is managing the area to preserve its wilderness characteristics. The area is comprised of 6,400 acres with an additional 19,000 acres surrounding it. Located along the northeastern edge of the Forest, with the Canadian border as one of its boundaries, the Ten Lakes Area is dominated by a high ridge of the Whitefish Mountains. Another special area is the Ross Creek Cedars Scenic Area. Ross Creek has been known for many years for the Western Red Cedars which grow along its banks. The beauty and serenity of the cedars were preserved for all to enjoy when the 100-acre Scenic Area was established in 1960. The Forest Service manages and protects Scenic Areas for their scientific and recreational value. The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, created by Congress in 2009, runs through the northern portions of the Kootenai National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1) 1906, August 13 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3225 | Established Forest Reserve on 887,360 gross acres in Montana. |
| 2) 1906, November 5 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3253 | 165,242 acres added in Idaho (T. 62-65 N.). The Kootenai Forest Reserve becomes a two state forest embracing 1,052,602 gross acres. |
| 3) 1908, June 25
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 836 | Idaho portion transferred to create the Pend d'Oreille National Forest. Land added from the Lewis & Clark (237,760 acres) and from the Cabinet (545,440 acres) National Forests. Other lands (9,300 acres) eliminated. Reorganized Kootenai National Forest increased to 1,661,260 gross acres. |
| 4) 1912, June 19 | *Proclamation 1205, 37 Stat. 1749 | Land transferred to (40,650 acres) and from (14,640 acres) the Blackfeet National Forest. Other lands (10,650 acres) eliminated. Area of the Kootenai reduced to 1,623,340 gross acres in Montana. |
| 5) 1931, May 2
(effective July 1, 1931) | Executive Order 5616 | Land transferred to and land added from the Pend Oreille National Forest. The Kootenai once again becomes a two state forest, but area reduced to 1,635,596 gross acres. |
| 6) 1935, June 22 | Executive Order 7082 | Land added from Blackfeet National Forest upon the Blackfeet's discontinuation. Area increased to 2,064,648 gross acres. |
| 7) 1935, July 29 | Executive Order 7118 | Executive Order 7082 of June 22, 1935 corrected. |
| 8) 1953, January 7 | Public land Order 878
18 Federal Register 361-363 | 4,723 acres added and boundaries extended (under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and the law of July 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071) Area: 2,107,280 gross acres. |
| 9) 1954, May 19
(effective July 1, 1954) | Public land Order 965
19 Federal Register 3007 | Land added from the Cabinet National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Cabinet. |
| 10) 1954, May 20
(effective July 1, 1954) | Public land Order 966
19 Federal Register 3054 | Land in the American Creek basin transferred to the Kaniksu National Forest. Area after mid-1950s reorganizations: 2,139,921 gross acres. |
| 11) 1964, September 3 | Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890 | The Cabinet Mountains Wild Area on the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." The former wild area becomes the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness. |
| 12) 1966, February 23 | Public land Order 3938
31 Federal Register 3248-3252 | Land added in Lincoln County, Montana. Area now stands at 2,140,902 gross acres. |

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 13) 1969, October 1 & October 8
(effective November 27, 1969) | Interchange Order No. 1
34 Federal Register 18955 | U.S. Army transfers 3,082 acres to the Kootenai National Forest and 80 acres transferred to the U.S. Army and right of way granted in order to relocate a state highway from the Kootenai National Forest in connection with the construction of Libby Dam and reservoir under authority of Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656) of July 26, 1956. |
| 14) 1971, July 6 & July 20
(effective September 10, 1971) | Interchange Order No. 2
36 Federal Register 18252 | U.S. Army transfers 3,378 acres to the Kootenai National Forest and 82 acres transferred to the U.S. Army and right of way granted in order to relocate a state highway from the Kootenai National Forest in connection with the construction of Libby Dam and Reservoir under authority of Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656) of July 26, 1956. |
| 15) 1974, July 29 & August 16
(effective October 22, 1974) | Interchange Order No. 3
39 Federal Register 37513 | U.S. Army transfers 13,720 acres to the Kootenai National Forest and 80 acres transferred to the U.S. Army and right of way granted in order to relocate a state highway from the Kootenai National Forest in connection with the construction of Libby Dam and Reservoir under authority of Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656) of July 26, 1956. |
| 16) 1994, October 22 | Public Law 103-398
108 Stat. 4162 | Area after land transfers between the U.S. Army and the Kootenai National Forest: 2,145,562 gross acres.
“Lincoln County, Montana, Lands Transfer Act of 1994” transfers 240.18 acres in 6 parcels to Lincoln County, Montana and another 182.04 acres located at the new Libby Airport. |
| 17) 2009, March 30 | Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1158 | “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 establishes the 1200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service. Area as of September 30, 2018: 2,153,577 gross acres. |

*Map/Diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Kootenai Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated August 13, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

30 x 32 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows forest reserve, international, and state boundaries, the course of the Kootenai River through Montana, and the

location of the 49th parallel. In lower margin: 39° Longitude W. from Washington. “Montana Prin. Mer. and Base Line.”

“Boise Mer. and Base Line.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Kootenai Forest Reserve, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

30 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows forest reserve, international, and state boundaries, the course of the Kootenai River through Montana, and the

location of the 49th parallel. In lower margin: 39° Longitude W. from Washington. "Montana Prin. Mer. and Base Line." "Boise Mer. and Base Line." Proclamation enlarges the Kootenai Forest Reserve into adjacent areas in Idaho (T. 62-65 N.) but additions are not marked as such on the map.
Holdings: LC; NA

Kootenai National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 836.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:385,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
39 x 46 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Kootenai National Forest of 1908: "Part of Kootenai National Forest (Proclamation of November 5, 1906); Part of Cabinet National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907); Part of Lewis and Clarke National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)." Also shows land elimination, national forest, international, and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Kootenai National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham; G.T.T. – 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1205.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°03' – W114°45'/N49°00' – N47°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
53 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Transferred to Blackfeet National Forest" [from the Kootenai National Forest], lands "Transferred from the Blackfeet National Forest" [to the Kootenai National Forest], and land "Eliminations. Base map shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes one inset map showing land eliminations in T. 30 N., R. 30 W. in greater detail. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003991

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Kootenai Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
19 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet).

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Some sheets have only partial topographic coverage. "Montana Prin. Meridian and Base."

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; LC, NA; NAL

OCLC: 885338305

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Blackfeet Folio** (1918) above for coverage of the lands of the former Blackfeet National Forest added to the Kootenai in 1935 in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cabinet Folio** (1910 and 1912) above for coverage of the lands of the former Cabinet National Forest added to the Kootenai in 1954 in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lewis and Clark Folio** (1908, sheets 1-2, 8-9, 16-18, & 26) below for earlier coverage of the area transferred from the Lewis & Clarke National Forest to the Kootenai National Forest in 1908 in an earlier atlas.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Kootenai Nat'l Forest, Montana. (Administrative map)

U.S. Forest Service; 1912-03-01.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print.

99 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Holdings; Montana Historical Society.

OCLC: 742003268

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1915. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

61 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1

OCLC: 742003985

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by A.W. Dwyer and J.B. Yule, 1921-1922; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory, 1922. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°50'/N49°00' – N47°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by A.W. Dwyer and J.B. Yule, 1922; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory, 1922; revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°50'/N49°00' – N47°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Montana Historical Society; LC; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 41590713

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1932. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys 1931-2; traced at Regional Office, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10' – W114°50'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

111 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue; alienated lands within the boundary of the Kootenai National Forest shown in a black patterned screen. Also shows national forest, game refuge, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. The Kootenai became a two state forest in 1931, but this map does not indicate that fact.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003273

Kootenai National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont. from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, 1933; traced at Regional Office, 1934.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°30'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game preserve, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian, Idaho."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Montana Historical Society; Region 1

OCLC: 41588585

Kootenai National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, 1934; traced at Regional Office, 1935. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 11906 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°30'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian, Idaho."

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NAL; Region 1; (Black & white): Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Washington State Univ.; NA; USGS Library Denver

OCLC (Color): 371501122; (Black & white): 41590694

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1935. (Topographic map)

See under: **Part V, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."**

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1937. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields, and R.H. Beuttel, 1936; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in an edition without green forest layer and brown contour layer.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10' – W114°40'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 106 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 58837534

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields, and R.H. Beuttel, 1936; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10' – W114°40'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures, and spot heights.

Rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Region 1

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.F. Shields, and R.H. Beuttel, 1936; revised and traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, and R. Etta Brechbill, 1941. Lith. A. Hoen & Co.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10' – W114°30'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

59 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, wild area, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 225142795

Kootenai National Forest Recreation Area, Montana, 1942.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; T.R. [Theodora Reed]
1942. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
32 x 25 cm. Relief shown pictorially.
Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Shows main outdoor recreational pursuits in the Kootenai National Forest with pictorial drawings of game animals and pastimes, such as fly fishing. Also shows national forest, international, and game preserve, and "Cabinet Mountains Wild Area" [e.g. primitive area] boundaries, main roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camping, and picnic grounds. Shows the entire Kootenai National Forest.
Holdings: NA

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1954. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprint of 1937 Edition with minor corrections and additions throughout the map.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10' – W114°40'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
116 x 104 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 371102549

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover.
Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of reference. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and for adjacent areas in Idaho, Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 41590428

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W.B. Clover.
Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00' – W114°00'/N49°00' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of reference. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and for adjacent areas in Idaho, Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Kootenai National Forest, Northern Region*. Panel title includes location map and "Forest Supervisor, Libby, Montana."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Kansas; Montana Historical Society; Oregon State Univ.; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 381016854

Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956.

(Topographic map)

See under: **Part V “Regional Maps,” Part B, “Sub-Regional maps.”**

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1958. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, by W.E.

Dunstan and J.W. Burgess from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10' – W114°40'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

114 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Kootenai National Forest relative to the states of Montana and Idaho. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 21751634

Kootenai National Forest Recreation Area, Montana, 1942*.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; T.R. [Theodora Reed]; *revised 8 - 1963

1963. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

32 x 25 cm Relief shown pictorially.

Shows main outdoor recreational pursuits in the Kootenai National Forest with pictorial drawings of game animals and pastimes, such as fly fishing. Also shows national forest, international, and wild area boundaries, main roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camping, and picnic grounds. Shows the entire Kootenai National Forest.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society Library; Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 41587825

Kootenai National Forest, 1966. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S., Northern Region, Missoula, Montana 1966. DPSU/66-2116.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°20' – W114°40'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

52 x 67, on sheet 81 x 71, folded to 24 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1968 with DPSU/68-1496.

Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails, wilderness and special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, ski areas, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, international, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Kootenai National Forest in relation to western Montana, table of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of Interest,” wildlife drawings, and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian for Idaho and the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.”

Text, drawings, and color photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, color photographs, Captioned, “Kootenai Falls” and “Western red cedars in the Ross Creek Scenic Area.” Title panels have, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Michigan; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)

OCLC: 35840904

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1966-1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10' – W114°40'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

112 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; paved and all-weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Kootenai National Forest relative to the states of Idaho and Montana. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

Kootenai National Forest, Fortine Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Fortine Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Previously known as the Murphy Lake Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 44095754

Kootenai National Forest, Troy Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Troy Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35840953

Kootenai National Forest, Yaak Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Yaak Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Previously known as the Sylvanite Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35840984

Kootenai National Forest, Fisher River Ranger District, 1970. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Service.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:152,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Fisher River Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Previously known as the Raven Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35842899

Kootenai National Forest, Libby Ranger District, 1970. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Service.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Libby Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35842904

Kootenai National Forest, Rexford Ranger District, 1970. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Rexford Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Previously known as the Eureka Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 44095852

Kootenai National Forest, Fortine Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Fortine Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35842911

Kootenai National Forest, Rexford Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Rexford Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 856013183

**LEWIS AND CLARKE FOREST RESERVE, MONTANA
1897-1907**

The Forest Reserve was aptly named for the famous exploration team of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (Cheney, p. 137) who traversed this country with their Corps of Discovery in 1804-1806. The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of February 22, 1897 and June 9, 1903 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve hand drawn in green. As originally proclaimed, the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve covered an area of 2,926,000 acres. The thematic maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey depict the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve when it was nearly three million acres. When the boundary of the reserve was redescribed six years later, which included the 1903 addition of the entire Flathead Forest Reserve to its land area, the acreage of the forest reserve stood at 4,670,720 acres and was increased by 870,460 acres more during a "Midnight Reserves" event of March 2, 1907. Very few forest reserves ever approached the immense size of 5,541,180 acres, of the Lewis & Clarke. Only the Sierra in California, the Cascade in Oregon, and the Yellowstone in Idaho, Wyoming and Montana were larger and all were later divided into several, more manageable sized National Forests. Kalispell, Montana served as the headquarters for the reserve. The Geological Survey chose to ignore the official name of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve on its maps and referred to the reserve as the "Lewis and Clark," dropping the last "e" in Clark, as the reserve would later officially become.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) 1897, February 22
(effective March 1, 1898) | Proclamation, 29 Stat. 907 | Established Forest Reserve on 2,926,080 gross acres. Rights of the Blackfoot Nation protected. |
| 2) 1903, June 9 | Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2311 | Boundary re-described adding 403,200 acres and eliminating 40,960 acres. Entire area of the Flathead Forest Reserve (1,382,400 acres) added upon the discontinuation of the Flathead Forest Reserve. Area now stands at 4,670,720 gross acres. |

3) 1907, March 2

*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3304

870,460 acres added. Name officially changed to Lewis & Clark Forest Reserve. Acreage now embraces an immense 5,541,180 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.

For full citation see below under Lewis & Clark Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve in the State of Montana, 1899.

[U.S. General Land Office].

1899. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W114°15' – W112°15'/N48°30' – N46°50'. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, military reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. "Established under Executive Order [sic – Proclamation] dated Feb. 22, 1897."

Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve, Montana, showing classification of lands.

U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by H.B. Ayers 1899.

[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°15' – W112°15'/N48°30' – N47°00'. No public land (Township and Range) grid.

Color. 36 x 35 cm., folded to 28 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours (without values), hachures, and spot heights.

Main report title: Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, Montana by H.B. Ayers (pages 35 – 80).

Shows three classes of merchantable timber by density in green, prairie, burned areas, and bare summits (rock). Also shows forest reserve boundary, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers, lakes, and streams in blue.

(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900,

Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate III) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 29676684

Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Lyall Larch, Western Larch, and Patton Hemlock.

U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by H.B. Ayers, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:887,040. W114°00' – W112°30'/N48°30' – N47°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 14 cm. Relief shown by form lines, hachures, and spot heights.

Main report title: Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, Montana by H.B. Ayers (pages 35 – 80).

Distribution of these three species shown in three shades of green. Also shows forest reserve boundary and settlements; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue; relief features shown in brown.

(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate VII) between pages 40 & 41. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Cedar, Hemlock, White Pine, and Silver Fir.

U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by H.B. Ayers, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:887,040. W114°00' – W112°30'/N48°30' – N47°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 14 cm. Relief shown by form lines, hachures, and spot heights.

Main report title: Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, Montana by H.B. Ayers (pages 35 – 80).

Distribution of these four species shown in only one shade of green. Also shows forest reserve boundary and settlements;

Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue; relief features shown in brown.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate XIV) between pages 48 & 49. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Yellow Pine, White Bark Pine, and Limber Pine.
U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by H.B. Ayers, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1900. Scale, ca. 1:887,040. W114°00' – W112°30'/N48°30' – N47°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 14 cm. Relief shown by form lines, hachures, and spot heights.

Main report title: Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, Montana by H.B. Ayers (pages 35 – 80).

Distribution of these three species shown in three shade of green. Also shows forest reserve boundary and settlements; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue; relief features shown in brown.

(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate XXVII) between pages 70 & 71. Serial Set volume number 3923 (56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

LEWIS AND CLARK FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1907-PRESENT

Kalispell continued to serve as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters until the break-up of the huge 5.54 million acre Lewis and Clark National Forest in 1908. After the 1908 break-up, the greatly reduced forest relocated its headquarters to Chouteau, Montana on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. With the addition of the Jefferson National Forest to the Lewis and Clark in 1932, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters of the Jefferson National Forest, in Great Falls, Montana, became the Headquarters for the newly enlarged Lewis & Clark National Forest. Chouteau became the Division Office for the Lewis and Clark Division (later named the Rocky Mountain Division) of the Lewis and Clark National Forest. In 2015 the Lewis and Clark National Forest merged its administrative functions with the adjacent Helena National Forest and moved its headquarters from Great Falls to Helena, Montana.

The Lewis and Clark National Forest includes the Tenderfoot Creek Experimental Forest established on 9,125 acres in the headwaters of Tenderfoot Creek in the Little Belt Mountains. The Experimental Forest was originally created in 1961 to investigate lodgepole pine harvesting techniques which would preserve forest water and soil resources and is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, designated a part of the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests as the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on August 16, 1940. The "Bob" was formed by combining and reclassifying to wilderness status three National Forest Primitive Areas: South Fork of the Flathead River (established 1931), Sun River (established 1934) and Pentagon (established 1933). It was named to honor the pioneering advocate of wilderness in the United States who had died in 1939 at the age of 38. The Bob Marshall Wilderness was designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 after the passage of the Wilderness Act of the same year and was greatly enlarged to the north in 1978 by the addition of 60,000 acres of Lewis & Clark National Forest land. Also in 1978, the establishment of the 287,700 acre Great Bear Wilderness adjacent to the Bob Marshall Wilderness to its northwest on the Flathead National Forest enhanced the area dedicated to wilderness.

On June 2, 1930, Public Law 71-296 (46 Stat. 490) was signed by President Herbert Hoover. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to "erect a suitable archway" honoring President Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in forest conservation and appropriated \$25,000 for its construction. The memorial was to be located on the newly completed (1930) Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, US Route 2, at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide, the boundary between the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests. The memorial was first planned as a granite arch over the highway but the following year, it was decided to build an obelisk rather than the arch. The obelisk, completed in the summer of 1931, has a concrete core covered in granite quarried near Helena, Montana. It is 60 feet high and is situated on the southeast side of the highway.

Section 3065 entitled "Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area and Wilderness Additions" a part of the "Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015" (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) established the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area of 208,160 acres consisting of 195,073 acres of National Forest land and 13,087 acres of adjacent Bureau of Land Management land. The new area, to be administered exclusively by the U.S. Forest Service, included almost the entire Rocky Mountain Division of the Lewis and Clark National

Forest, leaving only the northern portion of the Division above the North Fork of Birch Creek for multi-use management. Significantly, the law also added 50,401 acres to the existing Bob Marshall Wilderness area (West Fork of the Teton, Our Lake, Deep Creek, and Patricks Basin Additions) and 16,711 acres (Silver King and Falls Creek Addition) to the existing Scapegoat Wilderness. The law's passage marked the successful end of decades of local efforts to protect the front range of the Rocky Mountains on the Lewis and Clark National Forest. The wilderness additions were the first time in 31 years that Montana gained new wilderness area after the creation of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in 1983.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3304	Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve on 5,541,180 acres.
2) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 833	1,956,340 acres transferred to establish the Blackfeet National Forest. 2,092,785 acres transferred to re-establish the Flathead National Forest. Land transferred to the the Kootenai (237,760 acres) and to the Missoula (410,159 acres) National Forests. Acreage of the Lewis & Clark National Forest set at 844,136 gross acres, entirely on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide.
3) 1912, June 19	*Proclamation 1209, 37 Stat. 1753	1,640 acres eliminated. After the 1911 resurvey and this elimination, area stands at 826,360 acres.
4) 1915, February 27	Public Law 63-257, 38 Stat. 814	Boundary adjusted between the Lewis & Clark National Forest and Glacier National Park to allow the Great Northern Railway to change the location of its right-of-way.
5) 1930, June 2	Public Law 71-296 46 Stat. 490	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to construct a memorial honoring President Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in forest conservation at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide on the boundary separating the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests.
6) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5756	Land transferred to the Helena National Forest.
7) 1932, April 8	Executive Order 5834	Entire area of the Jefferson National Forest added. Jefferson discontinued. Area after Executive Orders 5756 and 5834 increased To 1,961,347 gross acres.
8) 1945, December 18 (effective July 1, 1945)	Public land Order 305 11 Federal Register 249	Land added from the Absaroka National Forest when the Absaroka was discontinued. Area increased to 2,031,567 gross acres.
9) 1963, August 30	Public Land Order 3215 28 Federal Register 9820-9821	40 acres added in Section 34, T. 11 N., R. 19 E., under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
10) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964."
11) 1966, February 23	Public land Order 3938 31 Federal Register 3248-3252	The 27,884 acre Little Rockies Division eliminated, its lands added to Montana Grazing District No. 1 of the Bureau of Land Management for administration.
12) 1968, June 20	Public land Order 4455	North ½, Section 18, T. 11 N., R. 18 E.

	33 Federal Register 9342-9343	added in Fergus County, Montana, and boundary extended.
13) 1972, August 20	Public Law 92-395, 86 Stat. 578	Scapegoat Wilderness established within Lolo, Helena, and Lewis & Clark National Forests
14) 1978, October 28	Public Law 95-546, 92 Stat. 2062	Enlarges the Bob Marshall Wilderness by adding 60,000 acres of Lewis & Clark National Forest land to the wilderness area.
15) 2014, December 19	Public Law 113-291 128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3833)	Establishes the 208,160 acre Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area. Also adds 50,401 acres to the existing Bob Marshall Wilderness and 16,711 acres to the existing Scapegoat Wilderness

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.

Forest Service - U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

43 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows forest reserve, international, and Indian (Blackfeet & Flathead) Reservation boundaries and the crest of the Rocky Mountains. Indicates location of the 48th parallel and at lower center margin, "37° West from Washington." Proclamation both enlarges and renames this enormous forest reserve which extends from the international boundary with Canada south to about the 47th parallel, covers extensive areas on both sides of the Continental Divide, and includes the entire future land area of Glacier National Park (May 11, 1910 – See above under Blackfeet National Forest, Montana), the Blackfeet National Forest, the second Flathead National Forest, and parts of the Missoula and Kootenai National Forests. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service; U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 833.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

56 x 30 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the greatly reduced Lewis and Clark National Forest of 1908 occupying lands exclusively on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. Also shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with drainage divides. "Formerly part of Lewis and Clark National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)." "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Lewis and Clark National Forest: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham, G.T.T. – 1912.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Includes two insets showing land eliminations in T. 27 N., R. 9 W. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003974

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lewis and Clark Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey (sheets have no dates or compilation information).

[1908]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115°12' – W112°28'/N49°00' – N47°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 and 500 feet).

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest

boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. [Montana Principal Meridian].

This folio includes both the future Blackfoot and Flathead National Forests and the Rocky Mountain portion of the Lewis and Clark National Forest (sheets 23-25, 31-34, 38-41, 43-46, 48-52, & 56) in the single largest folio produced.

Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL

OCLC: 887852356

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lewis & Clark Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in District Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys, 1916; compilation: control – C. F. Farmer; topography – J.B. Yule; traced – K D. Swan, F.J. Cool, N. Knightlie. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W113°32' – W112°28'/N48°25' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

17 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Montana Principal Meridian." Sheet number 7, 10, and 17 are black & white. Provides coverage of the entire 1916 Lewis & Clark National Forest when it consisted of only the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains south of Glacier National Park (its future Lewis & Clark Division, later known as its Rocky Mountain Division)

Holdings: LC, NA; NAL, Region 1

OCLC: 886934887

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1917. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in District Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service surveys, 1916. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°30' – W112°20'/N48°30' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

139 x 80 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Most contours shown in brown (some shown in black). Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Region 1

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in District Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service surveys by C.F. Farmer, J.B. Yule, and F.C. [i.e. F.J.] Cool; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W113°30' – W112°20'/N48°30' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742003978

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Oct., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Montana's Largest Game Refuge [1924]. (Forest Visitor's map) . Covers the Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests.

See under Part I, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule; revised by V. Christensen, 1926; traced in District Office by F. J. Cool and K.D. Swan, 1916; revision traced in District Office by D.A. Gregory and Etta Brechbill and in Washington by C.B. Noyes.

Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°25' – W112°20'/N48°30' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 74 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 and 500 feet).

Contour lines in brown; water features in blue; cultural features such as national forest, national park, Indian Reservation and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures shown in black. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003256

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Blackfeet, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1929. (Topographic map)

See under Part I, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Dec., 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Sizer; traced by F.E. Sizer; revised at District Office, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 82436995

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 45 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian Montana."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a pack train traversing heavy snow through the forest. Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region." Some maps will have an undated, typescript "Correction" half sheet (12 x 10 cm) glued over page two with the words, "This map represents the area embraced in the former Lewis & Clark National Forest. Since the map was printed a somewhat larger area, formerly comprising the Jefferson National Forest, has been consolidated [1932] with this unit to form the present Lewis & Clark Forest, all under the direction of one Forest Supervisor whose headquarters office is at Great Falls, Montana. Such combinations of administrative units are made in order to reduce overhead expense. They have become possible in several cases due to recent road development work and other improvements in communication and transportation facilities, which have made it possible for a Supervisor to maintain control over a larger area than formerly."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 432 (December 1930), page 375.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison; NA; NAL

OCLC (Book): 85231644

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – East Portion), Montana, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S.T. Simons, 1923; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1923; revised 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°20' – W108°50'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 120 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National Forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains section of the Lewis and Clark National Forest at the same scale as the main map. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003257

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – West Portion), Montana, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S.T. Simons, 1923; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1923; revised 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°25' – W109°50'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 120 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003261

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S.T. Simons, 1923; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1923; revised 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W108°50'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains unit of the Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, at the same scale and format as main map. "Principal Meridian, Montana. Map shows lands of the former Highwood Mountains, Little Belt Mountains, Little Rocky Mountains, and Snowy Mountains National Forests that were combined to form the Jefferson National Forest in 1908 which was added to the Lewis and Clark National Forest in 1932.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 742003266

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1935. (Topographic map)

See under Part I, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Lewis and Clark Division), Montana, 1938. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by R.H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 132 x 87 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without red alienated land layer.

Contours shown in brown; water features in blue; alienated lands within National Forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and air fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 65219389

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Lewis and Clark Division), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by R.H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a edition without green forest layer and in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and air fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – East Portion), Montana, 1939. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; compilation revised by R.H. Beuttel, 1938; tracing revised by R. Etta Brechbill, 1938. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°20' – W108°50'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 120 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without alienated land layer.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and air fields. Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Contours are shown in brown and cover only the eastern parts of the Little Belt Mountains. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains unit of the Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, at the same scale and format as main map. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: LC; NA

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – West Portion), Montana, 1939. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; compilation revised by R.H. Beuttel, 1938; tracing revised by R. Etta Brechbill, 1938. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°20' – W109°50'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 120 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without red alienated land layer and in an edition without red land layer and brown contour layer.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and air fields. Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Contours are shown in brown only for the Little Belt Mountains. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 370751225

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; compilation revised by R.H. Beuttel, 1938; tracing revised by R. Etta Brechbill, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W108°50'/N47°35' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Jefferson Division of the Lewis and Clark National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and air fields. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains unit of the Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, at the same scale and format as main map. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 34802677

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Lewis and Clark Division), Montana, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1937; revised 1948. A-3787-0 (1) ++. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1949.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and air fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings (Green): Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 1; (No green): Colorado School of Mines; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC (Color): 57074013

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – East Half), Montana, 1952. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by J.W. Burgess.
Lithographed in U.S.A.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°08' – W108°50'/N47°20' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

120 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lewis and Clark National Forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. Includes inset of the Lewis and Clark National Forest lands in the Little Rocky Mountains area. "The accuracy of this map is that specified for Forest Service Map Class EE." "Principal Meridian, Montana"

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 477287613; (as a two sheet set): OCLC: 612484890

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – West Half), Montana, 1952. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by J.W. Burgess.

Lithographed in U.S.A.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°20' – W109°50'/N47°35' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

135 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lewis and Clark National Forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. "The accuracy of this map is that specified for Forest Service Map Class EE." "Principal Meridian, Montana"

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 477274214; (as a two sheet set): OCLC: 612484890

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana, 1954. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula Montana by J.S. Swan. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W112°00' – W109°00'/N47°35' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

42 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without the green forest and boundary layer.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue.

Also shows Indian Reservation, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset of the Lewis and Clark National Forest lands in the Little Rocky Mountains area. Public land grid based on Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: LC; Region 1 and 11 other libraries

OCLC: 11293962

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Montana, 1954. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula Montana by W.E. Dunstan.

Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°55' – W112°15'/N49°00' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

49 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without the green forest and boundary layer.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue.

Also shows international, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on Principal Meridian, Montana. Besides the Rocky Mountain (formerly the Lewis & Clark) Division, the map covers the entire area of Glacier National Park, the entire Flathead National Forest, the eastern reaches of the Kootenai National Forest and the northern portion of the Lolo National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; Texas A & M Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 49419345

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Montana, 1956. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by R.H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1937; reprint of 1938 edition with national forest boundaries and lands revised to April 1, 1956 and minor corrections added.

1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

132 x 86 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights. (Contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Formerly the Lewis & Clark Division.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; contours shown in brown; water features in blue. Also shows

national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and air fields. "Principal Meridian, Montana." "Forest Service Map Class EE."
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 35842952

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1964. Agriculture-High Speed Process Printing Corp., Boston. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. W111°20' – W109°00'/N47°30' – N46°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 70 cm., folded to 18 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, railroads, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Jefferson Division of the Lewis & Clark National Forest in the state of Montana, table of "Improved recreation sites," and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class E."

Text, sepia & white illustrations, and vicinity map of the Lewis and Clark National Forest on verso. Panel title: *Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division*. Panel illustration, captioned, "Kings Hill winter sports area." Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region."

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 474851930

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Rocky Mountain Division, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1964. Agriculture-High Speed Process Printing Corp., Boston. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°20' – W112°15'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 54 cm., folded to 18 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites, game/bird refuges and wilderness area boundaries, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, national park, and county boundaries, railroads, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Rocky Mountain Division of the Lewis & Clark National Forest in the state of Montana, table of "Improved recreation sites," and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class E."

Text, dark green & white illustrations, and vicinity map of the Lewis and Clark National Forest on verso. Panel title: *Lewis & Clark National Forest, the Rocky Mountain Division*. Panel illustration, captioned, "Chinese Wall, Bob Marshall Wilderness Area." Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region."

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 474923992

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Montana, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey and Army Map Service topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 130 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes "Key Map" and "Source Diagram." "Principal Meridian, Montana." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 15 other libraries
OCLC (as a two sheet set): 10158262; (single sheet): 6998965

Lewis & Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Sun River Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. W113°10' – W112°28'/N47°40' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows ranger district, national forest, county, game or bird refuge, and wilderness or primitive area boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams, and recreation

areas. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855912288

Lewis & Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Teton Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. W113°30' – W112°40'/N48°25' – N47°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows ranger district, national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, county, game or bird refuge, and wilderness or primitive area boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams, and recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855911849

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1965-1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Army Map Service and U.S. Bureau of Land Management quadrangles.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°15' – W109°10'/N47°30' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 143 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes "Key Map" and "Source Diagram." "Principal Meridian, Montana." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 12 other libraries

OCLC (as a two sheet set): 10158262; (single sheet): 35129225

Lewis & Clark National Forest, Belt Creek Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Belt Creek Ranger District (Jefferson Division) shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 227211686

Lewis & Clark National Forest, Judith Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series

1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Judith Ranger District (Jefferson Division) shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Later known as the Stanford Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 227211882

Lewis & Clark National Forest, Musselshell Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series

1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Judith Ranger District (Jefferson Division) shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Later known as the Harlowton Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 227211964

Lewis & Clark National Forest, White Sulphur Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the White Sulphur Ranger District (Jefferson Division) shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 227352623

Lewis and Clark National Forest...1970. (Forest Visitor's map) *See Figure 12B.*

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula Montana.

1970. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. On both sides of sheet, 61 x 92 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail numbers, wilderness and game refuge boundaries, ski areas, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Both sides include text, table of "Improved recreation sites" and "Points of Interest," and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. "Forest Service Map – Class E."

---**Lewis and Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, 1970.** Scale, ca. 1:340,000. W111°15' – W109°00'/N47°33' – N46°20'. 52 x 66 cm.

---**Lewis and Clark National Forest, Rocky Mountain Division, 1970.** Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°15' – W112°15'/N48°30' – N47°10'. 66 x 47 cm.

Panel title: *Lewis & Clark National Forest*. Panel illustrations, captioned color photographs of a Winter snow scene of "Kings Hill" and summer scene of "Gibson Reservoir."

Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries

OCLC: 5440506

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Montana, 1976. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office Missoula, Montana in 1976 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods; land ownership supplied by cooperating agencies. *GPO 697-607.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°20' – W112°15'/N48°25' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 90 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Sections of map separately titled: Teton Ranger District.--Sun River Ranger District. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes recreation indexes, indexes to points of interest, "Key Map" and "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps." "Principal Meridian, Montana." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC and 27 other libraries

OCLC: 5487732

**LITTLE BELT MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE, MONTANA
1902-1905**

This Forest Reserve was named after the Little Belt Mountains. These mountains took their name from Belt Butte in Cascade County, Montana, that has what appears to be a belt or girdle of rocks around it. (Cheney, page 15). The area once administered by the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve and its immediate successor, the Little Belt Forest Reserve was absorbed by the Jefferson National Forest (see Figure 24 above) in 1908 and later in 1932 by the Lewis & Clark National Forest. The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of August 16, 1902 and October 3, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the Little Belt Mountains and its successor, the Little Belt Mountain Forest Reserves, hand drawn in green. At inception, the reserve measured 501,000 acres and grew to 583,560 after the land addition in the Elk Mountains area on October 3, 1905.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) 1902, August 16 | Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2022 | Established Forest Reserve on 501,000 gross acres. |
| 2) 1905, October 3 | Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3180 | Lands in the Elk Mountains (82,560 acres) added and boundary re-described. Area increased to 583,560 gross acres. Name changed to Little Belt Forest Reserve. |

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Land Classification map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle, and part of Fort Benton Quadrangle, Montana.

U.S. Geological Survey; land classification and timber estimates by John B. Leiberg, 1903. [Topographic base map]: E. M. Douglas, Geographer in charge; Triangulation by Northern Transcontinental Survey and E. M. Douglas; Topography by Northern Transcontinental Survey, E. M. Douglas and R. H. Chapman. Surveyed in 1882-83-87-96. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1903. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00' – W110°00'/N47°28' – N46°00'. Color. 65 x 32 cm., folded to 27 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Main report title: Forest conditions in the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana, and the Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle, by John B. Leiberg, 1904. Serial Set volume number 4712 (58th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 718.

Shows nine land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, woodland [without merchantable timber], grazing lands, burned areas, agricultural areas, and bare rocks and bare talus slopes. Shows the boundary of the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve. Also includes the northern portion of the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve.

(Series: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 30; Plate I) between pages 10 & 11.

Holdings: 136 libraries worldwide

OCLC (Book): 5794354

LITTLE BELT FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1905-1908

The forest supervisor's headquarters were located in Great Falls, Montana, later the headquarters for its successor, the Jefferson National Forest. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. See Figure 24 above.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| 1) 1905, October 3 | Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3180 | Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve with 583,560 acres. |
| 2) 1906, November 6 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3254 | 478,560 acres added, primarily the western part of the Little Belt Mountains. |
| 3) 1907, February 15 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3277 | 8,960 acres eliminated in T. 13 N., R. 11 E. (Sapphire mine). Area of the Little Belt Forest Reserve increased to 1,053,160 gross acres. |
| 4) 1908, July 2
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 908 | Combined with Little Rockies, Snowy Mountains & Highwood Mountains to establish the Jefferson National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Little Belt Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from U.S. Geological and Public land surveys.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:318,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

44 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours.

Show forest reserve boundaries, settlements, roads, lakes and streams. At lower right margin: West from 33° Washington.” Indicates location of 47th parallel. Includes coverage of Castle Mountains included in the Little Belt Forest Reserve. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003854

Little Belt Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated February 15, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from U.S. Geological and Public land surveys. 1907. Scale, ca. 1:318,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours.
Show forest reserve boundaries, settlements, roads, lakes and streams. At lower right margin: West from 33° Washington.” Indicates location of 47th parallel. Includes coverage of Castle Mountains included in the Little Belt Forest Reserve. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.” Lands eliminated on the eastern boundary of the map but not indicated. Changes determined by comparison with an earlier map.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Jefferson Folio** (1909 & 1912, sheets 3-12 & 16-19) above for coverage of the Little Belt Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format.

**LITTLE ROCKIES FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1907-1908**

The Little Rockies National Forest, one of the “Midnight Reserves” was made a part of the Jefferson National Forest a year after its establishment in 1908, and, in 1932, the entire Jefferson National Forest was absorbed and became part of the Lewis & Clark National Forest. See Figure 24 above.

In his 1964 *Report of the Chief* Edward P. Cliff wrote that “Following a joint Forest Service-Bureau of Land Management study of lands in Montana, proposals are being processed for the transfer of some 28,000 acres of National Forest land to the Bureau of Land Management for administration and a similar transfer of 36,000 acres of public domain in western Montana to the Forest Service status. This transfer involves small National Forest units located some distance from other areas with which they are managed and public domain lands adjacent to large National Forest areas. National Forest and public domain land administration will be improved by these transfers.” (Edward P. Cliff, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1964*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965), p. 32) By 1966, Chief Cliff was able to report that, “In Montana, an isolated 28,000-acre tract was eliminated from the Lewis & Clark National Forest and transferred to the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. This tract was the Little Rocky Mountains unit, which is largely surrounded by other public domain lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Elsewhere in Montana, 38,600 acres in scattered and isolated tracts of public domain were added to several nearby National Forests. The rearrangements in jurisdiction of these federally owned lands will permit more economical and effective land management programs.” (Edward P. Cliff, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1966*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 23) This was in reference to Public Land Order 3938 issued on February 23, 1966 which eliminated the Little Rockies Division from the Lewis & Clark National Forest. These lands were transferred to Montana Grazing District No. 1 for management (see 31 Federal Register 3251.) Bureau of Land Management lands totaling 38,600 acres were added to the Flathead, Lolo, Kootenai, Bitterroot, Deerlodge, Helena, and Kaniksu National Forests in the same Public Land Order.

The Little Rockies shared headquarters with the Highwood Mountains forest in the town of Highwood, Montana. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1907, March 2 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3290 | Established Forest Reserve of 31,000 acres. |
| 2) 1908, July 2
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 908 | Combined with Little Belt, Snowy Mountains & Highwood Mountains to establish the Jefferson National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Little Rockies Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from Public Land Surveys.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

31 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries. In lower right margin: "Longitude West from Washington 31°15'." Indicates location of the 48th parallel. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Jefferson Folio** (1909 & 1912, sheet 20) above for coverage of the Little Rockies Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format

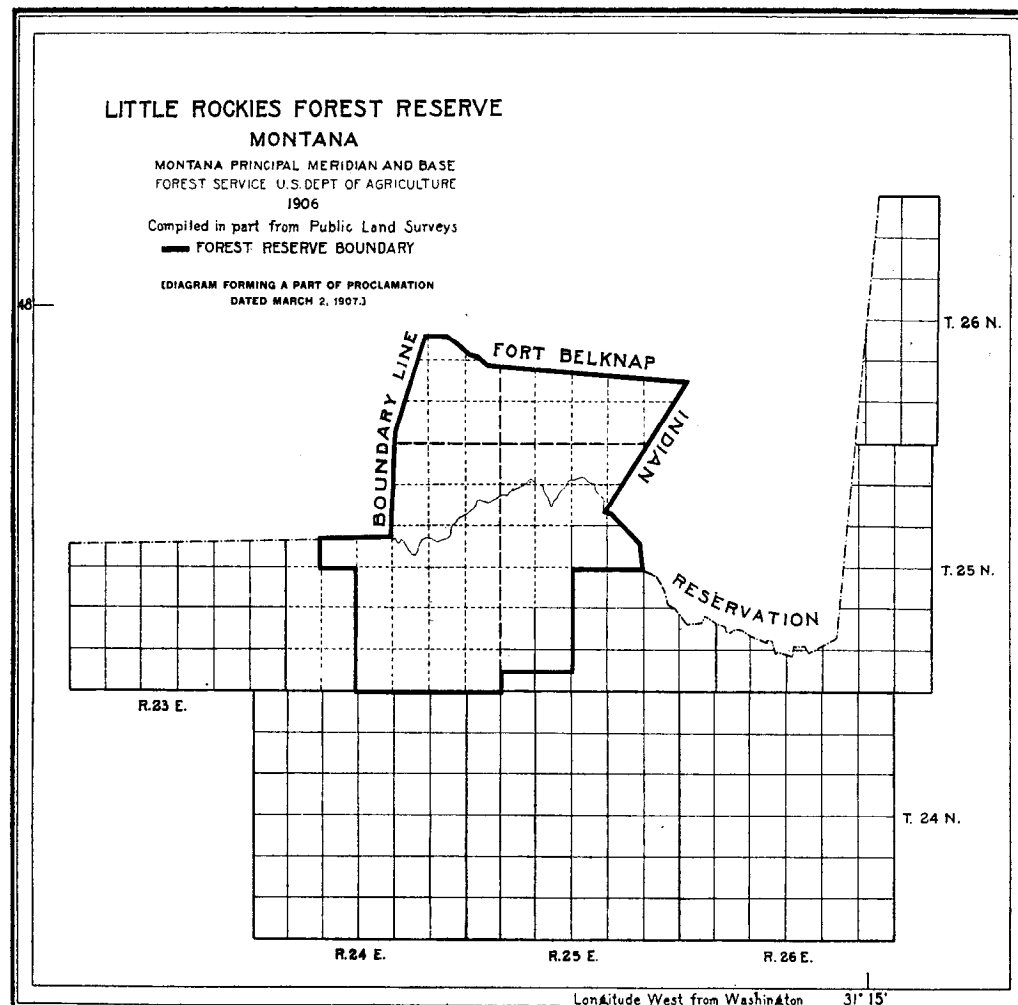


Figure 25: Proclamation diagram of March 2, 1907 showing the Little Rockies Forest Reserve, Phillips County, Montana.

LOLO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-IDAHO 1906-PRESENT

The Lolo Forest Reserve was named for the Lolo Pass through the Bitterroot Mountains made famous by the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Cheney (p. 142) states that there is much conjecture about the origin of this name. One idea is that the Indians named the pass for Meriwether Lewis, but in their language 'Lewis' came out as Lolo. Another idea is that French trappers named the pass LeLouis (also to honor Meriwether Lewis) and Lolo is a corruption (see also Boone, p. 239). Escaping unchanged from the great reorganizations of 1907-1909, the Lolo National Forest's land base has grown over the years largely from the discontinuation of three national forests, namely the Missoula (d. 1931), the Selway (d. 1934), and the Cabinet (d. 1954). When these forests were discontinued, parts of them were transferred to the Lolo National Forest for management, which made for a very dynamic record of changing boundaries as recorded on the maps of the Lolo National Forest. Much of the Selway National Forest in Idaho was transferred to the Lolo National Forest on October 29, 1934, at which time the Lolo became a two-state forest. However, with two Public Land Orders, one in 1956 and another in 1961, the Lolo's Idaho lands were transferred to the Clearwater National Forest. After 1961, the Lolo National Forest ceased to be a two-state forest and was confined to the state of Montana. On September 2, 1926, with Executive Order 4503, part of the Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Reservation was added to the Missoula National Forest under Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, (43 Stat. 653). This portion of the former Missoula National Forest was added to the Lolo National Forest when the Missoula was discontinued. Official actions since 1931 concerning this former military reservation are listed under the Lolo National Forest.

Two years after the Selway National Forest had been discontinued, the Forest Service created the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in 1936. On January 11, 1963, the primitive area was reclassified as a wilderness area, although the area was made smaller. In 1964, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness became one of the first wilderness areas established by the Wilderness Act of the same year. The Lolo National forest is home to the 59,119 acre Rattlesnake National Recreation Area, designated by congress in 1980 and the only national recreation area in the state of Montana. Since 1908, Missoula has served as the supervisor's headquarters for the Lolo. In 2004, the boundaries of the Lolo National Forest along with those of the Beaverhead, the Deerlodge, and the Helena National Forests were modified by the "Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004." Unfortunately, the changes were not detailed in the law, but were referred to as being shown on maps available in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and in the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana.

In 1968 the Lolo National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to make a land purchases for recreational purposes totaling 120 acres. The purchase was reviewed and approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission after the Commission had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase unit was established on the Lolo at the Commission's June 27, 1968 meeting which was quickly followed by the approval at the same meeting of the 120 acre purchase. The land was used by the Forest Service to reconstruct the 1877 Fort Fizzle built during the Nez Perce War with a picnic and interpretive center. Fort Fizzle was a hastily constructed fort of logs and earth built in anticipation of the Nez Perce's entrance into Montana. Chief Joseph simply bypassed the fort on higher ground rather than confront the fort. The fort stood on the route of the Nez Perce Nee-Me-Poo National Historic Trail designated by Congress in 1986 as a National Historic Trail under the 1968 National Trails System Act Public Law 90-543 (82 Stat. 919).

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, September 20	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3234	Established Forest Reserve on 760,820 gross acres on the south banks of the Clark Fork and St. Regis Rivers to the Continental Divide.
2) 1906, November 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3260	450,860 acres on the north banks of the Clark Fork/St. Regis Rivers added. Acreage after 1911 resurvey stands at 1,206,000.
3) 1912, April 30	*Proclamation 1194, 37 Stat. 1739	Land transferred to and from the Bitterroot and to and from the Cabinet National Forests. Other land eliminated. Resurvey has the Lolo embracing 1,192,610 acres.
4) 1917, April 4	Executive Order 2576	Cotton Flat administrative site of 160 acres withdrawn from the public domain for use as a Ranger Station in Section 34, T.15 N., R. 25 W., Montana Meridian

5) 1923, April 9	Executive Order 3813	Quartz administrative site of 109 acres withdrawn from the public domain for use as a Ranger Station in Section 9, T. 15 N., R. 25 W., Montana Meridian.
6) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5758	Land transferred to the Cabinet National Forest.
7) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5761	Land added from the Bitterroot National Forest. Land added from the Missoula National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Missoula. Lolo now extends east of Missoula, Montana. After 1931 reorganization, area stands at 1,759,703 gross acres.
8) 1934, October 29	Executive Order 6889	Land added from the Selway National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Selway. Lolo now includes lands in both Montana and Idaho.
9) 1935, June 27	Executive Order 7087	Land added from the Clearwater National Forest. Area increased to 2,271,793 gross acres.
10) 1940, September 19	Executive Order 8544 5 Federal Register 3761	53,152 acres transferred to the Helena National Forest in Powell County, Montana largely to adjust boundaries along drainage divides. Area reduced to 2,230,351 gross acres.
11) 1952, November 5	Executive Order 10403 17 Federal Register 10099	5,090 acres of Fort Missoula Military Reservation added. Area now stands at 2,240,273 gross acres.
12) 1954, May 19 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public land Order 965 19 Federal Register 3007	Land added from the Cabinet National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Cabinet. Area increased to 3,108,335 gross acres.
13) 1956, August 21 (effective July 1, 1956)	Public land Order 1323 21 Federal Register 6405-6406	Lolo National Forest land in Idaho transferred to the Clearwater National Forest. Area: 3,065,775 gross acres.
14) 1960, August 19 (effective September 24, 1960)	Public Land Order 2187 25 Federal Register 8146	Revokes the Executive Order of June 10, 1879 establishing the Fort Missoula timber Reservation and Executive Orders 4503 of September 2, 1926 transferring the reserve to the Missoula National Forest and Executive Order 10403 of November 5, 1952 adding military land to the Lolo National Forest. Land remains national forest land and opens the 1,523.24 acres to disposition as may by law be made of national forest lands.
15) 1961, August 11 (effective July 1, 1961)	Public land Order 2461 26 Federal Register 7703-7704	Land transferred to the Clearwater National Forest largely to adjust boundaries along drainage divides. The Lolo National Forest no longer administers land in Idaho. Area reduced to 2,599,062 gross acres.
16) 1964, July 1	Public land Order 3409 29 Federal Register 9384	168 acres of land added in Section 4 and 9, T. 15 N., R. 25 W., Montana Meridian.
17) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area on the Lolo, Bitterroot, Nezperce, and Clearwater National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964."

18) 1966, February 23	Public land Order 3938 31 Federal Register 3248-3252	Land added and land eliminated. Area: 2,607,866 gross acres.
19) 1968, June 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Lolo National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to use funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act to buy lands for outdoor recreation purposes.
20) 1972, August 20	Public Law 92-395, 86 Stat. 578	Scapegoat Wilderness established on the Lolo, Helena, and Lewis & Clark National Forests
21) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237 (Section 2k) 92 Stat. 40 (43)	“Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978” establishes the Welcome Creek Wilderness within the Lolo National Forest.
22) 1980, October 19	Public Law 96-476, 94 Stat. 2271	Rattlesnake National Recreation Area and Wilderness established within the Lolo National Forest.
23) 1983, October 31	Public Law 98-140 97 Stat. 901 (specifically 908)	“Lee Metcalf Wilderness and Management Act of 1983” amends Public Law 96-476 to allow for the exchange of lands between the federal government and the Montana Power Company affecting the Rattlesnake National Recreation Area and Wilderness.
24) 2004, December 8	Public Law 108-447 118 Stat. 3109	“Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004” modifies the boundaries of the Lolo National Forest. Area as of September 30, 2018: 2,652,035 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Lolo Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated September 20, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

34 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows forest reserve boundary, major rivers and Idaho-Montana state boundary. Indicates location of the 47th parallel.

At lower center margin: “38° West from Washington.” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Lolo Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

37 x 47 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows forest reserve boundary, Indian Reservation boundary, major rivers and Idaho-Montana state boundary. Indicates location of the 47th parallel. At lower center margin: “38° West from Washington.” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base line.” Significant land additions north of the St. Regis and the Clark Fork Rivers (Clark Fork named the Missoula River on the map).

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003935

Lolo National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 30, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1194.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°40' – W114°00'/N47°35' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

54 x 76 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Region 1's edition lacks green forest layer. Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in olive green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, lakes and drainage, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements. Map's purpose is to show [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” land “Transferred from Bitterroot National Forest” [7,270 acres added to the Lolo NF], land “Transferred from Cabinet National Forest” [7,560 acres added to the Lolo NF], land “Transferred to Bitterroot National Forest” [6,910 acres from the Lolo NF], land “Transferred to Cabinet National Forest” [17,820 acres from the Lolo NF], and

land "Eliminations" [3,490 acres from the Lolo National Forest]. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742004039

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

For complete citation see above under the Cabinet National Forest (Executive Order 5758).

Lolo National Forest, Montana: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9860 1931. [Executive Order] No. 5758 & 5761.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 101 cm., folded to 27 x 19 cm. No relief shown.

Land transfers shown in three patterned orange screens: land "Transferred from the Lolo N.F. to the Cabinet N.F.," land "Transferred from the Bitterroot N.F. to the Lolo N.F.," and land "Transferred from the Missoula N.F. to the Lolo N.F."

Map also shows national forest and state boundaries, major rivers and the town of Missoula. Includes three inset maps showing smaller land transfers in greater detail. "Principal Meridian Montana." Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Map shows boundary changes ordered by the two Executive Orders affecting the Lolo National Forest dated December 16, 1931.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003311

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lolo Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Sept., 1908.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115°40' – W114°00'/N47°35' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 17 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Montana Principle Meridian and Base. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Elers Koch and Lolo forest rangers were largely responsible for the data and the accuracy of this atlas which was not revised until the 1920s.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 86.

Holdings: Yale Univ.

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lolo Folio, Montana, District 1.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in District Office, Missoula 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen, J.B. Yule; traced by D.A. Gregory, R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115°45' – W114°00'/N47°30' – N46°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Sheets 4-6 & 9-12 lack topography. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Principal Meridian Montana – Boise Meridian Idaho."

Holdings: Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographic Society Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 886943357

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Missoula Folio** (1909) below for coverage of the lands of the former Missoula National Forest added to the Lolo in 1931 in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio** (1915) below for coverage of the lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Lolo in 1934 and then transferred to the Clearwater National Forest in 1956 and 1961, in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cabinet Folio** (1910 and 1912) above for coverage of the lands of the former Cabinet National Forest added to the Lolo in 1954 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Map of National Forest Lands in the Vicinity of Missoula, Montana showing roads trails, fishing hunting, camping grounds. (Forest Visitor's map). . Covers portions of the Bitterroot, Lolo, and Missoula National Forests.

See under: **Part V, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."**

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1913. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1913. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°45' – W114°00'/N47°28' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 109 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet).

Contours are shown in brown. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1917. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Washington Office, Aug., 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°48' – W113°58'/N47°35' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, National Bison Range, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Montana Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742004043

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Washington Office, Aug., 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.B. Smith; traced by H.B. Smith; revised at District Office, Missoula, April, 1922. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°48' – W113°58'/N47°35' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, National Bison Range, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Montana Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 56944161

Lolo. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in District Office, Missoula, 1927, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.B. Yule; traced by R. Etta Brechbill.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours. (Contour interval 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown. Area covered includes the area west of the towns of Tarkio and Superior, Mineral County, Montana (T. 15 – 17 N., R. 27 – 28 W., Montana Principal Meridian).

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742003773

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1927, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced by R. Etta Brechbill and D. A. Gregory. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°40' – W114°00'/N47°30' – N46°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 120 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown and cover about 70% of the map and nearly all of the Lolo National Forest; water features shown in blue. Cultural features such as national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and public land grid shown in black. "Principal Meridian,

Montana.” Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Map covers the entire Lolo National Forest as it was in 1928, or the area west of the city of Missoula.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003307

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°40' – W114°00'/N47°30' – N46°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Holdings: Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 805408072

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Forest Visitor’s map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1928. U.S. Government Printing Office.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°40' – W114°00'/N47°30' – N46°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 61 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, “Gold Peak Lookout Cabin.” Title panel has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern District.”

Title panel also has “U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 411 (March 1929), page 696.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison; NA

OCLC: 213372231

Lolo National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1932. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W112°40'/N47°25' – N46°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue.

Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” This map shows the lands of the former Missoula National Forest added to the Lolo National Forest in 1931. As such it complements the 1928 topographic map of the Lolo National Forest, which, after 1931, became the forest’s western half.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1935; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°20' – W112°35'/N47°25' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.” The Lolo National Forest now assumes its modern form by expanding both east and west from Missoula, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 41588302

Lolo National Forest (Western Portion only), Idaho and Montana, 1937. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and F.A. Skidmore, 1927 [i.e. 1937]. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°20' – W113°55'/N47°25' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 98 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without alienated lands.

Contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue; alienated lands within National Forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows cultural features such as national forest, game preserve, primitive areas, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails and other pathways, railroads, campgrounds, airplane landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map includes the National Bison Refuge (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) outside Dixon, Montana. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003312

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1937. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory. On back of panel title: U.S. Government Printing Office: 141594.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°20' – W112°35'/N47°25' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 91 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green. Shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, campgrounds, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian Montana" and "Boise Meridian, Idaho."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lolo National Forest, Montana and Idaho*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "This is the forest primeval, the resources of the Lolo National Forest have wide utility and hold many attractions for recreation visitors" photograph of a stand of pine trees. On panel title, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued 1937."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 517 (January 1938), page 17.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Montana; NA; NAL

OCLC: 374762262

Lolo National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°05' – W112°35'/N47°25' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 125 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: LC: Region 1

Lolo National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1939. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R. H. Beuthel, 1938; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory, 1938. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 14107 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W112°40'/N47°25' – N46°14'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 102 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition showing alienated lands within national forest boundaries in pink and an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest are shown in green; contours and hachures are shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows such cultural features as boundaries of all kinds, public land grid, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities in black. "Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Cornell Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003313

Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.H. Beuttel, 1937-38; revised by R. Etta Brechbill, 1939. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14492 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°20' – W112°30'/N47°25' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white with blue water features edition.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; lakes and drainage shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Texas A & M; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41590496

Powell and Lolo Ranger Districts, Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1949. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]

1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana." Area now forms the southern portion of the Ninemile Ranger District and the western part of the Missoula Ranger District. Shows a good deal of the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho as well as smaller portions of the Bitterroot, Nezperce, and Coeur d'Alene National Forests.

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas

OCLC: 612469208

Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1949.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W115°15' – W112°30'/N47°30' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 46 cm. Relief shows by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; forest boundaries shown in bright green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 44113847

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1937; revised 1950. Lithographed by AMS 10-50.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°20' – W114°00'/N47°25' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 128 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition showing alienated lands within National Forest boundaries in light red and in an edition without green forest layer or alienated land layer.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, and landing fields. "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003315

Lolo National Forest (East Half), Idaho and Montana, 1939 – [1956]. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R. H. Beuthel [i.e. Beuttel], 1938; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Breckbill [i.e. Brechbill], 1938; reprinted 1956 with national forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1956 and minor corrections added.

1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W112°40'/N47°25' – N46°14'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 102 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest are shown in green; contours and hachures are shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game reserves, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities in black. "Principal Meridian, Montana." "Forest

Service Map Class EE.”
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 374274627

Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956.

(Topographic map)

See under: **Part V, “Regional Maps,” Part B, “Sub-Regional maps.”**

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1957. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1957.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W115°35' – W112°50'/N48°00' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
43 x 49 cm. Relief shows by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana and the Boise Meridian for Idaho.

Holdings: Univ. of California ,Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 44113927

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1957. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1957.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W115°35' – W112°50'/N48°00' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
43 x 49 cm., folded to 24 x 13 cm. Relief shows by hachures.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana and the Boise Meridian for Idaho.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lolo National Forest, Montana & Idaho*.

On panel title: Oblique aerial photograph of forest, location map showing the location of the Lolo National Forest in relation to the states of Montana and Idaho, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, November 1957,” and “Multiple Use and Sustained Yield.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Dallas Public Library; LC
OCLC: 11308620

Lolo National Forest, Lolo Ranger District, Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)

Reprinted 1961 with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1961 and minor corrections added.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°50' – W114°00'/N46°55' – N46°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
43 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest, Lolo Ranger District shown in green; rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Source map: *Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950*.

Holdings: Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Missoula Ranger District, Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)

Reprinted 1961 with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1961 and minor corrections added.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°22' – W113°35'/N47°05' – N46°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
43 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest, Missoula Ranger District shown in green; rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Source map: *Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950*.

Holdings: Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Ninemile Ranger District, Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)

Reprinted 1961 with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1961 and minor corrections added.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°45' – W114°08'/N47°20' – N46°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest, Ninemile Ranger District shown in green; rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest

Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Source map: *Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950*. Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Region 1 OCLC: 227335958

Lolo National Forest, Superior Ranger District, Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)

Reprinted 1961 with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1961 and minor corrections added. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°12' – W114°35'/N47°18' – N46°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights. Lands of the Lolo National Forest, Superior Ranger District shown in green; rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Source map: *Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950*. Holdings: Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1961. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1957. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W115°35' – W112°50'/N48°00' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 49 cm. Relief shows by hachures. Lands of the Lolo National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana and the Boise Meridian for Idaho. Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis, Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; Region 1 OCLC: 45168409

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°42' – W114°00'/N48°00' – N46°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 142 x 114 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; paved and all-weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, recreation sites, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map." "Principal Meridian Montana." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. "Forest Service Map—Class A." Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC (as a two map set): 10158214; (single sheet): 137373474

Lolo National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1965-1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. 1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W112°40'/N47°30' – N46°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 117 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; paved and all-weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, recreation sites, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map." "Principal Meridian Montana." "Forest Service Map—Class A." Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 12 other libraries OCLC (as a two map set): 10158214; (single sheet): 35129396

Lolo National Forest, East Half, 1966. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana 1966. Air Force Printing Plant, Ogden, Utah / 67-195-1. 1966. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W114°00' – W112°50'/N47°30' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 59 x 48 cm., folded to 21 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers and mileages between selected points, trails, special

area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, boat accessible lakes, ski areas, eastern route (1806) of Captain Lewis shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries Forest Service administrative facilities and towns and settlements. Includes "Key Map," illustrations, alphabetical listing of improved recreation sites and points of interest. "Forest Service Map Class E." Covers that portion of the Lolo National Forest east of Missoula, Montana. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lolo National Forest, East Half*. Panel illustrations, captioned one-color photographs, "Seeley Lake, Swan Mountain Range" and "Rock Creek." On back of title panel: [Map of Western Montana and Eastern Idaho with towns and roads showing the location of the] Lolo National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Region 1
OCLC: 367835548

Lolo National Forest, West Half, 1966. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana 1966. Air Force Printing Plant, Ogden, Utah / 67-195-2.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W115°42' – W114°00'/N48°00' – N46°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

59 x 59 cm., folded to 21 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers and mileages between selected points, trails, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, boat accessible lakes, ski areas, route (1805-1806) of the Lewis & Clark Expedition shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and towns and settlements. Includes "Key Map," illustrations, alphabetical listing of improved recreation sites and points of interest. "Forest Service Map Class E." Covers that portion of the Lolo National Forest west of Missoula, Montana to the Idaho-Montana boundary. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lolo National Forest, West Half*. Panel illustrations, captioned one-color photographs, "Ninemile Divide, North of Superior" and "Snow Bowl Winter Sports Area." On back of title panel: [Map of Western Montana and Eastern Idaho with towns and roads showing the location of the] Lolo National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 367838232

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Lolo Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: eBay

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Ninemile Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: eBay

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Plains Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows the entire Plains Ranger District. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage.

Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Texas Tech Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5440459

Lolo National Forest (West Half), St. Regis Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 227334799

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Superior Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 227334159

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Thompson Falls Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows the entire Thompson Falls Ranger District. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Texas Tech Univ.

OCLC: 44457548

Lolo National Forest, Bonita Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Bonita Ranger District shown in gray Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. On the east half of the Lolo National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 227332420

Lolo National Forest, Missoula Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, both sides, 57 x 48 cm. and 57 x 50 cm. on sheet, 61 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Missoula Ranger District shown in gray Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. On verso, Rock Creek (southern) portion. Includes legend on both sides. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. On the east half of the Lolo National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 247990422

Lolo National Forest, Seeley Lake Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:150,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Seeley Lake Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. On the east half of the Lolo National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Indiana; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 44417354

Lolo National Forest, Missoula Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, both sides, 57 x 48 cm. and 57 x 50 cm. on sheet, 61 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Missoula Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Texas Tech Univ.

OCLC: 44417367

Lolo National Forest, Ninemile Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:150,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Ninemile Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Texas Tech. Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5440458

Lolo National Forest, Superior Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Superior Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Southwestern Oklahoma State Univ.; Texas Tech. Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5440457

Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1974 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods; land ownership supplied by cooperating agencies. *GPO 698-997.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°45' – W113°20'/N48°00' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet, sheet, 93 x 111 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands shown in blue; U.S. Plywood lands shown in orange; Burlington Northern lands shown in pink; other alienated lands shown uncolored; roads, road numbers, recreation site information, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana." At head of title, "Forest Visitors Map."

Each side separately sub-titled:

(Ninemile and Missoula Ranger Districts) side has title block, "Key Map" of Montana highlighting the location of the of the Lolo National Forest, "Source Diagram," directory of recreation sites, and listing of points of interest.

(Thompson Falls, Superior, and Plains Ranger Districts) side has "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps" and directory of recreation sites.

Holdings: LC and 27 other libraries

OCLC: 5442060

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1974 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W112°45'/N47°50' – N46°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted 1978.

Lands of the Lolo National Forest's **Seeley Lake Ranger District** shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown

in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands shown in blue; U.S. Plywood lands shown in brown; Burlington Northern lands shown in pink; other alienated lands shown uncolored; roads, road numbers, recreation site information, and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game management area, wilderness and primitive area, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of Montana highlighting the location of the Seeley Lake Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest, “Index to Geological Survey topographic maps,” and table of recreation sites and points of interest. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.” At head of title, “Forest Visitors Map.”

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 6078340

LONG PINE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1906-1908

These hills were so named to distinguish them from the Short Pine Hills just across the state line in South Dakota. The “Long” in the name refers to the length of the hills not to the pine trees found there. (Sneve, page 415). This forest’s area is now part of the Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest in Montana, and like other small forests in this region, its headquarters were once located in Camp Crook, South Dakota. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. See below Figure 31.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1906, September 24, 1906 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3235 | Established Forest Reserve on 111,445 gross acres |
| 2) 1908, July 2
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 908 | Long Pine National Forest combines with the Ekalaka, Short Pine, Slim Buttes, and Cave Hills National Forests to establish the Sioux National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Long Pine Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated September 24, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from G.L.O. Plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

39 x 31 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours without values.

Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, roads, streams, and location of a sawmill within the boundaries of the forest reserve. In lower margin: “27°15’ Longitude West from Washington.” Indicates location of the 45°45’ parallel.

“Montana Principal Meridian and Base.” Located on the Montana side of the Montana – South Dakota border. Now part of the Custer National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio** (1909 and 1917) below for coverage of the Long Pine National Forest in folio format.

MADISON FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1902-1931

This forest was named after the nearby Madison River that was named by Lewis & Clark for President Thomas Jefferson’s Secretary of State, James Madison (Cheney, p. 146). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of August 16, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date [1897?] showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “786,640 acres.” Copies of the Presidential Proclamations of March 28 and October

3, 1905 together with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Montana hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by these proclamations are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. A large area in the Tobacco Root Mountains, at the time referred to as the South Boulder Mountains, just north of the original area of the Madison Forest Reserve, was added by the proclamation of October 3, 1905.

The Madison National Forest continued until 1931 when the major portion of its land area was added to the Beaverhead National Forest (Executive Order 5757), the northern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains was added to the Deerlodge National Forest (Executive Order 5759) and the Madison's lands east the Madison River, including Hebgen Lake and the eastern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains was added to the Gallatin National Forest (Executive Order 5760). Before its discontinuation in 1931, the Madison had five ranger districts, the Sheridan Ranger District (headquarters Sheridan, Montana), the Ennis Ranger District (headquarters Ennis, Montana), the Wall Creek Ranger District (headquarters Norris, Montana), the Basin Ranger District (headquarters West Yellowstone, Montana), and the Ruby Ranger District (headquarters Alder, Montana). The series of Executive Orders of 1931 divided the Tobacco Root Mountains area of the Madison between the Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, and the Gallatin National Forests each administering a third of the area. This three-way split ended in 1946 when the Gallatin transferred its portion of the Tobacco Root Mountains to the Beaverhead along with areas east of the Madison River, but not as far as Hebgen Lake. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Madison National Forest were established at Sheridan, Montana, where they remained until the forest's discontinuation in 1931. In that year the town of Sheridan became the headquarters for the Ruby Ranger District of the Beaverhead National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, August 16	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2024	Established Forest Reserve on 786,640 gross acres.
2) 1905, March 28	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 2995	16,640 acres eliminated in T. 7 S., R. 3 & 4 W. Montana Principal Meridian south of Virginia City, Montana. Area reduced to 770,000 gross acres.
3) 1905, October 3	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3148	188,800 acres added in the South Boulder Mountains, more commonly known as the Tobacco Root Mountains. Area enlarged to 958,800 gross acres.
4) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 878	Land added from the public domain (162,300 acres) and land transferred (18,240 acres) to the Gallatin National Forest. 1911 resurvey puts the area of the Madison National Forest at 1,104,000 gross acres.
5) 1912, September 24	*Proclamation 1217, 37 Stat. 1763	68,140 acres eliminated largely in lowland areas along the Madison River and south of the Ruby River. Area reduced to 1,035,860 gross acres.
6) 1919, February 25	Public Law 65-255, 40 Stat. 1152	Madison Forest land in Section 34, T. 13 S., R. 5 E., Montana Meridian, authorized to be sold to the Oregon Short Line Railroad for the construction and operation of a hotel.
7) 1919, December 5	Executive Order 3195	340 acres of land eliminated in Section 34, T. 13 S., R. 5 E. Montana Principal Meridian for 1) Forest Service administrative site; 2) a hotel to be operated by the Oregon Shortline Railroad under Public Law 65-255; 3) for townsite purposes. 1,035,520 gross acres.
8) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5757	Main portion of the Madison National Forest west of the Madison River and the southwestern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest.
9) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5759	The northern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest.

10) 1931, December 16

Executive Order 5760

Forest abolished; all remaining lands in the Madison River drainage basin and the eastern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains transferred to the Gallatin National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Madison National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 878.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

52 x 39 cm., folded to 30 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the two sources of land for the reorganized Madison National Forest of 1908: "Part of Gallatin National Forest (Proclamation March 7, 1906) [162,300 acres]; Part of Madison National Forest (Proclamation October 3, 1905) [940,560 acres]." Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Madison National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 24, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1217.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°15' – W111°00'/N45°40' – N44°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 76 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundaries," land "Eliminations," state boundaries, lakes and drainage, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and selected Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes six inset maps showing land smaller land eliminations in detail. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003322

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

For complete citation see above under the Beaverhead National Forest (Executive Order 5757).

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

For complete citation see above under Deer Lodge National Forest (Executive Order 5759).

Gallatin National Forest Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.

For complete citation see above under Gallatin National Forest (Executive Order 5760).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Madison Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Sept., 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°07' – W111°10'/N45°45' – N44°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas.

Does not provide information on areas in other states adjacent to Montana. Northern unit (Tobacco Root Mountains) shown on sheets 1 through 3; southern (Idaho/Yellowstone National Park border area) unit shown on sheets 4 through 13.

Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 886947754

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Madison National Forest, Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, May, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Lansing; traced by R.R. Sabine. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°20' – W111°00'/N46°00' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, dams, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Madison National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by D.A. Gregory 1925 and 1926; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°20' – W111°00'/N45°55' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 144 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Alienated lands within the national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, dams, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742003326

Madison National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by D.A. Gregory 1925 and 1926; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°20' – W111°00'/N45°55' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, dams, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

Madison National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by D.A. Gregory 1925 and 1926; traced at District Office by D.A. Gregory 1926. Norris Peters Co., Photolitho Washington, D.C. On back of panel title: Government Printing Office.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°20' – W111°00'/N45°52' – N44°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 48 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, dams, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Buffalo on the open range, Madison National Forest." Title panel also has, "Government Printing Office."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 384 (December 1926), page 344.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35842976

MISSOULA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1906-1931

The Missoula National Forest as established in 1906 was a small forest reserve at 194,430 gross acres confined to an area north of the Blackfoot River and south of the Flathead Indian Reservation south of Seeley Lake and northeast of the city of Missoula, Montana, from which it takes its name. A large wedge-shaped area southeast of Missoula and south of the Clark Fork River was added in 1908 upon the discontinuation of the Hell Gate National Forest. At that time, the Missoula National Forest was also extended eastward under the same Executive Order with the addition of 410,159 acres from the southern portions of the large Lewis & Clark National Forest. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located in its namesake city from its beginning in 1906 to its discontinuation in 1931. The Missoula National Forest enjoys the distinction of having the very first forest visitor map issued by the District One in 1912.

“The origin of the name *Missoula* has never been agreed upon,” writes Roberta Cheney (p. 156). However, Indian names for the area provide good explanations, even though there is little agreement. A Native American reference to the Hell Gate of the Clark Fork River just to the east of Missoula was “*Issoul*” meaning ‘terrible place’ or the Salish Nation’s name for the area where the town of Missoula now stands was “*In mis sou let ka*” meaning ‘River of Awe.’

Six ranger districts administered the lands of the Missoula National Forest on the eve of its discontinuation. Two were headquartered in Philipsburg, Montana, the Phillipsburg Ranger District and the West Fork Ranger District. Headquartered in Missoula, Montana along with the Forest Supervisor was the Gold Creek Ranger District. The Bonita Ranger District was headquartered in Bonita, Montana, Seeley Lake Ranger District, headquartered in Greenough, Montana, and the Monture Ranger District headquartered in Ovando, Montana. No ranger district maps were made for these areas.

The Missoula National Forest benefited from two sections of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924. Under Section 9 of the Act, part of the Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Reservation was added to the forest in September of 1926. At its January 8, 1927 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved the proposal under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act to add approximately 225,000 acres of public land lying on both sides of the continental divide to both the Helena and the Missoula National Forests. About 42,000 acres were on the east slope of the divide in the Missouri River drainage and 183,000 acres are on the western side of the divide drained by the Blackfoot River. These lands had been determined by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to be chiefly valuable for growing timber. Upon the NFRC’s recommendation, Congress passed Public Law 70-418 (45 Stat. 598) in which the entire recommended acreage amounting to 227,553 acres were added, but only to the Missoula National Forest. This error was corrected under Proclamation 1867 of January 31, 1929 which transferred much of the land on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide to the Helena National Forest and further adjusted under Executive Order 5080 of March 19, 1929.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3259	Established Forest Reserve on 194,430 acres, all north of the Big Blackfoot/Clark Fork Rivers.
2) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 882	410,159 acres of the Lewis & Clarke National Forest added. 632,920 acres of the Hell Gate National Forest added upon the Hell Gate’s discontinuation. Forest acreage stands at 1,335,000 after a 1911 resurvey.
3) 1912, September 24	*Proclamation 1216, 37 Stat. 1762	Several small parcels of land eliminated. Area reduced to 1,330,040 gross acres.
4) 1917, February 17	Public Law 64-328, 39 Stat. 922	Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 in T. 9 N., R. 15 W. and sections 25, 35 and 36 in T. 10 N., R. 15 W. (4,480 acres) added. Area now stands at 1,368,191 gross acres.
5) 1921, June 10	Executive Order 3487	East ½ of Section 4, T.5 N., R. 14 W. near Philipsburg eliminated.
6) 1922, August 4	Executive Order 3719	320 acres eliminated.
7) 1925, July 6	Executive Order 4264	7,059 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 1,360,493 gross acres.
8) 1926, September 2	Executive Order 4503	Part of Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Reservation added under Section 9 of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924. Area enlarged to 1,361,769 gross acres.
9) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Resolution	Recommended to the Congress the proposal to add approximately 225,000 acres of public land on the east side of the Missoula National Forest and the western edge of the Helena National Forest.
10) 1928, May 17	Public Law 70-418, 45 Stat. 598	227,533 of public added throughout the Forest under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Area enlarged to 1,589,302 gross acres.
11) 1929, January 31	Proclamation 1867, 45 Stat. 2989	Land transferred to the Helena National Forest.

12) 1929, March 1	Public Law 70-876, 45 Stat. 1426	Public Law 70-418 of May 17, 1928 amended to include 4,480 additional acres.
13) 1929, March 19	Executive Order 5080	Sections 21 through 27 (inclusive) in T. 15 N., R. 6 W. transferred to the Helena National Forest. Land area now stands at 1,313,601 gross acres.
14) 1931, December 16	Executive Order 5759	Land surrounding the town of Philipsburg, Montana, transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest.
15) 1931, December 16	Executive Orders 5761	Remaining land north of the Blackfoot River and the wedge-shaped area southeast of Missoula added to the Lolo National Forest. Forest discontinued.

Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes and Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Missoula Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:135,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundaries, boundaries of Flathead Indian Reservation, and boundary between Deerlodge and Missoula counties. In lower right margin: "36°30' West from Washington." Indicates location of the 47th parallel and the course of the Blackfoot River. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

Missoula National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service; U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 882.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:375,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 42 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the three sources of land of the reorganized Missoula National Forest of 1908: "All of Missoula National Forest (Proclamation of November 6, 1906); Part of Hell Gate National Forest (Proclamation of September 14, 1906); Part of Lewis and Clark National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907)." Also shows national forest boundaries and where these boundaries coincide with watershed divides. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

Missoula National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 24, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham, G.T.T. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1216.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°10' – W112°30'/N47°25' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 60 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] "divide forming National Forest boundary," land "Eliminations," towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes two insets showing smaller land eliminations in greater detail. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003332

Fort Missoula District of the Missoula National Forest, Montana, 1926: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order dated Sept. 2, 1926.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, forest Service. [Executive Order] No. 4503.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours. (Contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows the boundary of the Fort Missoula District of the Missoula National Forest, the boundary of the Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Reservation, roads, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Missoula National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 31, 1929.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1922 and 1928. Printed

by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°10' – W120°20'/N47°20' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows area "Transferred to the Helena National Forest" from the Missoula National Forest (area now forms the Lincoln Ranger District of the Helena National Forest) in patterned orange. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian Montana."
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1867, bound together with text and with a map of the Helena National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see above under Deerlodge National Forest (Executive Order 5759).

Lolo National Forest, Montana: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see above under Lolo National Forest (Executive Order 5761).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Missoula Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W114°05' – W112°30'/N47°25' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black and white edition.
Shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within National Forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Montana Prin. Meridian and Base." In colored edition, sheets 1 and 2 are uncolored.
Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA, NAL
OCLC: 887856368

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Missoula National Forest, Montana, Sheet No. 1. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by the Office of Geography, June 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°00' – W112°25'/N47°20' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 104 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also shows burned areas. "Montana Principal Meridian." Area shown north and east of the city of Missoula, Montana.
Holdings: NA

Missoula National Forest, Montana, Sheet No. 2. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by the Office of Geography, June 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W113°00'/N46°50' – N45°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 65 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also shows burned areas. "Montana Principal Meridian." Area shown southeast of the city of Missoula, Montana, south of the Clark Fork.
Holdings: NA; Region 1

Map of National Forest Lands in the Vicinity of Missoula, Montana showing roads trails, fishing hunting, camping grounds. (Forest Visitor's map). Covers portions of the Bitterroot, Lolo, and Missoula National Forests.
See under: **Part V, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."**

Missoula National Forest, Montana, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological

Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°10' – W112°20'/N47°20' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC

Missoula National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill; revised at District Office, May 1922. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C. 4655 1922.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°10' – W112°20'/N47°20' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Montana Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 56943343

Missoula National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1922 and 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W112°40'/N47°20' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 144 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian Montana." Map reflects the transfer of the eastern portion of the Missoula National Forest to the Helena National Forest on January 31, 1929 (Proclamation No. 1867) by not show the transferred eastern portion.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Missoula National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1922 and 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°10' – W112°20'/N47°20' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian Montana." Map reflects the transfer of the eastern portion of the Missoula National Forest (Lincoln Ranger District) to the Helena National Forest on January 31, 1929 (Proclamation No. 1867) by re-naming the transferred area, but covers the same area as earlier maps.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 68802148

NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO 1908-PRESENT

This forest is named for the Native Americans who lived in the region now occupied by the Nezperce National Forest. *Nez Perce* means 'pierced nose' and inasmuch as these Indians did not pierce their noses, it could well be that the name is a corruption of *nez pressé* or 'flattened noses.' (Federal Writer's Project Idaho, p. 284, and Boone p. 270). Created in 1908 from portions of the Bitter Root and Weiser National Forests, the three-year old Nezperce contributed 117,140 acres in 1911 to establish the Selway National Forest to its northeast, but the largest land donor for the Selway was the Clearwater National Forest, contributing over a million acres. When the Selway was dissolved in 1934, the Nezperce regained lands it contributed in 1911, plus a large area of the Selway and Lochsa country that had, previous to the Selway National Forest's establishment, been part of the Clearwater National Forest. The Lochsa country was returned to the Clearwater National Forest in the land exchange, largely along drainage basin boundaries, in 1956.

As established in 1908 from lands formerly administered by the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, there were two large square areas excluded from the reserve: one of 64 sections surrounding the promontory of Buffalo Hump and another of 36 sections surrounding the community of Elk City. Both these square areas enclosed productive gold mining areas overlain with hundreds of mining claims. Since the public land grid had not yet been surveyed for these remote areas, the proclamation of 1897 establishing the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, the predecessor of the Nezperce National Forest, simply projected the best square outlines encompassing the mining areas and kept them out of the reserve. The Buffalo Hump mining district turned out to be a rather small strike and was soon largely abandoned while the Elk City district along the South Fork of the Clearwater River remained quite productive for a much longer period of time. With the reason for excluding the Buffalo Hump mining district from the national forest system gone, the Congress authorized the President on March 1, 1921 to include in the Nezperce National Forest any or all of its 64 sections (PL 66-345, 41 Stat. 1196). Four months later, President Harding added the entire area by issuing Proclamation 1600 on July 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 2243). However, all 36 sections of Township 29 North, Range 8 East (Boise Meridian) surrounding Elk City still remain outside the national forest boundary forming a rather conspicuous “hole” in the Nezperce National Forest.

Two years after the Selway National Forest had been discontinued, the Forest Service created the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in 1936 and on January 11, 1963 reclassified a reduced area to wilderness status. The 652,488-acre Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, created by Congress in 1975, includes portions of the Nezperce, Payette, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests across three regions of the National Forest System. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in Region 6 manages the area. The 363-acre Cougar Bar Purchase Unit was located on the Idaho side of the Snake River adjacent to the Hells Canyon Recreation Area in sections 6 and 7 of T. 30 N. R. 4 W., Boise Meridian in 2001. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest also administers this purchase area. The town of Grangeville, Idaho has served as the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Nezperce National Forest from 1908 to 2010. The Nez Perce National Forest combined its administrative functions with the Clearwater National Forest in December of 2010 and moved the Supervisor’s Headquarters to the town of Kamiah, Idaho.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 854	Established National Forest on 1,946,340 gross acres, formerly administered by the Bitter Root (1,735,140 acres) and the Weiser (211,200 acres) National Forests. January 1, 1911 resurvey puts the area of the Nezperce National Forest at 1,851,500 gross acres.
2) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1154, 37 Stat. 1704	117,140 acres transferred to establish Selway National Forest. 16,640 acres added from the Clearwater National Forest. Another 5,940 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1,745,060 acres.
3) 1921, March 1	Public Law 66-345, 41 Stat. 1196	Authorizes the addition of certain Idaho lands to the Nezperce National Forest.
4) 1921, July 9	Proclamation 1600, 42 Stat. 2243	Land addition of 54 townships (34,560 acres) authorized under Public Law 345 in the Buffalo Hump/Fish Lake area officially made part of the Nezperce National Forest. Area now stands at 1,700,689 gross acres.
5) 1931, April 7	Proclamation 1946, 47 Stat. 2450	Land transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest.
6) 1931, July 3	Proclamation 1960, 47 Stat. 2464	Proclamation 1946 of April 7, 1931 corrected. Area: 1,319,310 gross acres.
7) 1934, October 29	Executive Order 6889	Land added from the Selway National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Selway. Area enlarged to 1,976,045 gross acres.
8) 1956, August 21 (effective July 1, 1956)	Public land Order 1323 21 Federal Register 6405-6406	Land added from the Bitterroot and the Clearwater National Forests. Lochsa country transferred to Clearwater National Forest. Resulting boundary adjustments conform to drainage boundaries. Area enlarged to 2,240,939 gross acres.

9) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area on the Nezperce, Clearwater, Bitterroot, and Lolo National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”
10) 1968, October 2	Public Law 90-542 (Sec. 3 A.1) 82 Stat. 906	Portions of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River are the first to be named Wild and Scenic by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.
11) 1975, December 31	Public Law 94-199, 89 Stat. 1117	Hells Canyon National Recreation Area including the Hells Canyon Wilderness established. Portions of the Snake and Rapid Rivers added to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Law affects the Wallowa-Whitman, Nezperce, and Payette National Forests in three different regions of the Forest Service.
12) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237 (Sec. 4) 92 Stat. 40	Gospel-Hump Wilderness established.
13) 1980, July 23	Public Law 96-312, 94 Stat. 948	“Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980” establishes River of No Return Wilderness from lands of the former Idaho Primitive Area, set aside in 1931 and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area set aside in 1936 as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Also adds the “Magruder Corridor,” 105,600 acres to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and designates a 125 mile section of the Salmon River as part of the Wild and Scenic River System under Forest Service administration.
14) 1984, March 14	Public Law 98-231, 98 Stat. 60	River of No Return Wilderness’ name changed to Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness after the late Senator of Idaho.
15) 1986, October 6	Public Law 99-445 100 Stat. 1122	“National Trails System Act” of 1968 amended to establish the 1,170 mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana to be administered by the Forest Service, running through the Nezperce National Forest.
16) 2001, February 27	Federal Register Notice 66 Federal Register 41197	Established the Cougar Bar Purchase Unit on 363.40 acres in Nez Perce County, Idaho in Sections 6 & 7, T. 30 N., R. 4 W. Boise Meridian, adjacent to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area for watershed protection and other purposes. Area as of September 30, 2018: 2,252,014 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 854.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 48 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.

Map shows the two sources of land for the newly established Nezperce National Forest of 1908: “Part of Bitter Root National Forest (Proclamation of May 22, 1905); Part of Weiser National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 2, 1907).”

Also shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. “Boise Meridian

and Base.”
Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1154.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°30' – W114°30'/N46°10' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 80 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands “Transferred from Clearwater National Forest” [to the Nezperce National Forest], lands “Included in Selway National Forest (by Proclamation effective July 1, 1911)” [formerly part of the Nezperce National Forest], and land “Eliminations.” Also shows settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 3 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian and public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Huntington Library; Idaho State Historical Society; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 41590400

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho: Map referred to in Proclamation dated April 7, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°43' – W114°20'/N46°05' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 83 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, lands “Transferred to Bitterroot National Forest” shown in patterned red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. Eastern portion of the Nezperce National Forest (east of 114°55') transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1946.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See under Bitter Root Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana – Idaho, U.S. Geological Survey Mapping, Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana – Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Nez Perce Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Nov., 1907 & Jan. 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°30' – W114°30'/N46°10' – N45°20'. Public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 25 Sheets (22 numbered and 3 lettered) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. The 25 topographic sheets are numbered 13-14, 18, 20-28, 30-37, 40-41 dated Nov., 1907 and lettered sheets, A-C, dated Jan. 1909. “Boise Meridian” and Montana Principal Meridian.”

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

The inconsistent page numbering is probably due to the fact that the numbered sheets were taken from the Bitterroot Folio of 1907 and the lettered sheets were from the Weiser Folio of 1909 which show the Nezperce National Forest lands along the Snake River north of the Adams/Idaho county line.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; NA. Yale and the National Archives have both editions, but colored edition is incomplete, missing numbered sheets, 14, 23-28, 33-37, and lettered sheets A-C.

OCLC: 42194093

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio**, 1915 below for coverage of the lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Nezperce in 1934 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°40' – W114°20'/N46°00' – N45°10'. Public land (township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian and public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by R. Etta Brechbill; revised in District Office, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°40' – W114°20'/N46°00' – N45°10'. Public land (township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian and public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 41589461

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1923 and 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°42' – W114°20'/N46°05' – N45°10'. Public land (township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian and Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society, Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41588676

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. "(Map drafted in temporary form for fire emergency use)."

1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°43' – W114°48'/N46°05' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 129 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Nezperce national forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; contours and hachures shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. Presents the Nezperce National Forest after the April 1, 1931 proclamation transferring lands to the Bitterroot National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the

U.S. Geological Survey. "(Map drafted in temporary form for fire emergency use)."
1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°43' – W114°48'/N46°05' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. "(Map drafted in temporary form for fire emergency use)." Also issued in a black & white edition. 1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°43' – W114°48'/N46°05' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition for fire emergency use. Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; lakes, rivers, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588531

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. "(Map drafted in temporary form for fire emergency use)."
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°43' – W114°50'/N46°05' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 67 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green land ownership layer.
National Forest land shown in green; lakes, rivers, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. Includes "Relative Accuracy Diagram." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "The River of No Return" – The Salmon, where the "big ones" lie in deep pools." Also on panel title, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued 1932" and "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1932."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 447 (March 1932), page 679.
Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, at Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, 1934; traced at the Regional Office by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°43' – W114°50'/N46°20' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. The map shows an enlarged Nezperce National Forest with the addition of portions of the Selway National Forest added when the Selway was abolished.
Holdings (Color): U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; Region 1; NAL; (Black & white): Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC (Color): 27911321; (Black & white): 41590747

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen, 1931; traced at Regional Office by J.F. Skidmore, 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°43' – W114°50'/N46°20' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 133 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; LC; NA; Region 1

Nezperce National Forest, Northern Idaho, for Your Vacation. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Northern Region.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:318,680. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 26 x 33 cm., folded to 16 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lakes, rivers, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, campgrounds, roads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities.

Descriptive text on verso. Panel title same as inside title.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 85232506

Nezperce National Forest: Recreation Attractions, Idaho. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; E.V.W. 1938. [Eugene V. Wagner]

1938. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 31 cm., folded to 11 x 8 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown, roads, trails, mileages between stars, national forest, game preserve, primitive area, and state boundaries, historic trails, landing fields, towns and settlements, rivers, lands and streams, and pictorial representation of recreation resources. This map appears in the book by Richard A. Guth and Stan B. Cohen, *Northern Region: a pictorial history of the U.S. Forest Service, 1891-1945*. (see bibliography)

Captioned black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Nezperce National Forest in Northern Idaho, for Your Vacation*.

Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, 1934; traced at Regional Office by R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1939. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14575 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°43' – W114°50'/N46°20' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without the green forest layer.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA; (Black & white): LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC (Color): 27911384

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1942. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen, 1931; traced at Regional Office by J.F. Skidmore, 1935. Revised 1942.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°43' – W114°50'/N46°20' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 133 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Also issued in an edition with brown contours and red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, but without green forest layer.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41588655

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00' – W114°00'/N46°50' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society

OCLC: 41588607

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. Agriculture – Missoula.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00' – W114°00'/N46°30' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; NA

OCLC: 54811841

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1951. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. Agriculture – Missoula.

[1954]. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00' – W114°00'/N46°50' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 47 cm., folded to 23 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest and other national forest boundaries shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows National Forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Text provides statistics on forest receipts for Fiscal Year 1954.

Panel title: *Nezperce National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel has a location map showing the position of the Nezperce National Forest in the state of Idaho, and "Forest Supervisor, Grangeville, Idaho."

Holdings: private collection

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1959. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by George H. Tuxbury. Agriculture-Missoula.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00' – W114°00'/N46°50' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado State Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 3854121

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1959. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by George H. Tuxbury. Agriculture-Missoula.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00' – W114°00'/N46°50' – N45°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Nezperce National Forest, Montana and Idaho*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a rock pinnacle. Title panel has "Key Map" showing the position of the Nezperce

National Forest in the state of Idaho and "Multiple use and sustained yield, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, February 1959."
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 41589991

Nezperce National Forest (East Half), Idaho, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°50' – W114°24'/N46°25' – N45°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness or primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" and "Authority Diagram." "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Oklahoma; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC (as a two map set): 35850663

Nezperce National Forest (West Half), Idaho, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°43' – W115°15'/N46°25' – N45°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness or primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" and "Authority Diagram." "Forest Service Map – Class A." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Oklahoma; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC (as a two map set): 35850663

Nezperce National Forest, Clearwater Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: private collection

Nezperce National Forest, Dixie Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: private collection

Nezperce National Forest, Elk City Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Moose Creek Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Red River Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: private collection

Nezperce National Forest, Salmon River Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: private collections

Nezperce National Forest, Selway Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Nezperce National Forest, Slate Creek Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Base 1963 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: eBay

Nezperce National Forest, 1968. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula Montana 1968. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-1696.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°40' – W114°28'/N46°20' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 80 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted [1972?] with *GPO 797-606.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, historic trails, points of interest, mileages between points on roads and trails, special area boundaries, boat access sites, ski areas, and recreation site information shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Idaho highlighting the Nezperce National Forest, alphabetical listing of "Improved Recreation Sites" and "Points of Interest," drawings, and ranger district directory. "Forest Service Map Class C." Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Oregon, the Willamette Meridian.

Text and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, black & white photographs

captioned, "Mirror Lake and Tower of Babel in Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area" and "Hell Creek Canyon in Selway Bitterroot Wilderness."

Holdings: 12 libraries

OCLC: 41590335

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1971. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°40' – W114°30'/N46°25' – N45°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

114 x 152 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent National Forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Boise Meridian, Willamette Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 5572214

Nezperce National Forest, Clearwater Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Clearwater Ranger District, Pioneer Division, shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855859151

Nezperce National Forest, Elk City Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Elk City Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 855860084

Nezperce National Forest, Moose Creek Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Moose Creek Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855859595

Nezperce National Forest, Red River Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:155,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

48 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Red River Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855860102

Nezperce National Forest, Salmon River Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 56 cm.. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Salmon River Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa; Memorial Univ., Newfoundland

OCLC: 855860437

Nezperce National Forest, Selway Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Selway Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, Wilderness and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 855860001

Nezperce National Forest, Slate Creek Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)

Base 1971 Forest Series.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:158,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 56 cm.. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Salmon River Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855860028

**OTTER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1907-1908**

The lands of the Otter National forest now comprise the Ashland Division of the present day Custer-Gallatin National Forest located between the Tongue and Powder Rivers in Southeast Montana. The Otter Forest Reserve was named for the town of Otter located close to the geographic center of the reserve, but was headquartered in Ashland, Montana. This forest reserve was one of the "Midnight Reserves" of March 1 & 2, 1907. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. See Figure 20 above.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| 1) 1907, March 2 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3305 | Established Forest Reserve on 590,720 acres gross. |
| 2) 1908, July 2
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 908 | Name changed to Custer National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

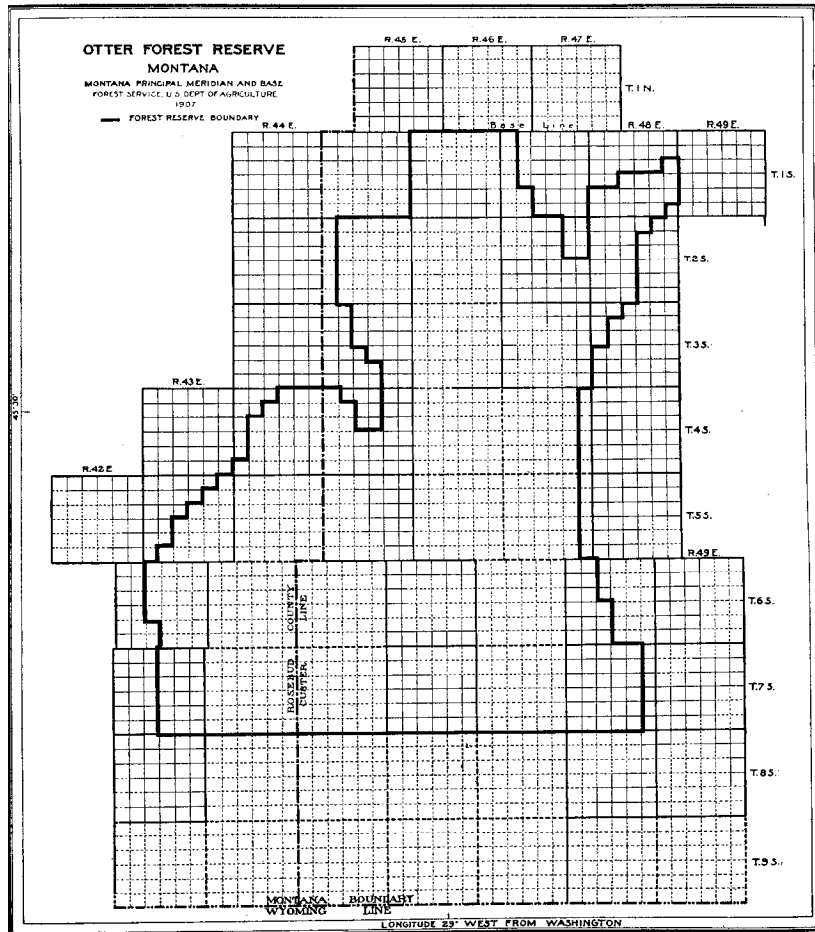


Figure 26: Proclamation Diagram, Otter Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907, 12 miles north of the Montana-Wyoming border, one of Theodore Roosevelt's Midnight Reserves. The area later became the nucleus of the Custer National Forest as the Custer's Ashland Division. The area has been slightly reduced in the southwest, northeast, and in the center along the valley of Otter Creek.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Otter Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve, state, and county boundaries, roads, streams, and ranches. In lower margin: "Longitude 29°

West from Washington." Indicates location of the 45°30' parallel. "Montana Principal Meridian and base."

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Custer Folio** (1909) above for coverage of the Otter National Forest in folio format.

**PALOUSE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1907-1908**

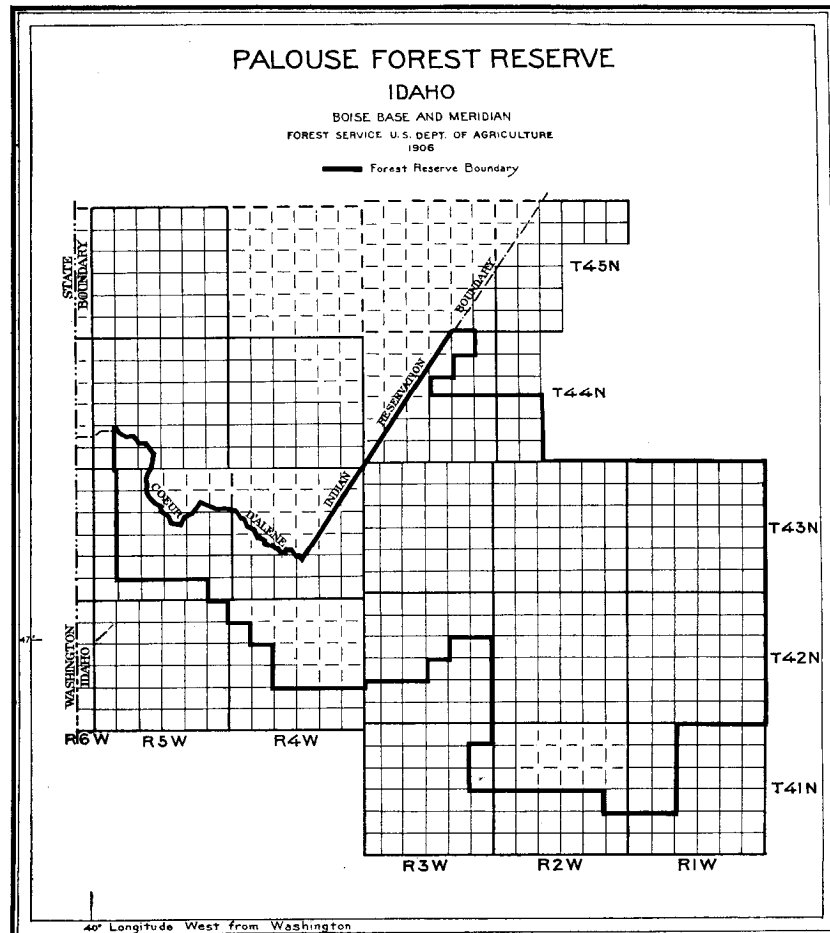


Figure 27: Proclamation Diagram, Palouse Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907, one of Theodore Roosevelt’s Midnight Reserves.

An independent Forest Reserve and, after March 4, 1907, a National Forest, the lands of the Palouse National Forest were transferred to the Coeur d’Alene National Forest on July 1, 1908 for administration and its name abolished. The lands of the former Palouse National Forest were then administered by the Coeur d’Alene for three years before being combined with other lands to establish the St. Joe National Forest, July 1, 1911. The area formed the western portion of the St. Joe National Forest. Once transferred, the area of the Palouse National Forest became the Palouse Ranger District of the St. Joe National Forest and is still considered part of the St. Joe National Forest. However, it has been administered by the Clearwater National Forest since the 1973 administrative merger of the Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and St. Joe National Forests into the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

The conventional wisdom has the name ‘palouse’ being derived from the French term for the large treeless plain region in eastern Washington stretching into Idaho: the Palouse, a word meaning grassy spot or place. However, Boone (p. 284) says that the name could originate from the name of a major village of Palouse Indians, Palus, located at the confluence of the Palouse and Snake Rivers. ‘Palus’ is the Sachapin Indian word for “something sticking down in the water,” in this case the something was a large rock, thought to be once a beaver’s heart, and which had an important religious significance for the Palouse Indians. The Palouse shared its headquarters with the Coeur d’Alene in the mining town of Wallace, Idaho and was one of the “Midnight Reserves” established on March 1 and 2, 1907 before the law banning new forest reserves in six western states, including Idaho, became effective.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 2

*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3293

Established Forest Reserve on 194,404 acres gross.

2) 1908, June 26
(effective July 1, 1908)

Executive Order 843

Forest abolished; all lands added to the
Coeur d'Alene National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Palouse Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from War Dept. and public land surveys.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

52 x 31 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval indeterminable).

Shows forest reserve, state, and Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and streams. In lower left margin: "Longitude 40° West from Washington." Indicates location of the 47th parallel. "Boise Base-Line and Meridian. Includes blank legend boxes.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 41588785

Coeur d'Alène National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation to Executive Order No. 843 adding the entire Palouse National Forest to the Coeur d'Alène, see under Coeur d'Alène National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coeur d'Alene Folio** (1909, sheets 15-18, and 23) above for coverage of the Palouse National Forest in folio format.

PEND D'OREILLE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO 1908-1910

The Pend d'Oreille National Forest was named for a local Indian Nation. However, Vardis Fisher, writing in the Federal Writers' Project, *Idaho: A Guide in Word and Picture* says that whether the name was given to the local Indians because they wore large ornaments in their ears or because of the shape of Pend d'Oreille Lake, said to resemble an ear is not known. (p. 284) Boone (p. 291) supports the former idea. Excellent thematic mapping exists for the Pend d'Oreille National Forest most of it coming from the U.S. Geological Survey mapping and the 1908 folio of the Priest River Forest Reserve and National Forest. See below under this forest's mapping record.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26
(effective July 1, 1908)

Executive Order 844

Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Coeur d'Alene (220,080 acres), Kootenai (165,242 acres), Cabinet (257,162 acres, & Priest River (270,880 acres) National Forests. Total acreage: 913,364 in the northernmost part of the Idaho panhandle.

2) 1910, May 6

*Proclamation 1025, 36 Stat. 2688

1,600 acres eliminated. Name changed to the Pend Oreille National Forest dropping the d and the apostrophe in the name. Area as of December 31, 1910: 911,764 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Pend d'Oreille National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 844.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

53 x 28 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.
 Map shows the four sources of land for the newly established Pend d'Oreille National Forest of 1908: "Part of Cabinet National Forest (Proclamation March 2, 1907); Part of Priest River National Forest (Proclamation March 2, 1907); Part of Kootenai National Forest (Proclamation Nov. 5, 1906); Part of Coeur d'Alene National Forest (Proclamation Nov. 6, 1906)." Also shows national forest, international, and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. "Boise Meridian and Base."
 Holdings: NA

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.

For complete citation to Proclamation No. 1025 that changed the name of the Pend d'Oreille National Forest, see below under Pend Oreille National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend d'Oreille Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°20' – W116°10'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 10 lettered sheets (A through J) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet)

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service installations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a

separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian and Base."

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; NA; NAL

OCLC: 893630512

**PEND OREILLE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA
 1910-1933**

The Pend Oreille National Forest once extended from the Canadian border south to the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, a distance of over 80 miles. Its eastern boundary was the Montana state line and the crest of the divide which separates the drainages of the Kootenai and Priest Rivers formed its western boundary. On the south, its southern border included the greater portion of Lake Pend Oreille, the largest body of water in the state of Idaho. With Executive Order 5616 of May 2, 1931, the Pend Oreille National Forest added lands in Montana becoming a two-state forest for the last two years of its existence before being discontinued. Even though the Pend Oreille National Forest has been very well mapped by the Forest Service, no maps made for the Pend Oreille will show this two-state configuration. However, the 1932 topographic map of the Kootenai National Forest will show the area, as it depicts its adjoining boundary with the Pend Oreille. For all of its 25 years the Pend Oreille National Forest's headquarters were located in Sandpoint, Idaho and at the time of its discontinuation, it was administered through four ranger districts: the Sandpoint Ranger District (headquarters, Sandpoint, Idaho), the Snyder Ranger District (headquarters, Meadow Creek, Idaho), the Smith Creek Ranger District (headquarters, Bonners Ferry, Idaho), and the Shiloh Ranger District (headquarters, Naples, Idaho). See Figure 18 above.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1910, May 6 | *Proclamation 1025, 36 Stat. 2688 | Established National Forest from land formerly administered by the Pend d'Oreille National Forest. Other land eliminated. 1911 resurvey of the Pend Oreille National Forest measures the forest at 858,000 acres. |
| 2) 1913, March 3 | Proclamation 1235, 37 Stat. 1777 | Land eliminated to compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its school sections to the National Forests. |
| 3) 1927, June 8 | *Proclamation 1806, 45 Stat. 2912 | Land added from the Kaniksu National Forest. Other land eliminated. Area after proclamation: 876,688 gross acres. |
| 4) 1931, May 2
(effective July 1, 1931) | Executive Order 5616 | Land transferred to and land added from the Kootenai National Forest. The Pend Oreille |

5) 1933, September 30

Executive Order 6303

National Forest becomes a two state forest.
Area: 792,212 gross acres.
Forest abolished; all lands divided between the Kaniksu and to the Coeur d'Alene National Forests. The larger portion added to the Kaniksu National Forest; very small remainder in T. 53 N., R. 2 W. Boise Meridian transferred to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1025.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:265,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, international, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," and land "Eliminations." Also shows towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian and Base." The text of this Proclamation does not specifically change the name of the National Forest from Pend d'Oreille to Pend Oreille. Rather, it simply refers to the National Forest in its title and text as the "Pend Oreille National Forest."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 42194219

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1927: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 8, 1927.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin, Nov., 1921; revised 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 62 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries. Land "Eliminations" and lands "Transferred from the Kaniksu National Forest to the Pend Oreille National Forest" are shown in two different patterned red layers. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1806.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA

OCLC: 41589341

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend Oreille Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled [between Oct. 1912 and April 1914] at Dist. Office, Missoula from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys; compilation: control – F.E. Bonner; topography – F.E. Bonner, C.W. Cheatham, C.F. Farmer; traced – F.S. Cool, C.F. Farmer, C.H. Ruth. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1914. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 15 color topographic maps. 53 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Topography shown in brown; water features in blue; culture, boundaries, names, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, mining and other land claims, and Public land grid shown in black. Index to sheets on front cover. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC; Region 1

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1911 (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced by C.F. Farmer.

1911. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742003847

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1916. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner, C.W. Cheatham, C.F. Farmer, and J.B. Taylor; traced by F.J. Cool, D.F. [sic. C.F.] Farmer, and C.H. Ruth. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 118 x 66 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41588760

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1916. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; G. Trembly. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1916. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590300

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1919. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner, C.W. Cheatham, C.F. Farmer, and J.B. Taylor; traced by F.J. Cool, D.F. [sic. C.F.] Farmer, and C.H. Ruth; revised 1918. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 126 x 67 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Princeton Univ.; LC
OCLC: 756636322

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin, Nov., 1921; revised 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 35 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41590375

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, 1921; revised 1921 and 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 35 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 41590398

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin, 1921; revised 1921 and 1927. O U.S. Government Printing Office.

1928. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 35 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "Roman Nose Peak, Selkirk Range." Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern District." Back folded panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 411 (March 1929), page 696.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 27836303

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1914 by F.E. Bonner and C.W. Cheatham; traced by C.H. Ruth; first revision 1918; second revision 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°55'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 75 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition 1) without green forest layer; 2) without green forest layer with black contours; 3) without green forest layer or brown contour layer.

Lands of the Pend Oreille National Forest shown in green; contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. "Boise Meridian." Public land for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1 (all three types)

OCLC: 41590778

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1914 by F.E. Bonner and C.W. Cheatham; traced by C.H. Ruth; first revision 1918; second revision 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°55'/N49°00' – N47°43'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 75 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Pend Oreille National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. "Boise Meridian." Public land for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Region 1 (both editions)

**PRIEST RIVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-WASHINGTON
1897-1908**

Forest named for the nearby Priest River. The river was named in honor of Father John Roothaan, superior of the Society of Jesus, whose members did missionary work in Washington and Idaho. Originally, the lake was called Lake Roothaan, but it was changed to Priest Lake in 1890 in conjunction with the building of the Great Northern Railway through the region.

(Boone, p. 305). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Idaho of an indeterminate date (1898?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "645,120 acres."

Idaho lands formed the majority of the land base of the Priest River Forest Reserve and National Forest. Because the western boundary of the Priest River forest was placed on the crest of the drainage divide separating the Priest River drainage basin and the Pend Oreille River drainage basin, some Washington State lands were necessarily included in the Priest River Forest Reserve. It was always a two-state forest. The addition of some 305,620 acres adjacent to the Forest Reserve in Washington state occurred during Theodore Roosevelt's "Midnight Reserves" action of March 1 and 2, 1907 and pushed the forest westward off the drainage divide down to the Pend Oreille River. The best mapping of this forest came from the U.S. Geological Survey under its 1897 mandate from congress to map and inventory the forest reserves. Newport, Washington served as the headquarters for the Priest River forest, later the headquarters for the Kaniksu after the 1908 reorganization of the national forests in the Idaho Panhandle region. See Figure 1 above and figure 28 below.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1897, February 22 (effective March 1, 1898)	Proclamation, 29 Stat. 903	Established Forest Reserve on 645,120 acres in Idaho and Washington state.
2) 1906, November 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3257	270,880 acres of land added in Idaho.
3) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3309	305,620 acres added in Washington state. Forest area now 1,221,620 gross acres.
4) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Orders 844 & 845	Forest abolished, its lands used to establish the Pend d'Oreille (E.O. 844 – 270,880 acres) and the Kaniksu (E.O. 845 – 950,740 acres) National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Priest River Forest Reserve, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 23 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve, international, and state boundaries. Indicates location of the 49th parallel, the international boundary with Canada, and in lower margin, “40° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base Line.” “Boise Meridian and Base Line.” Proclamation adds lands to the Priest River Forest Reserve but the diagram does not indicated the location of the new lands. Where “Boundary by Proclamation of February 22, 1897 is still in force, it is so labeled.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Priest River Forest Reserve, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 32 cm., folded to 32 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve, international, and state boundaries and a section of the Pend d'Oreille River. Indicates location of the 49th parallel, the international boundary with Canada, and in lower margin, “40° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base Line.” “Boise Meridian and Base Line.” Proclamation adds lands to the Priest River Forest Reserve in Washington state, but the diagram does not indicated the location of the new lands. Where “Boundary by Proclamation of February 22, 1897 is still in force, it is so labeled.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation see above under Kaniksu National Forest [(Executive Order] No. 845.

Pend d'Oreille National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation see above under Pend d'Oreille National Forest [(Executive Order] no. 844.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Priest River Forest Reserve in Washington and Idaho.

[U.S. General Land Office]; I.P. Berthrong.

1897? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 38 cm. Relief shown by shading.

Map shows the boundary of the Priest River Forest Reserve centered on Priest Lake in Idaho and adjacent area in Washington state. Also shows international and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho. Public land grid not shown for areas in Washington.

Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Map of Priest River Forest Reserve Showing Land Classification and Density of Merchantable Timber.

U.S. Geological Survey. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1899. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 27 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval not given and index contours not provided).

Main report title: Priest River Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberger, pages 217-252.

Shows four classes of merchantable timber (board feet of timber per acre) in four shades of green, agricultural land shown in orange, "burned area mainly restocking" in brown, and rivers, lakes, and streams in blue. Also shows forest reserve, international, and state boundaries, roads and railroads, and principal towns and settlements.

(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V - Forest Reserves, Plate XLVI) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 27836026

Map of Priest River Forest Reserve Showing the Distribution of the Principal Timber Species.

U.S. Geological Survey. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1899. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 27 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval not given and index contours not provided).

Main report title: Priest River Forest Reserve, by John B. Leiberger, pages 217-252.

Shows ten types of timber species in as many colors. Also shows rivers, lakes, and streams in blue, forest reserve, international, and state boundaries, roads and railroads, and principal towns and settlements in black.

(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V - Forest Reserves, Plate XLVII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 27836008

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Idaho (Kootenai Co), Sandpoint Quadrangle.

U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge; land classification by John B. Leiberger and D.C. Harrison.

[Topographic base map]: R.U. Goode, Geographer in charge; triangulation by E.T. Perkins; topography by D.C. Harrison. Surveyed in 1898-99. Engraved Apr. 1901 by Julius Bien & Co.

1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W117°00' - W116°30'/N48°30' - N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Main report title: Classification of lands including papers by C.H. Fitch, R.B. Marshall, E.C. Barnard, and John B. Leiberger by Henry Gannett, pages 583-595.

Shows eight land classifications: 5 classes of merchantable timber by density, cultivated land, grazing land, and barren (rock & brush) on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. At the time the map was made, only the southern portion (between Priest Lake and the town of Newport) of the Priest River Forest Reserve is covered by the map. The area is now part of the Kaniksu National Forest.

(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V - Forest Reserves, Plate CXXXV) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 27911441

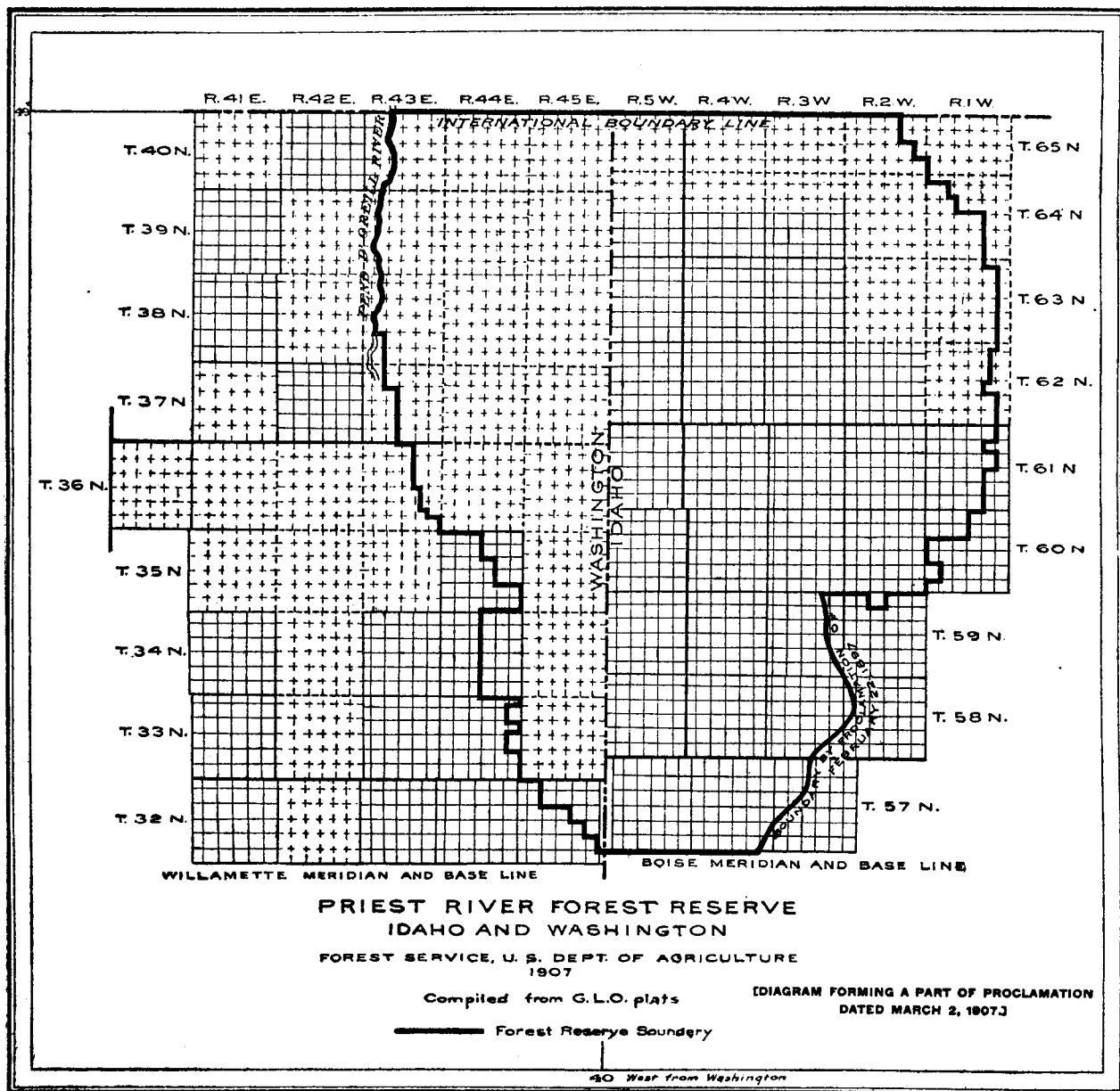


Figure 28: The Priest River Forest Reserve at its greatest extent in 1907 at 1,221,620 acres. This proclamation diagram shows the addition of over 305,000 acres in Washington State. Previous to this addition the western boundary of the Reserve ran along the drainage divide between the Pend Oreille River in the west and the Priest River on the east. The western portion went to establish the Kaniksu; the eastern to the Pend d'Oreille under two Executive Orders of 1908. Lands in the center of the forest east of Priest Lake (not shown) were eventually transferred to the state of Idaho as compensation for its school lands.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Priest River Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; from surveys by the International Boundary Survey and the General Land Office; the forest classification is the work of the Forest Service; Jan., 1908.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°20' – W116°28'/N49°00' – N48°17'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service installations, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front

cover of the atlas. Sheets 5 & 9 issued uncolored. "Willamette Meridian." & "Boise Meridian."
Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 893684182

PRYOR MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1906-1908

As proclaimed, the Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve extended from the Montana-Wyoming state line to the boundary with the Crow Indian Reservation in T. 7 S., Montana Meridian. The Big Horn River Canyon formed the forest's eastern boundary. The forest was reduced to its present extent by the Proclamation of June 1, 1907. The elimination moved the southern boundary of the Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve 6 miles north of the Montana-Wyoming state line while the eastern boundary moved from the Big Horn River westward. The next year, the forest was abolished with all its lands combined with lands from the Yellowstone National Forest to form part of the new Beartooth National Forest. Now part of the Beartooth District of the Custer National Forest, the Pryor Mountain unit of the district is located about 60 miles east of Red Lodge, adjacent to the Crow Indian Reservation. The Pryor Mountains and the name of this Forest Reserve/National Forest comes from Pryor Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone River, named by Lewis & Clark after Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor, one of the members of their expedition. (Cheney, p. 180). The Pryor Mountains had its supervisor's headquarters across the state line in the town of Cody, Wyoming before becoming part of the Beartooth National Forest in 1908. See Figure 20 above.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1906, November 6 | *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3258 | Established Forest Reserve on 204,320 acres. |
| 2) 1907, June 1 | *Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2141 | Land eliminated. Reserve reduced to 78,732 gross acres. |
| 3) 1908, June 30
(effective July 1, 1908) | Executive Order 896 | Entire Forest combined with a part of the Yellowstone National Forest to establish the Beartooth National Forest. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows forest reserve boundary and Montana-Wyoming state line. In lower center margin: "Longitude 31°30' West from Washington." Indicates location of the 45th parallel. "Sixth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

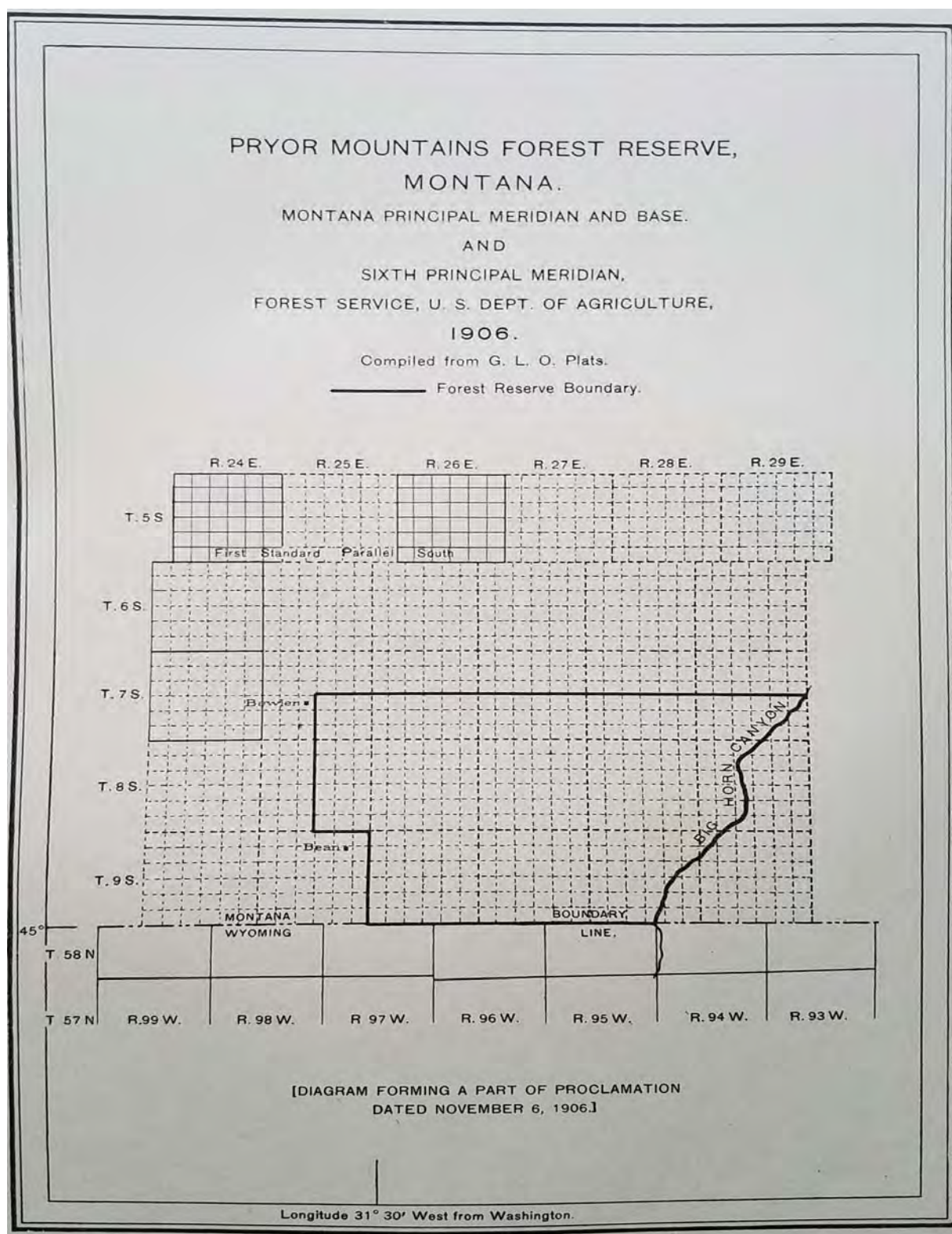


Figure 29: Proclamation Diagram, Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906. The national forest was reduced by more than half through the elimination of its eastern lowland areas down to the Big Horn River, all lands in T. 9 South on its southern side, and 9,600 lowland areas on its eastern edge reserve by the proclamation of June 1, 1907. After being a part of the Beartooth National Forest from 1908 to 1932, the Pryor Mountain area is now part of the Custer National Forest.

Pryor Mountains National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 1, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest boundary, land eliminated from the Pryor National Forest, and Montana-Wyoming state line. "Sixth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Beartooth National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For full citation to the map to accompany Executive Order No. 896, see under Beartooth National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Beartooth Folio** (1908, sheets 10 & 11) above for coverage of the Pryor Mountains National Forest in folio format.

**ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1911-PRESENT**

The St. Joe National Forest's name comes from the St. Joe River that flows through this part of Idaho. Originally, the river was named the St. Joseph River in 1842 by Father Pierre-Jean DeSmet, a catholic who established a mission on its banks. The name was shortened to St. Joe by local usage. (Clark, p. 357). The St. Joe was created from lands formerly administered by the Coeur d'Alene National Forest on its northern border and from land of the Clearwater National Forest to the south, yielding a new forest in 1911 of just over one million acres. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the St. Joe has always been located in St. Maries, Idaho until the creation of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1973. This was an administrative merger of the Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests in the "Panhandle" of northern Idaho extending into adjacent areas of Montana and Washington state. St. Maries, Idaho was demoted to a Ranger District and the city of Coeur d'Alene became the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the now administratively combined forests. The three National Forests have been administered as one forest since July 1, 1973. One of the St. Joe's original Ranger Districts, the Palouse R.D., is still considered part of the St. Joe National Forest but is administered by the Clearwater National Forest. See Figure 27.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. The donor could retain rights to the timber and other resources on the land for a period not to exceed twenty years. The hardships of the 1930s, where many private timberland owners found it difficult to pay state and county property taxes, and to avoid confiscation by the state or county, gave their forest land to the federal government. In fiscal year 1934, the St. Joe National Forest received three donations of forest land from private owners; one at 9,105 acres, one at 9,005 acres, and another at 205 acres. The next year a large donation of 83,042 acres was accepted. And in fiscal year 1936, the largest donation yet, 69,371 acres were accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. On July 12, 1938, the Secretary agreed to accept a large but disconnected donation of land from J.W. and Gertrude Boothe. Most of the donation, over 12,000 acres, were outside national forest boundaries and a smaller parcel, 2,680 acres, was inside the boundaries of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. These lands were formally added to the national forests under the Secretary of Agriculture's Order of September 13, 1956.

Private lands on the far upper reaches of the St. Joe River about a half a mile below St. Joe Lake were purchased in 1971 using money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The St. Joe was then being studied for addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System. At its July 8, 1971 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission established the St. Joe National Forest Purchase Unit and at the same time, approved the purchase of 262.88 acres on either side of the St. Joe River for a distance of 6 miles on the Red Ives Ranger District. The area purchased is now an important segment of the 66 mile St. Joe Wild and Scenic River.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- 1) 1911, June 29
(effective July 1, 1911)

*Proclamation 1143, 37 Stat. 1697 Established National forest from lands formerly administered by the Clearwater (223,300 acres) & the Coeur d'Alene (810,200 acres) National Forests. Total

2) 1912, June 4	Proclamation 1198, 37 Stat. 1743	area: 1,033,500 acres. Proclamation 1143 of June 29, 1911 amended to allow the state of Idaho to select lands in the St. Joe National Forest to compensate for the state's school sections that were included in the National Forests.
3) 1923, October 5	Executive Order 3913	Proclamation 1198 of June 4, 1912 amended. As of June 30, 1924, the St. Joe National Forest measures 867,450 gross acres.
4) 1931, May 1 (effective July 1, 1931)	Executive Order 5615	T. 41 N., R. 6 E. transferred to the Clearwater National Forest. Area: 928,506 gross acres.
5) 1934, April 30	Public Law 73-182, 48 Stat. 649	Authorizes land additions under the Exchange Act of 1922 in T 40 N. R 1 to 5 W. and in T. 41 N., R. 1 to 4 W., Boise Meridian. The law also facilitates the establishment of an experimental forest by the University of Idaho near Moscow.
6) 1956, September 13	Secretary of Agriculture Order 21 Federal Register 7462	Land described in the Order that has or may be acquired under Weeks Law of 1911, the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 or the Exchange Act of 1925 added.
7) 1959, September 10 (effective July 1, 1959)	Public land Order 1976 24 Federal Register 7459	Land transferred to and from the Clearwater National Forest. As of June 30, 1960, the St. Joe National Forest measures 1,091,750 gross acres.
8) 1965, July 6	Public land Order 3733 30 Federal Register 8833	1,280 acres of land eliminated in Sections 16 and 36, T. 41 N., R. 4 E. in Clearwater County.
9) 1966, December 29	Public land Order 4128 32 Federal Register 54	Proclamations establishing the Coeur d'Alene, Clearwater and the St. Joe National Forests are revoked in so far as they affect Section 36 of T. 42 N., R. 4 E. – 640 acres of state school land are thus eliminated from the St. Joe National Forest. Area: 1,077,889 gross acres.
10) 1971, July 8	National Forest Reservation Commission	St. Joe National Forest Purchase Unit established for the purpose of buying land along a 6 mile stretch on both sides of the upper St. Joe River (262.88 acres).
11) 1978, November 10	Public Law 95-625 (Section 708) 92 Stat. 3467 (3529)	A 66.3 mile section of the St. Joe River above the confluence of the North Fork, St. Joe River named as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Area as of September 30, 2018: 1,076,894 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies the text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1143.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 77 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] "Divide forming National Forest boundary," lands "Formerly part of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest" shown in green, and lands "Formerly part of the Clearwater National Forest" shown without color. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent parts of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. The newly created St. Joe National Forest includes the lands of the former Palouse National Forest that were transferred from the Coeur

d'Alene National Forest.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588367

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coeur d'Alene Folio** (1909, sheets 10-25) above for early thematic coverage of the St. Joe National Forest when it was largely part of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Saint Joe Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from the U.S.G.S. and G.L.O. data and Forest Service surveys, January 1915. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°25' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures, spot heights, and contours (contour interval 100 feet). Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue; Northern Pacific Railroad land grant (50 mile limit) shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service installations. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Boise Meridian." "Montana Principal Meridian."
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 42196590

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Saint Joe Folio, Idaho, District 1.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1915, 1917, 1919 from the U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing; traced by K.D. Swan, N. Knightlie, R. Etta Brechbill, S.T. Simons. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°25' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures, spot heights, and contours (contour interval 100 feet). Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue; Northern Pacific Railroad land grant limits shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service installations. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheets 1 to 4 and 7 to 21 compiled in 1919 by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing. Sheets 5 & 6 compiled in 1917 and revised in 1919 by J.B. Yule and H.H. Lansing and double as sheets 12 & 13 for the **Coeur d'Alene [National Forest] Folio**. Sheets 22 to 24 were compiled in 1915 and were revised by K.D. Swan and J.B. Yule in 1919 and double as sheets 1 to 3 for the **Clearwater [National Forest] Folio**. "Boise Meridian." "Montana Principal Meridian."
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1921. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at District Office, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Hachures and contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41589505

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."
Holdings: LC; NA

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; printed from assembled atlas pages, which were compiled, 1919, at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at District Office, 1920; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 135 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without contours.

Hachures and contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by the U.S.F.S. Washington Office, 1919, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; traced at the District Office, 1920; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society

OCLC: 41588995

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map also found printed on cloth.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 781299130

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 68 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "A stretch of the St. Joe River." Back title panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 392 (August 1927), page 75.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 65668253

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1935 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced by D.A. Gregory, 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°25' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 139 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; hachures and contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1935; traced at Regional Office by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°25' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 27836170

St. Joe and Clearwater National Forest and surrounding territory, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)

See under: **Part V, "Regional Maps," Part B, "Sub-Regional maps."**

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1940. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1935 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced in 1935 and revised in 1939 by D.A. Gregory. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14720 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 96 x 139 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer or brown contour layer.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; hachures and contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41589542

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1935, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced 1935 by R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1939 by D.A. Gregory. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14720 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°25' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 28951557

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., and Forest Service surveys by J.W. Burgess, 1953; traced at Regional Office by J.W. Burgess, and W.E. Dunstan, 1954. 1954. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation areas, and airfields. Includes "Key Map" and "Forest Service Map Accuracy Diagram." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 35850949

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°02' – W114°00'/N47°40' – N45°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Some examples of this map has hand stamped, "The National Forest land in most part as indicated in T39N, R1E is in error." Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Principal Meridian, Montana for adjacent areas of Montana. Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 60757304

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°02' – W114°00'/N47°40' – N45°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Principal Meridian, Montana in adjacent areas of Montana.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *St. Joe National Forest, Northern Region*. Panel title has location map and "Forest Supervisor, St. Maries, Idaho."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Southern Methodist Univ.; Central Washington Univ.; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 41588552

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1965-1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 89 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 65668280

St. Joe National Forest, 1967. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana 1967. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/67-1940.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – N115°00'/N47°30' – N46°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 68 cm. folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail numbers, special area boundary, recreation sites, ski areas and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the St. Joe National Forest in relation to the state of Idaho, table of "Improved recreation sites" and "Points of Interest," wildlife drawings, and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. "Forest Service Map Class-C."

Text and color photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title: *St. Joe National Forest*. Panel illustrations: "North-South Winter Sports Area south of St. Maries" and "Towing a trail of logs on the St. Joe River"

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Utah State Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland

OCLC: 41590057

St. Joe National Forest, Avery Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray; private or other ownership shown in white. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library
OCLC: 13301432

St. Joe National Forest, Calder Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
47 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray; private or other ownership shown in white. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Washington State Library
OCLC: 32611028

St. Joe National Forest, Clarkia Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:142,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
47 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray; private or other ownership shown in white. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Washington State Library
OCLC: 32611031

St. Joe National Forest, Palouse Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray; private or other ownership shown in white. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Washington State Library; LC
OCLC: 5440460

St. Joe National Forest, Red Ives Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
58 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray; private or other ownership shown in white. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library
OCLC: 12703793

St. Joe National Forest, 1971. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana 1967.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02' – N115°00' N47°30' – N46°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
58 x 68 cm. folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail numbers, special area boundary, recreation sites, ski areas and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the St. Joe National Forest in relation to the state of Idaho, table of "Improved recreation sites" and "Points of Interest," wildlife drawings, and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. "Forest Service Map – Class C."

Text and color photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title: *St. Joe National Forest*. Panel illustration: "North-South Winter Sports Area south of St. Maries" and "Towing a brail of logs on the St. Joe River"

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Michigan; Texas Tech Univ.
OCLC: 65668275

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, in 1971 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 5572669

St. Joe National Forest, St. Maries Ranger District, 1974. (Administrative map)

Base 1972 Forest Series.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray; private or other ownership shown in white. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC: 13301534

Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe National Forests), Washington, Idaho and Montana, 1974. (Administrative map)

See under **Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Washington, Idaho, and Montana**

**SELWAY NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1911-1934**

Boone (p. 335) notes that the Selway River, from which the name of the Selway National Forest is derived, was "named for Thomas Selway, sheepman from Beaverhead County, Montana, who ran large herds in the Selway country from the 1890s into the early 1900s." She disputes the idea that 'Selway' is a Nez Perce word meaning 'stream of easy canoeing' (Federal Writers Project, Idaho, p. 285) by saying that the waters of the Selway River are not smooth, not easy canoeing, and should there be such a Nez Perce word it is purely coincidental. The forest formerly extended from the prairies of central Idaho on the west to the summit of the Bitterroot Mountains on the east and as such embraced a wide variety of geographic and climatic conditions. No forest visitors map was ever made for the Selway, perhaps due to its isolation and the higher mapping priorities elsewhere in the Northern District. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for this short lived forest were located in Kooskia, Idaho with ranger districts headquartered at Kooskia, Idaho (Middlefork Ranger District) and Lowell, Idaho (Lochsa Ranger District, the Moose Creek Ranger District, and the Selway Ranger District). See below Figure 30.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) 1911, June 29
(effective July 1, 1911) | *Proclamation 1140, 37 Stat. 1695 | Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Nezperce (117,140 acres) and the Clearwater (1,684,860 acres) National Forests with a total initial area of 1,802,000 gross acres. |
| 2) 1931, June 9
(effective July 1, 1931) | Executive Order 5646 | Land transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest. Area decreased to 1,757,196 gross acres. |
| 3) 1934, October 29 | Executive Order 6889 | Forest abolished; all lands divided among the Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo, and Nezperce National Forests. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

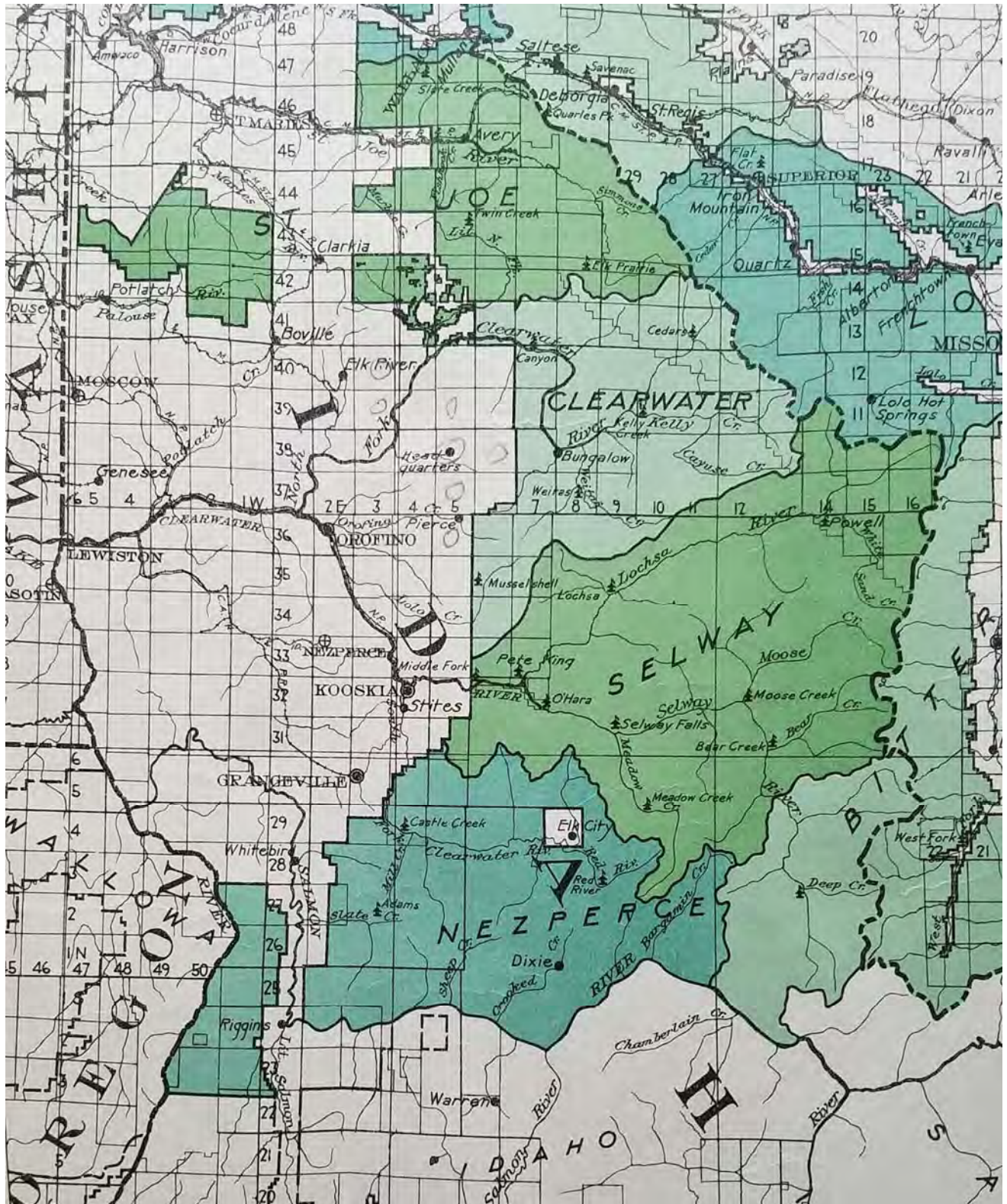


Figure 30: The geographic location of the Selway National Forest in 1932 with headquarters in Kooskia, Idaho. Two years later the Selway would be abolished and its lands added to all four of its neighboring forests, the Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo, and Nezperce National Forests. From the map *National Forests, Region 1, 1932* at 1:1,267,200-scale.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Selway National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1140.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°00' – W114°28'/N46°40' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 64 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries and Idaho-Montana state line, [Drainage] “divide forming National Forest boundary,” “Lolo Trail forming national forest boundary,” lands “Formerly part of Clearwater National Forest,” and lands “Formerly part of Nezperce National Forest.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, and principal mountain peaks. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana base on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003849

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled Feb. 1915 at District Office, Missoula, from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys; compilation: - control – F.E. Bonner; topography – J.B. Yule; traced – W. C. Danielson, K.D. Swan. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°00' – W114°28'/N46°40' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet)

Topography shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service facilities. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA; Region 1. National Archives copy has sheets 1-4, 8-10, 14-16 & 18-20, or the eastern portions of the Selway National Forest; sheets 18, 19, and 20 uncolored with hachures.

OCLC: 42194107

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1915. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1915 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.B. Yule; traced by K.D. Swan. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°50' – W114°20'/N46°45' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 104 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Map has partial topography for the Selway National Forest.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society

OCLC: 41588700

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1918. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1915 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner and J.B. Yule; revised March 1918 by K.D. Swan; traced by W.C. Danielson, K.D. Swan, and F.J. Cool. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°50' – W114°20'/N46°45' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Map has partial topography for the Selway National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin and H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°00' – W114°10'/N46°45' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 56987982

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1915 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Bonner and J.B. Yule; traced by W.C. Danielson and K.D. Swan; revised 1928; second revision compiled by V. Christensen and traced by D.A. Gregory, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°50' – W114°20'/N46°45' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without pink alienated land layer and in an edition with red compass roses.

Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: NA; Region 1

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin and H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised in District Office, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°00' – W114°10'/N46°45' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Idaho State Historical Society has another edition of this map showing forest protection districts (OCLC: 41588821)

Lands of the Selway National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 41588823

Former Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by....; traced by E.L. Mehurin.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°00' – W114°10'/N46°45' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries after the discontinuation of the Selway National Forest. Map identifies the portions of the Selway that were distributed among the Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo, and Nezperce National Forests. Also shows game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Boise Meridian." Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1

OCLC: 742003679

SHORT PINE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH DAKOTA 1905-1908

These hills were so named to distinguish them from the Long Pine Hills just across the state line in Montana. The “Short” in the name refers to the length of the hills not of the pine trees found there. (Sneve, page 415). This forest’s area is now a part of the Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest, Montana-South Dakota. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of July 22, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of South Dakota of an indeterminate date (1901?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established two unit Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “Western Division = 11,680 acres; Eastern Division = 7,360 acres. Total Area = 19,040 acres.” Like other smaller forests in northwestern South Dakota, the Short Pine forest was headquartered at Camp Crook. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. See Figure 31.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, July 22	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3129	Established Forest Reserve on 19,040 acres.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Short Pine National Forest combines with the Ekalaka, Long Pine, Cave Hills, and SlimButtes National Forests to establish the Sioux National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio** (1909 and 1917) for coverage of the Short Pine National Forest in folio format.

SIOUX NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-SOUTH DAKOTA 1908-1920

The Native American people who inhabited this area’s hills and plains have given their name to this national forest. Proclamation 1181 of February 15, 1912 (37 Stat. 1729) allowed the state of South Dakota to select lands within the boundaries of the Black Hills Harney, and Sioux National Forests to satisfy the state’s common school grant. These lands were selected and deleted over time. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters was established at Camp Crook, South Dakota from 1908 to 1919, and briefly, perhaps in anticipation of its merger with the Custer National Forest, in Miles City, Montana from 1919 to 1920. After being absorbed by the Custer National Forest in 1920, the five areas in southeastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota were referred to as the Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest. It is now called the Sioux Ranger District of the Custer-Gallatin National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Cave Hills, Ekalaka, Long Pine, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests. Total area for the combined forests: 245,813 acres.
2) 1909, February 15	*Proclamation 845, 35 Stat. 2226	3,840 acres added in the South Dakota portion of the Sioux National Forest. 1911 resurvey puts the area of the Sioux National Forest at 248,600 acres: 145,200 acres in Montana; 103,400 in South Dakota.
3) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1156, 37 Stat. 1706	9,000 acres added in South Dakota and 46,020 acres eliminated in both Montana and South Dakota for classification purposes. Area now put at 200,002 acres: 115,260 in Montana; 84,742 in South Dakota.

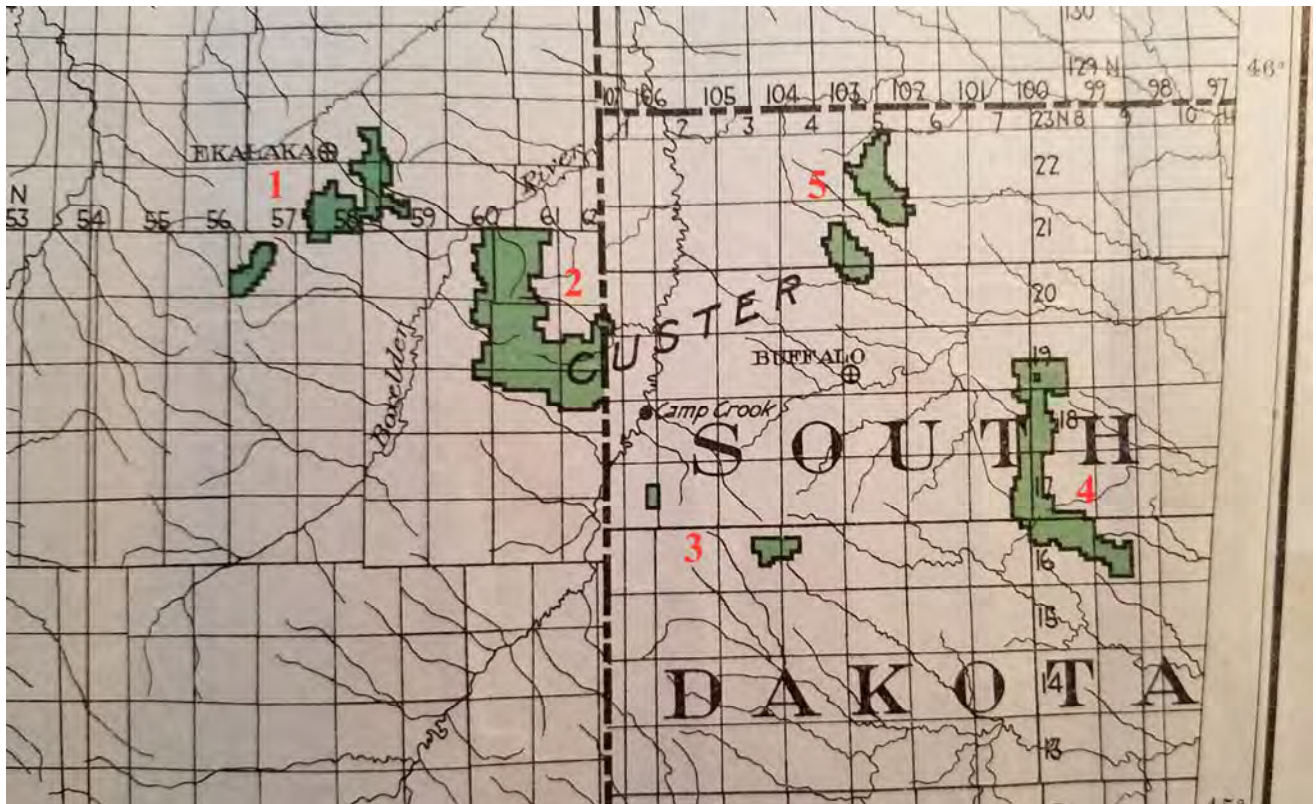


Figure 31: Lands of the former Sioux National Forest (much reduced) in 1932 after the Sioux was added to the Custer National Forest in 1920. The map shows, in Montana the former 1) Ekalaka National Forest, now a discontinuous unit (see Figure 22); 2) Long Pine National Forest; in South Dakota 3) the two small units of the Short Pines National Forest south of Camp Crook; 4) the Slim Buttes National Forest; 5) the two units of the Cave Hills National Forest north of Buffalo, all of which merged to form the Sioux National Forest in 1908.

4) 1914, July 28	Executive Order 2004	Lands eliminated by Proclamation 1156 of June 30, 1911 for classification purposes restored to the public domain. Area decreased to 200,002 gross acres.
5) 1919, September 3	*Proclamation 1536, 41 Stat. 1768	Land eliminated in South Dakota and Montana. Area: 177,734 gross acres.
6) 1920, January 13	Executive Order 3216	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Custer National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Sioux National Forest, Montana and South Dakota: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 15, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 845.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white sheets. Relief not indicated.

Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) [South Dakota portion]: 53 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. This sheet shows the boundaries of and additions to the former Cave Hills, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests that make up the South Dakota portion of the Sioux National Forest. "Montana Principal Meridian." "Black Hills Meridian."

Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) [Montana portion]: 51 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. This sheet shows the boundaries and additions to the former Ekalaka and Long Pine National Forests that make up the Montana portion of the Sioux National Forest. "Montana Principal Meridian." "Black Hills Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Sioux National Forest, Montana and South Dakota: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1911. {Proclamation} No. 1156.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black and white sheets. Relief not indicated.

Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) [South Dakota portion]: 54 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Shows National Forest boundaries and lands added and lands eliminated by this Proclamation. Includes 13 insets of various sizes surrounding the map providing enlargements of smaller land ownership changes. "Montana Principal Meridian." "Black Hills Meridian."

Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) [Montana portion]: 54 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Show National Forest boundaries and lands added and lands eliminated from the Sioux National forest by this Proclamation. Includes two large insets at the top of the sheet providing enlargements of smaller land ownership changes. "Montana Principal Meridian." "Black Hills Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 35769792

Sioux National forest, South Dakota and Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 3, 1919.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.T. Trembley; traced by G.T. Trembley. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°45' – W103°00'/N46°00' – N45°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 60 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundaries. Land eliminations are shown in red; land eliminated through state land exchange shown in patterned red screen. Map identifies the administrative structure of the Sioux National Forest revealing its heritage: Ekalaka Division and Long Pines Division in Montana; Short Pines Division, Cave Hills Division, and Slim Buttes Division in South Dakota. Shows settlements, roads, trails, and drainage features. "Black Hills and Montana Meridians."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1536.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W104°40' – W103°00'/N46°00' – N45°19'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 8 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 50 and 100 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.

General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Princ. Mer. Montana and Base." "Black Hills Mer. and Base." Only sheets 1 through 4 (Ekalaka Division) are colored in the colored edition.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.

OCLC: 844003289

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, April, 1917, from G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys by C.F. Farmer, E.R. Johnson, K.D. Swan, W.P. Stephens; traced by K.D. Swan, G.H. Stadler, J. Ewen. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey. [U.S. Forest Service Directory for October 1922 has a W.P. Stephenson in District One Missoula Engineering Division as in charge of entry surveys. W.P. Stephens as a contributor to the Sioux Folio most likely was a misprinting and should be W. P. Stephenson].

1917. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W104°40' – W103°00'/N46°00' – N45°19'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 50 and 100 feet).

Contours (incomplete) shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, and trails. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheets 1 through 4 cover the Ekalaka Division; sheets 5 & 6 cover the Long Pine Division; sheet 7 shows the Cave Hills Division; sheets 8 & 9 cover the Short Pine Division; sheets 10 through 12 show the Slim Buttes Division.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 894915031

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sioux National forest, South Dakota and Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.T. Trembley; traced by G.T. Trembley. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°45' – W103°00'/N46°00' – N45°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administration locations, and drainage features. "Black Hills and Montana Meridians."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Montana Historical Society; LC;

NA: Region 1

OCLC: 57004661

SLIM BUTTES FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH DAKOTA 1904-1908

The 58,160-acre Forest Reserve was located on the Slim Buttes in northwest South Dakota, so named because of the buttes appearance." (Sneve, page 432). Like other smaller forests in northwestern South Dakota, the Slim Buttes was once headquartered at Camp Crook, South Dakota. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. See Figure 31 above.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1904, March 5	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2337	Established Forest Reserve.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Slim Buttes National Forest combines with the Ekalaka, Long Pine, Cave Hills, and Short Pine National Forests to establish the Sioux National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio** (1909 and 1917) above for coverage of the Slim Buttes National Forest in folio format.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1906-1908

Named for the mountains incorporated by this Forest Reserve/National Forest south of Lewiston, Montana, the Snowy Mountains National Forest was made part of the Jefferson National Forest from 1908 until 1932. In 1932 the Jefferson was discontinued and its lands became the Jefferson Division of the Lewis and Clark National Forest. In area, it has remarkably survived unchanged from its establishment in 1906 to the present. Headquarters for the Snowy Mountains forest were located in Great Falls, Montana. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. See Figure 24 above.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3246	Established Forest Reserve on 126,080 acres in Montana's Big Snowy Mtns.
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Entire Forest combined with Little Belt, Little Rockies, and Highwood Mountains National Forests to establish the Jefferson National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Snowy Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

30 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundary. In lower margin: "West from Washington 32°." Indicates location of the 46°40' parallel. "Montana Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003855

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Jefferson Folio** (1909 and 1912, sheets 13-15) above for coverage of the Snowy Mountains Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format.

YELLOWSTONE PARK TIMBER LAND RESERVE, WYOMING 1891-1902

The Yellowstone National Park and the later, lesser known Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve were both named for the Yellowstone River which was called by the Indians *Mi – tsi – a – da – zi*, or "Yellow Rock River." This name was carried over by the French fur trappers as *Roche Jaune* for the yellow soil and rock in the river's canyon. Lewis and Clark who crossed the river in Montana, transcribed the river's name as Yellowstone on their maps. (Urbanek, p. 231). The very first forest reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve's original area is largely part of the present-day Shoshone National Forest, administered by the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) of the Forest Service. See Figure 1 above.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1) 1891, March 30 | Proclamation, 26 Stat. 1565 | Established Forest Reserve on the eastern border of Yellowstone National Park on 1,239,040 gross acres. |
| 2) 1891, September 10 | Proclamation, 27 Stat. 989 | Supplemented Proclamation of March 30, 1891 making the boundaries of the Forest Reserve more clearly defined. |
| 3) 1902, May 22 | Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999 | 880,533 acres added and 310,293 acres eliminated and transferred to the Teton Forest Reserve. Name officially changed to Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Total area increased to 1,809,280 gross acres. |

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve: Created by Proclamations of March 30 and Sept. 10, 1891.

Compiled from data on file in the Office of the U.S. Surveyor General at Cheyenne Wyoming, December 4, 1899;

[signed] Alpheus P. Hanson, U.S. Survr. Gen. for Wyoming.

1899. Scale, 1:126,720 (1 inch = 2 miles). No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & White. 41 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures

Shows forest reserve, national park, and state boundaries, cabins, roads, trails, marshes, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not provide detail of Yellowstone National Park. The Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserves borders the Yellowstone National Park on the east and south.

Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Teton Forest Reserve and Southern Part of Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, Showing Land Classification and Wooded Areas.

U.S. Geological Survey; by T.S. Brandegee, 1898. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1899. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00' – W110°00'/N44°10' – N43°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 36 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Main report title: Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve (Wyoming), from notes by Dr. T.S. Brandegee, pages 213-216.

Shows two classes of wooded areas in two shades of green: coniferous timber & quaking aspen. Also shows agricultural land in Orange and burned areas in dark blue; contours in brown; water features in blue, however, Jackson, Jenny and other lakes are not shown in blue.

(Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V-Forest Reserves, Plate XLIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session H. Doc. 5, part 4 & 5).

Holdings: 13 libraries

OCLC: 27911295

Yellowstone National Park and Forest Reserve. (Topographic map)

From maps by the U.S. Geological Survey. Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1896. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00' – W109°30'/N45°00' – N44°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 49 cm., folded to 27 x 9 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Contours shown in brown; roads (completed and projected), trails, and old wagon roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national park, forest reserve, state, and county boundaries and the Continental Divide.

2 panels of text (rules and regulations and instructions to travelers) on verso. Panel title: Map of Yellowstone National Park and adjoining Forest Reservation with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park. The name on the map for the Forest Reserve is "Yellowstone Park Forest Reservation" shown in its entirety and the name of the Forest Reserve to the south of the park is "Teton Forest Reservation."

This map was reprinted at least 10 times and inserted in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior between 1896 and 1910. However the one described here was issued separately and folded. Between 1902 and 1910 the title of the map was entitled: *Yellowstone National Park and part of abutting Forest Reserve.*

Holdings: LC

YELLOWSTONE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA-WYOMING 1902-1908

The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of June 13, 1902, January 29, 1903, May 4, 1904, and May 2, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho of indeterminate dates, showing the boundaries and land area of the Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,834,240 acres" on the June 13, 1902 proclamation, "8,329,200 acres" on the proclamation of January 29, 1903, "7,810,600 acres" on the May 4, 1904 proclamation, and "7,988,560 acres" on the proclamation of May 22, 1905. The immense Yellowstone forest had several administrative headquarters. Livingston, Montana for its Montana acreage; St. Anthony, Idaho for its areas in Idaho; and in Wyoming, in Cody for its Shoshone Division, in Jackson for its Teton Division and in Pinedale for its Wind River Division. These towns later served as headquarter cities for the forests that succeeded the Yellowstone.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, May 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999	Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve 1,809,440 gross acres.
2) 1902, June 13	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2006	24,960 acres added. Area: 1,834,240 gross acres.

3) 1903, January 29	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2030	All land comprising the Absaroka (1,834,240 acres) and Teton (4,127,360 acres) Forest Reserves added. Another 1,056,000 acres in Wyoming added. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve now has lands in both the states of Wyoming and Montana embracing 8,329,200 gross acres.
4) 1904, May 4	Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2344	130,560 acres added and 649,160 acres eliminated. Area: 7,810,600 gross acres.
5) 1905, May 22	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3049	177,960 acres between the Snake and Teton Rivers added in Idaho. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve now has lands in the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming measuring 7,988,560 gross acres.
6) 1907, March 2	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3291	353,960 acres added and 24,640 acres eliminated throughout the reserve. Area now stands at 8,317,880 gross acres.
7) 1908, July 1	Executive Orders 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 895, & 896	Land divided to create the Targhee (E.O. 871 – 303,000 acres), Teton (E.O. 872 – 1,991,200 acres), and Wyoming (E.O. 873 – 976,320 acres) National Forests in District 4 (Intermountain Region); the Bonneville (E.O. 874 – 1,627,840 acres) and Shoshone (E.O. 895 – 1,689,680 acres) National Forests in District 2 (Rocky Mountain Region); and the Absaroka (E.O. 875 – 745,680 acres) and Beartooth (E.O. 896 – 606,560 acres) National Forest in District 1 (Northern Region). Name “Yellowstone” discontinued by the Forest Service.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Wyoming and Montana: President’s Proclamation Janv. 29, 1903.

[U.S. General Land Office]. Andres B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.

1904. Scale, 1:633,600 (10 miles to 1 inch). W111°05’ – W108°30’/N45°45’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 41 cm. Relief shown by shading.

Map shows the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in green and, outlined red, shows its four divisions: Absaroka Division, Shoshone Division, Teton Division, and Wind River Division. Also shows the Yellowstone National Park in purple, the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in yellow, and major water features in blue along with state boundaries, settlements, railroads, and minor streams. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal and Wind River Meridians and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map issued separately and was not issued as a map/diagram with the text of the printed proclamation of January 29, 1903.

Holdings: NA

Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Wyoming and Montana: President’s Proclamation May 4, 1904.

[U.S. General Land Office]. Andrew B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.

1904. Scale, 1:633,600 (10 miles to 1 inch). W111°05’ – W108°30’/N45°45’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 41 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Map shows the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in green and, outlined red, shows its four divisions: Absaroka Division; Shoshone Division; Teton Division, Wind River Division. Also shows the Yellowstone National Park in purple, the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in yellow, and major water features in blue along with state boundaries, settlements, railroads, and minor streams. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal and Wind River Meridians and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map issued separately and was not issued as a map/diagram with the text of the printed proclamation of May 4, 1904.

Holdings: NA

Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.

Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:887,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, national park, and state boundaries. Indicates location of the 44th parallel and erroneously identifies the point "110° West from Washington" which is actually west of the Greenwich Meridian.

Proclamation adds lands to and eliminates lands from the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, but these lands are not identified on the map. "Sixth Principal Meridian and Base." "Montana Principal Meridian and Base." "Boise Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC

Absaroka National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

See under Absaroka National Forest above for a complete citation to the map/diagram that accompanies Executive Order No. 875 establishing the second Absaroka forest from lands of the Yellowstone National Forest.

Beartooth National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

See under Beartooth National Forest above for a complete citation to the map/diagram that accompanies Executive Order No. 896 establishing the Beartooth National Forest from lands of the Yellowstone National Forest.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

For the Absaroka Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Montana,

see **Absaroka Forest Reserve, Montana, 1902-1903.**

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Addition to the Teton Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Idaho.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

45 x 33 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the addition to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve by the Proclamation of May 22, 1905 in Idaho. This area, between the Snake and the Teton Rivers, adjacent to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve would later become the southern part of the Targhee National Forest and, briefly, part of the Palisade National Forest, 1910-1917. Map has five blank legend boxes. "Boise Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA

VIII. The Colville National Forest under the Northern Region, 1943-1974.

COLVILLE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON 1907-PRESENT 1943-1973 ADMINISTERED BY THE NORTHERN REGION

This short section provides coverage of the Colville National Forest during the time it was administered by the Northern Region. The reasons for the transfer had much to do with the inadequacy of the town of Republic, Washington to continue serving as the headquarters of the forest. The town lacked housing and a public infrastructure making the town unsuitable for raising families. The only other town in the area that could adequately host a forest supervisor's headquarters was Colville, but the town was already the location of the Colville District Ranger Station of the Kaniksu National Forest. An even more ambitious change would have to be considered by the Chief of the Forest Service and the regional foresters than just moving the supervisor's office. By late 1942 the Forest Service made its decision. First, the Colville National Forest was placed under Region One administration. The boundary between Regions One and Six became the Ferry-Okanogan county line with the Tonasket Ranger District of the Colville National Forest in Okanogan County transferred to the Chelan National Forest in Region 6. The Kaniksu National Forest's Colville Ranger District became part of the Colville National Forest and the supervisor's office of the Colville was moved from the rough mining town of Republic to the town of Colville, Washington.

With the eastward shift of the Colville National Forest boundary and now under Region One, the Colville benefited by a land acquisition project administered by the Resettlement Administration in 1930s. The project, named the Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers' Project, acquired private lands located between the Columbia and Pend Oreille rivers. These lands were turned over the Soil Conservation Service in 1936, but because the SCS lacked fire protection capabilities, the Forest Service acquired the land on August 10, 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). They were added to the Kaniksu National Forest's Colville and Newport Ranger Districts. The Kaniksu's Colville Ranger District became part of the Colville National Forest in the 1943 reorganization, while the Newport Ranger District remained a part of the Kaniksu until the reorganization of 1973. The Colville National Forest was returned to the Pacific Northwest Region for administration in 1974, a year after the Northern Region reorganized the forests in its northwestern sector by establishing the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, a combination of the Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene, and St. Joe National Forests.

The maps produced by Region One for the Colville National Forest appear in every respect just like maps produced for other forests in the Northern Region from 1943 to 1973, and not those of the Pacific Northwest Region.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 1	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3288	Established Forest Reserve (Midnight Reserve) on 869,520 gross acres.
2) 1910, May 9	*Proclamation 1033, 36 Stat. 2695	Land eliminated. Area reduced to 825,854 gross acres.
3) 1921, November 4	Proclamation 1614, 42 Stat. 2256	Land eliminated to compensate the state of Washington for state school lands included in the National Forests. Area reduced to 815,360 gross acres.
4) 1927, March 4	Public Law 69-787, 44 Stat. 1412	2,851 acres or approximately 5.5 sections of land added in T. 36 N., R. 34 E. under the authority of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Area: 810,441 gross acres.
5) 1927, September 27	Executive Order 4727	Privately owned lands described in the Executive Order, eliminated from the Colville National Forest. Area reduced to 810,166 gross acres.
[(6) 1939, August 10	Public Law 76-374, 53 Stat. 1347	Lands to the Kaniksu National Forest in Washington state added.]
7) 1943, August 23 (effective July 1, 1943)	Public land Order 162 8 Federal Register, 12349	Colville National Forest land in Okanogan County transferred to the Chelan National Forest.

-- Administration of the Colville National Forest passes to Region 1, Northern Region, from Region 6, North Pacific Region --

8) 1943, August 23 (effective July 1, 1943)	Public land Order 163 8 Federal Register, 12349	Land added from the Kaniksu National Forest (its Colville Ranger District) Area after changes of 1943: 728,638 gross acres.
9) 1954, May 20 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public land Order 966 19 Federal Register 3054	Kaniksu National Forest lands (Sullivan Lake Ranger District) transferred to the Colville National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,007,874 gross acres.

-- 1974 Administration of the Colville National Forest returns to Region 6, Pacific Northwest Region, for administration.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING [NORTHERN REGION]

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1943. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this is a temporary map assembled from prints of the 1938 Colville and 1939 Kaniksu, supplemented by corrections and additions.

1943. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W118°55' – W117°20'/N49°10' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 103 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. "Willamette Meridian."

Map represents the transfer of Colville National Forest lands west of the Ferry/Okanogan County line to the Chelan National Forest, the addition of lands of the Kaniksu National Forest east of the Pend Oreille River to the Colville National Forest, and the transfer of the Colville National Forest from Region 6 (North Pacific Region) to Region 1 (Northern Region).

Holdings: NA; Region 1

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1943. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this is a temporary map assembled from prints of the 1938 Colville and 1939 Kaniksu, supplemented by corrections and additions.

1943. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°00' – W117°20'/N49°07' – N48°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; adjoining national forest land shown in light green. Also shows national forest, international, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. "Willamette Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 33420097

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.W. Burgess, 1952 ; traced at Regional Office by J.W. Burgess, W.E. Dunstan and Theodora Reed, 1952.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N48°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer

Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. Includes "Key map" showing the location of the Colville National Forest in the state of Washington and accuracy diagram. "Willamette Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 35302551

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953. Agriculture – Missoula.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W118°50' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures.'

Water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures.

Public land grid in Washington based on the Willamette Meridian; public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 10701434

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953.
Agriculture – Missoula.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W118°50' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. Public land grid in Washington based on the Willamette Meridian; public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Colville National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel also has location map and "Forest Supervisor, Colville, Washington."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ. Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 35302528

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953; National Forest lands revised to 1957. Agriculture – Missoula.

1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W118°50' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. Public land grid in Washington based on the Willamette Meridian; public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Text, location map, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Colville National Forest, Northern Region*.

Holdings: LC

Colville National Forest, 1963. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1962. Agriculture – Delzer Lith, Waukesha, Wisc.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
53 x 68 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1968: AFS/Ogden, Utah/68-1826.

Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers; trails, mileages, points of interest, improved recreation sites, and special area boundaries in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and Forest Service administrative locations. Includes index to "Improved recreation sites," black & white illustrations, and location map "Forest Service Map - Class E." Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. 1963 printing has black & white illustrations on verso; 1968 printing has blue & white illustrations on verso.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Colville National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Kettle River." Title panel also has location map and, "U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region, 1963.

Note: This map reflects the 1954 addition of former Kaniksu National Forest lands between the Pend Oreille River and the western boundary of the Priest River drainage divide on the east to the Colville National Forest in the Selkirk Mountains.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Montana; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC

OCLC (1963): 19261176; (1968): 56988501

Colville National Forest, Washington and Idaho, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1965-1966 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Army Map Service quadrangles.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N48°03'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
91 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a black & white edition with red roads.

Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, and road numbers in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures. Includes "Key map"

showing the location of the Colville National Forest in the Pacific Northwest, and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Willamette Meridian and Boise Meridian"

Holdings: LC; NA, and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 10128185

Colville National Forest, Colville Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Colville Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 59229587

Colville National Forest, Kettle Falls Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Kettle Falls Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 59109603

Colville National Forest, Republic Ranger District, 1970. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Republic Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 59109605

Colville National Forest, Sullivan Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Sullivan Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 59109604

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1973. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1973 from U.S.

Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

*GPO 797-234.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N48°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

On sheet, 85 x 62 cm., folded to 21 x 21 cm. Map printed on both sides of sheet. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; Washington state lands shown in blue. Roads and road numbers, trail numbers, points of interest, ski areas, recreation sites, and built-up areas shown in red. Water features shown in dark blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state and county boundaries, other roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. Includes "Source diagram," "Key map" showing the location of the Colville National Forest in the state of Washington, "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps," and index to recreation sites and points of interest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Willamette Meridian." At head of title: Forest

Visitors Map. Map also issued in an administrative edition in two sheets.
Holdings (Forest Visitor's edition): LC and 32 other libraries; (as a two sheet administrative set): Univ. of Oregon;
Evergreen State College.
OCLC (As a two administrative map set): 36163681; (Single sheet): 5477802

IX. Purchase Units of the Northern Region

The National Forest Reservation Commission approved two new purchase units in North Dakota at its March 7, 1935 meeting. At the time they were established, North Dakota contained no Forest Service lands to manage, yet the state had, since 1934, been shown on Forest Service maps as being administered by Region 9, headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Minutes of the March 7th meeting indicate that the Commission had established a "Unit A" and a "Unit B" each containing 200,000 gross acres, but in its annual report for that fiscal year (1935) issued towards the end of 1935, the units were identified as the Souris Purchase Unit named after the Souris (Mouse) River in Pierce and McHenry Counties at 471,910 gross acres and the Sheyenne Purchase Unit located in the southeastern part of the state at 292,531 gross acres, its name taken from the nearby Sheyenne River. 480 acres had been acquired in the Souris Purchase Unit by 1936 and by 1939 the area acquired had increased to 520 acres. However, after 1939 very few additional acres had been purchased in the Souris Purchase Unit and the Commission had not acquired any land in the Sheyenne Purchase Unit. On April 17, 1956, the National Forest Reservation Commission, on the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, abolished both the Souris and the Sheyenne Purchase Units. A map by the Forest Service of just the Sheyenne Purchase Unit has not been identified.

In the minutes of the Commission's April 17, 1956 meeting, concerning the discontinuation of the Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units and others, it states, "With the exception of one small tract -- a nursery site in North Dakota -- no lands have been acquired in these units. Improvement in land use practices since the units were established and the desirability of concentrating available land acquisition resources in other units where consolidation of existing national forest lands is of high priority dictate removal of these units from the Weeks Law purchase program."

The Sheyenne Purchase Unit should not be mistaken for what later became the 70,446 acre Sheyenne National Grassland. This area was the former Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project (ND-6) acquired under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 and transferred to the care and management of the Forest Service in 1954. The Secretary of Agriculture converted the Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project to Sheyenne National Grassland status on June 20, 1960.

The Denbigh Experimental Forest located in the heart of the Souris Purchase Unit, was created in 1931 on 40 acres of badly abused land just west of Towner in McHenry County, North Dakota. The area soon expanded and became part of the Shelterbelt project to plant a 100 mile wide "shelterbelt zone" from North Dakota to Texas to reduce wind erosion and eliminate dust storms, as well as to provide local employment in the Great Depression via a jobs program. The Forest Service acquired 40 acres in 1931, and the State of North Dakota retained control of 596 acres. In 1971, the Forest Service acquired the entire tract. The creation of the Experimental Forest in the 1930s no doubt influenced the Forest Service to propose the larger purchase unit of almost 480,000 acres around the Denbigh Experimental Forest. Today the Forest Service's reference *Land Areas of the National Forest System* still lists a Souris Purchase Unit of 105 acres and a Denbigh Purchase Unit of 599 acres, of which 595 acres are noted as being federally owned.

Both the Sheyenne and the Souris Purchase Units was mapped by Region 9 cartographer Joseph M. Oswald shortly after they were created by the National Forest Reservation Commission as cited below. These purchase units also appear on the color maps issued by the Forest Service of the United States showing Forest Service properties from the 1930s to 1951.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sheyenne Purchase Unit, Cass, Ransom and Richland Counties, State of North Dakota. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 3-13-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Officer in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bismarck, North Dakota." Jurisdiction for the state of North Dakota was transferred from the Northern Region to the North Central Region in 1934 and was transferred back to the Northern Region in 1966.

Holdings: NA

Souris Purchase Unit, Bottineau, McHenry and Pierce Counties, State of North Dakota. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 3-13-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Officer in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bismarck, North Dakota."

Holdings: NA

X. Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping

A. Wilderness and Primitive Areas

Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness Area, Bitterroot, Beaverhead, and Deerlodge National Forests, Montana.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; E.V.W. [Eugene V. Wagner]

1938. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Wilderness area shown in green; mountains and mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown; roads, trails, spot elevations, improved forest camp grounds, campsites, meadows, game animals, and recreational pursuits shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Forest Service administrative facilities and national forest boundaries. Includes "Key Map" of the area surrounding the Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness Area.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a chain of barren, rocky peaks. The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness was established as a primitive area on October 2, 1937 and because of its size, (over 100,000 acres) was reclassified as a Wilderness area in 1939. It was named for the dominant Anaconda Mountain Range and Charles Ellsworth Pintlar, an early day Big Hole settler who first came to the area in 1885. The Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness became a component of the National Wilderness Preservation system with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742005755

Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness Area, Bitterroot, Beaverhead, and Deerlodge National Forests, Montana, 1954.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; E.V.W. [Eugene V. Wagner]

1954. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Wilderness area shown in green; mountains and mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown; roads, trails, spot elevations, improved forest camp grounds, campsites, meadows, game animals, and recreational pursuits shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Forest Service administrative facilities and national forest boundaries. Includes "Key Map" of the area surrounding the Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness Area.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a chain of barren, rocky peaks.

Holdings: private collection

Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness Area, Deerlodge, Bitterroot, Beaverhead National Forests, Montana, 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°50' – W113°10'/N46°10' – N45°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Wilderness Area shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, national forest, and county boundaries, Continental Divide, roads, trails, houses or cabins, camp grounds, and guard stations. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Southernmost parallel incorrectly marked as being 45°90'; meridians off by nearly 10 degrees too far to the east.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness, Deerlodge, Bitterroot, Beaverhead National Forests, Montana, 1965.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service/Northern Region. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°40' – W113°20'/N46°10' – N45°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness shown in green; main roads, road numbers, trails, camp sites for automobiles and camp sites for horses shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, national forest, and county boundaries, poor motor roads, Continental Divide, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes

“Key Map” showing the location of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness in relation to major roads and towns in the area. Text and black and white photographs on the verso. Panel title: *Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness*. Panel illustrations: “Meadow at head of Upper Twin Lakes,” and “Storm Lake and Little Rainbow Mountain.” Authority information from derived from the folded title panel.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 854 (March 1966), page 48.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 35838444

Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness, Deerlodge, Bitterroot, Beaverhead National Forests, Montana, 1970.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service/Northern Region. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°40' – W113°20'/N46°10' – N45°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a smaller black & white edition.

Area of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness shown in light green; surrounding national forest lands shown in darker shade of green; main roads, road numbers, trails, camp grounds, and “End of road facilities” shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, national forest, and county boundaries, good and poor motor roads, Continental Divide, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness in relation to major roads and towns in the area.

Text and black and white photographs on the verso. Panel title: *Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness*. Panel illustrations: “Hidden Lake,” and “Tamarack Lake and Warren Peak.”

Holdings: (Color): LC and 15 other libraries; (Black & white): Riverside (Calif.) Public Library; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC (Color): 5572193; (Black & white): 11889622

Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer & Gallatin National Forests, Montana.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Missoula.

[1955?]. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows primitive area, national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and for adjacent portions of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 298982110

Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer & Gallatin National Forests, Montana.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Base 1964 Forest Series.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Beartooth Primitive Area shown in gray. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 66278206

Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer National Forest, Montana, 1968.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Beartooth Primitive Area shown in gray. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 227347766

[Bob Marshall Wilderness Area] Information on the South Fork of the Flathead, Sun River, and Pentagon Primitive Areas, Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests, Montana. (Forest Visitor’s booklet and map)

Forest Service – Northern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1936.

1936. 53 pages. Booklet 21 x 13 cm. Typescript text and black & white illustrations on paper covers with one map folded into the booklet. Includes index.

Holdings: Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Montana; NAL

OCLC (Book): 18482706

----- **Map of Primitive Areas on Flathead and Lewis and Clark, National Forests, Montana, 1936.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region One; J.S. [Joseph S. Swan]

1936. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 25 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows the boundaries of the three primitive areas. Also shows resorts and dude ranches, roads, trails, campsites, regions of special interest, Forest Service ranger stations and fire lookouts. Includes "Index Map" highlighting the location of the three primitive areas in relation to the road network surrounding them. These three primitive areas would, in 1940, be combined to form the Bob Marshall Wilderness.

Map of Primitive Areas on Flathead and Lewis and Clark, National Forests, Montana, 1939.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region One; J.S. [Joseph S. Swan]

1939. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 25 x 18 cm.

Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows the boundaries of the three primitive areas. Also shows resorts and dude ranches, roads, trails, campsites, regions of special interest, Forest Service ranger stations and fire lookouts. Includes "Index Map" highlighting the location of the three primitive areas in relation to the road network surrounding them.

Holding: NA

Portion of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests.

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region].

[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:142,000. W113°20' – W112°40'/N47°55' – N47°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Federal forest land shown in green; wilderness boundary, campgrounds, trails, trail numbers, and trail mileages between points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and game refuge boundaries, settlements, and Forest Service ranger and guard stations. Includes "Key Map" showing the portion of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area shown on the map. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines.

Guide to the Bob Marshall Wilderness. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, March 1958.

1958. 36 pages. Booklet 21 x 13 cm. Typescript text and black & white illustrations on paper covers with one map folded into the booklet.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; New York Botanical Garden; LC
OCLC (Book): 16503545

----- **Bob Marshall Wilderness on Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests, Montana, 1941.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region One, Northern Region; D. Stelling 3-28-41; revised 7 June '54; R.M. Venable.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Color. 32 x 21 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and national park boundaries and the boundaries of the Bob Marshall Wilderness. All water features are shown in blue. Also shows resorts and dude ranches, roads, trails, landing fields, regions of special interest, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Bob Marshall Wilderness in relation to the road network surrounding it. Map to face page 36 in booklet.

Bob Marshall Wilderness, Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests, Montana, 1967.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 67-1961.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°40' – W112°45'/N48°10' – N47°10'. Pubic Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 64 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Bob Marshall Wilderness and other Forest Service lands shown in green; wilderness boundary, main roads to entrance points and road numbers, unimproved recreation sites, and trails shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams. Includes "Key Map" and wildlife drawing. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text, color and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Bob Marshall Wilderness*. Panel illustration, captioned, photograph, "Chinese Wall, near head of Moose Creek."

Holdings: Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 742003250

Bob Marshall Wilderness, Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests, Montana, 1967.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; revised – 1968. AFPS - Ogden 1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°40' – W112°45'/N48°10' – N47°10'. Pubic Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 64 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Bob Marshall Wilderness and other Forest Service lands shown in green; wilderness boundary, main roads to entrance points and road numbers, unimproved recreation sites, and trails shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams. Includes "Key Map" and wildlife drawing. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text, color and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Bob Marshall Wilderness*. Panel illustration, captioned, photograph, "Chinese Wall, near head of Moose Creek."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines, Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Eastern Washington Univ. OCLC: 41536750

Bob Marshall Wilderness, Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests, Montana, 1973.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; R-1 Carto LJ 73.

[1974] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°43' – W112°45'/N48°10' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 96 x 64 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Bob Marshall Wilderness shown in dark green; surrounding national forest lands shown in lighter shade of green; wilderness boundary, main roads to entrance points and road numbers, and trails shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and County boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams.

Includes "Key Map" and wildlife drawing. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text, color and black & white illustrations. Panel title: *Bob Marshall Wilderness*. Panel illustration: "Chinese Wall near head of Moose Creek."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 76.

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries

OCLC: 5440466

Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests, Montana, 1967.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Pubic Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness and county boundaries, populated places, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes list of 4 ways to "Keep your wilderness clean and attractive." "Principal Meridian Montana." Designated a Primitive Area in 1935 and a Wilderness Area by the time the Wilderness Act of 1964. passed Congress.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Iowa; LC

OCLC: 221677740

Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests, Montana, 1972.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; R-1 Carto LJ 73. *GPO 797-475.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates. Pubic Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 44 cm. [sometimes folded to] 16 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness shown in dark green; surrounding national forest lands shown in a lighter shade of green; main roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, Forest Service recreation sites, and backcountry registration centers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness and county boundaries, Forest Service road numbers, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites other than Forest Service. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness in relation to the state of Montana, table of "Points of Interest," and "Code of ethics for wilderness travelers." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: NAL; LC and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 5416362

Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests, Montana, 1972.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; R-1 Carto LJ 73; revised 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 44 cm. folded to 20 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness shown in dark green; surrounding national forest lands shown in a lighter shade of green; main roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, Forest Service recreation sites, and backcountry registration centers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness and county boundaries, Forest Service road numbers, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites other than Forest Service. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness in relation to the state of Montana, table of "Points of Interest," and "Code of ethics for wilderness travelers." "Principal Meridian Montana."

Holdings: Cornell Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 63351487

Map of the Gates of the Mountains: Scenic Limestone Formations along the Missouri River Canyon, [1946].

See under: **Part X, "Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping," Part C, "Special Areas."**

Gates of the Mountains Wilderness, Helena National Forest, Montana, 1968.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula, Montana, 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:80,000. W112°00' – W111°30'/N46°56' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area of the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness shown in gray. Map also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness in relation to the surrounding road network. "Principal Meridian, Montana." Designated a Wild Area on March 25, 1948 and a Wilderness Area by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC: 11921261

Idaho & Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas,...1968.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; assembled from National Forest maps 1968.

[1968?] Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the primitive areas in relation to the surrounding road network. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and on the Boise Meridian. "Forest Service Map Class E." Map subtitled: "Boise, Challis, Payette, & Salmon National Forests; Intermountain Region. Bitterroot & Nezperce National Forests; Northern Region

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 320957565

Mission Mountains Wilderness, Flathead National Forest, 1975.

U.S. Forest Service.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

Map printed on both sides of sheet, sheet, 56 x 43 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 50 feet) and spot heights. Map shows national forest and wilderness boundaries, roads, trails, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Mission Mountains Wilderness in relation to the surrounding road network. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Established as a Primitive Area in 1931 and designated a Wilderness Area by Congress in 1975.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

OCLC: 44457687

Scapegoat Wilderness, Helena, Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Lolo National Forests, 1973

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. R-1 Carto LJ 73. *GPO 797 622. Reprinted in 1976 with "GPO 697-430."

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°10' – W112°30'/N47°35' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Scapegoat Wilderness shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game or bird refuge, national forest, and county boundaries, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes location map. "Principal Meridian Montana." At head of title: "Forest Visitors Map." Designated a wilderness Area in 1972.

Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 5416361

Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, Bitterroot, Nezperce, Lolo and Clearwater National Forests, Idaho and Montana.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Color. 26 x 36 cm., folded to 9 x 18 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown, roads, trails, mileages between stars, primitive area boundaries, and pictorial representations of recreation resources shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, adjacent national forests, lakes and streams.

Text on verso. Area established as a Primitive Area in 1936, re-classified as a Wilderness Area in 1963, and became a charter member of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Holdings: Harvard Univ.; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 52346638

Selway Bitterroot Wilderness, Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo and Nezperce National Forests, Idaho and Montana, 1970.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. R1 – 73-011.

[1970] Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 89 x 69 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted 1974 with panel title *Selway Bitterroot Wilderness*. Also reprinted without verso text and illustrations about 1978.

National forest land shown in green; wilderness boundary, roads to entrance points, trails, road and trail numbers, and recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, roads, railroads, and heliports. Includes location map, "Key Map" and an American eagle drawing. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Montana Principal Meridian in Montana.

Text, color illustrations, and vicinity map on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, 1970, Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo and Nezperce National Forests*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one color photograph of a forest vista through the trees to a lake, and forest vista of trees with purple pop-art illustration of three backpackers.

Reference to the 1974 reprint: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 79.

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 5440467

Spanish Peaks Wild Area, Gallatin National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service [Northern Region].

1958? Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and wild area boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, selected buildings, trails, rivers, and streams. Text on verso entitled "Spanish Peaks Wild Area." First set aside in 1932 as 50,000-acre Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, its designation was changed circa 1947 to the Spanish Peaks Wild Area. On the 1961 map of the Gallatin National Forest, its name is shown to have reverted to "Primitive Area." The area is now the Spanish Peaks Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness, established in 1983.

Holdings: LC

Spanish Peaks Wilderness Management Unit, Gallatin National Forest, 1975. (Forest Visitor's Map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1975 from U.S. Geological Survey base map. R1 78 – 17. *GPO 798-891.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°35' – W111°10'/N45°30' – N45°15' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 61 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

Wilderness Management Area and Primitive Area boundaries and trails shown in red; vegetation shown in green; contours shown in brown, private lands within national forest boundaries shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads and road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Spanish Peaks*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a mountain peak. First reserved in 1932 as the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, it is now the Spanish Peaks Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness, established in 1983.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Ball State Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 9158864

B. National Grasslands

Cedar River National Grassland, North Dakota.

See under: Part VII, Individual National Forests: **Custer National Forest, Sioux Division and Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands, 1964 and Grand River National Grassland, North and South Dakota, 1968.**

Grand River National Grassland, North and South Dakota, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, in 1968-1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series and North and South Dakota state highway maps.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W103°02' – W101°10'/N46°10' – N45°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 128 cm. Relief not indicated.

National Grassland shown in green; paved and primary all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red.; water features shown in blue. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Grand River National Grassland in relation to the states of North and South Dakota and Montana and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal and Black Hills Meridians." This map shows that the former Cedar River National Grassland in North Dakota has been absorbed by the Grand River National Grassland in South Dakota sometime between 1964 and 1968.

Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 5480573

Grand River National Grassland, South Dakota.

See also under: Part VII, Individual National Forests: **Custer National Forest, Sioux Division and Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands, 1964**

Custer National Forest, Little Missouri River National Grasslands, ND-24 (North Half), North Dakota, 1961.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana from North Dakota State Highways county maps based on 1951 aerial photography.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°02' – W102°35'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Little Missouri River National Grasslands administered by the Custer National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected buildings, and airfields. Includes "Authority Diagram" and "Key Map" of the state of North Dakota showing the area covered by the map. "Forest Service Map – Class unknown." "Fifth Principal Meridian, McKenzie County." Map covers only McKenzie County.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, LC; Region 1

OCLC (as a two map set): 10158334; (single map): 38041585

Custer National Forest, Little Missouri River National Grasslands, ND-24 (South Half), North Dakota, 1961.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana from North Dakota State Highways county maps based on 1951 aerial photography.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°02' – W103°00'/N47°20' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 108 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Little Missouri River National Grasslands administered by the Custer National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, Indian Reservation, national park, wildlife refuge, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected buildings, and airfields. Includes "Authority Diagram" and "Key Map" of the state of North Dakota showing the area covered by the map. "Forest Service Map – Class unknown." "Fifth Principal Meridian, Slope, Garden Valley, and Billings Counties."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, LC; Region 1

OCLC (as a two map set): 10158334; (single map): 38041579

Custer National Forest, Little Missouri National Grasslands, North Dakota Unit, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by the U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana 1964. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°01' – W102°30'/N48°10' – N46°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

92 x 62 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted in 1970 with AFPP/70-1637-2.

Lands of the Little Missouri National Grassland shown in green; roads and road numbers, mileages between starred points,

improved recreation sites, wildlife refuge and national park boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service ranger stations, railroads, and oil wells. Includes "Key Map" and indexes to "Improved Recreation Sites" and "Points of Interest." "Forest Service Map – Class Unknown." Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian. Text and sepia illustrations on verso. Panel title: *North Dakota Unit, Custer National Forest, Little Missouri National Grasslands*. Panel illustrations, captioned, "...columnar Junipers...near Coal Vein campground." And "Badland buttes near U.S. Highway 85 north of Watford City, North Dakota." Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Boise State Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); LC OCLC: 5440515

Little Missouri National Grassland, North Dakota, 1974. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, in 1974 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods; land ownership supplied by cooperating agencies. 1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°01' – W102°30'/N48°10' – N46°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a folded edition. Lands of the Little Missouri National Grassland shown in green; national park land shown in purple; Bureau of Land Management land shown in yellow; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land shown in pink, state land shown in light blue; paved primary and secondary roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, national park, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service stations and other structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet, McKenzie Ranger District and Medora Ranger District. Includes indexes to recreation sites, points of interest, and to Geological Survey topographic maps, "Source Diagram," and "Key Map" showing the location of the Little Missouri National Grassland in the states of North and South Dakota and Montana. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian." Holdings: NA; LC and 21 other libraries OCLC: 5449795

Shenandoah National Grassland, North Dakota, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, in 1968 from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. 1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W97°30' – W96°55'/N46°40' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition. National Grassland shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows game refuge and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and selected buildings. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Shenandoah National Grassland in relation to the states of North and South Dakota and Montana. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian." Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries OCLC: 5495626

C. Special Areas

Beartooth Recreation Area, Custer National Forest, Montana, 1942.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Region One. 1942. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown pictorially. Water features are shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, national park, and state boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and special points of interest. Illustrated throughout with small drawings of wildlife, human figures, mountain peaks, and structures. Includes "Index Map" showing the location of the Beartooth Recreation Area in south central Montana. Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Montana OCLC: 14865841

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests: Land of the Fisherman's Dream a Forest Wilderness of Mountains, Lakes and Streams.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by Farrell W. Woodard, Frank D. Bates, Robert F. Jamieson. 1954. Scale, ca. 1:76,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map on green background shows the roads, points of interest, campgrounds, national forest and state boundaries, and lakes and streams. wilderness areas shown in gray. Includes illustrations and recreation information.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *High country Map of the Beartooth Mountains Montana-Wyoming.*

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 70782644

Beartooth County.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1965?]. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 56 cm., on sheet 46 x 68 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map on green background shows the Beartooth Highway, secondary roads, points of interest, campgrounds, national forest and state boundaries, and lakes and streams. wilderness areas shown in gray. Includes illustrations, Beartooth Highway road log, campground directory and other information.

Text and illustrations on verso. Title from folded panel. Panel drawing shows an automobile on a winding mountain highway.

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 39520036

Beartooth High Lake Country, Custer, Gallatin and Shoshone National Forest, Montana and Wyoming, 1971.

U.S. Forest Service. AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 70-1785.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 58 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprint has "GPO 797-188."

National forest land shown in green; Beartooth Primitive Area boundary, roads and highways, recreation sites, block numbers, rails, and roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian and the public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. An "Index to Lakes" to the Beartooth High Lake Country was issued separately.

Text, location map. and illustrations (mostly color) on verso. Panel title: *Beartooth High Lake Country.* Panel illustration, color illustration of a forest ranger fishing with caption, "Crow Lake (elevation 9,064 feet) Custer National Forest."

Reference to the map: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 927 (April 1972), page 47.

Reference to the index: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 928 (May 1972), page 45.

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries

OCLC: 5568982

Big Horn Canyon, Pryor Mountain Area.

[Interagency publication, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of the Interior]. *U.S. G. P. O. : 1974-781-335. 1974. Scale, ca. 1:162,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 60 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights.

Area depicted includes lands of the Custer National Forest (Region 1), Bighorn National Forest (Region 2), Crow Indian Reservation, Bureau of Land Management, and the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. Shows public and private lands, roads, trails, railroads, Geological, historical, and recreational points of interest, towns and settlements, and numerous boundaries. Includes text, color illustrations, and index to U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps.

Descriptive text on the geology and history of the area with sketch relief map of the Pryor and Bighorn mountain area, and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Southern Illinois; Montana Historical Society; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Texas, Austin; LC

OCLC: 38495957

Burning Coal Vein, Custer National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Little Missouri National Grasslands; AFLC / HAFB / OGDEN / 6M.

[1962?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 26 x 20 cm., on sheet, 26 x 31 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Little Missouri National Grasslands, administered by the Custer National Forest, shown in green; roads, distances, and area of columnar junipers shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, county boundary, minor roads, and drainage. Includes "Key Map" of the region showing main roads, settlements, and campgrounds.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Title from panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, "The Burning Coal Vein in the Little Missouri National Grasslands" being a photograph of a road, one automobile, and grasslands cut by linear fissures. Columnar junipers (Rocky Mountain Junipers) grow in close association with the burning coal vein and are the only junipers in the state that have the columnar shape.

Holdings: private collection.

Deerlodge Recreation Area, Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1942.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; T.R. [Theodora Reed]

1942. Scale, ca. 1:785,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color on yellow paper.

24 x 31 cm Relief shown pictorially.

Shows main outdoor recreational pursuits in the Deerlodge National Forest with symbols for game animals, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camping, and picnic grounds. The map shows main roads, ranger stations, points of interest, fire lookouts, camping and picnic grounds, game refuge and wilderness area boundaries in red; lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green. Includes "Index Map" showing the area surrounding the Deerlodge Recreation Area. Also shows rivers and streams and settled places.

Holdings: Region 1

Flathead Recreation Area, Kalispell & Vicinity.

Flathead National Forest, Kalispell, Montana, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; TR. [Theodora Reed]

1947? No scale given. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 23 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Water features shown in blue. Also shows international, national park, wildlife refuge, and Indian Reservation boundaries; towns, major roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and, through drawings, various recreational pursuits, native animals, and human forest activities. Includes two drawings of forest scenes in lower left and right margins. Map shows the Blackfeet and Flathead Indian Reservations, Glacier National Park, and the National Bison Range.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 742005760

Following Lewis & Clark Across the Clearwater National Forest. (Forest Visitor's map)

See under **Clearwater National Forest, Idaho.**

Gallatin Big Sky Snowmobile Trail.

Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Northern Region, Gallatin National Forest.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

56 x 23 cm., on sheet 61 x 49 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Includes map legend, index to scenic points, and trail description.

Text and ill. on verso. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of 2 snowmobiles and 3 riders.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NAL

OCLC: 26728407

Map of the Gates of the Mountains: Scenic Limestone Formations along the Missouri River Canyon.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1946] Scale, ca. 1:30,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 26 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Shows the course of the Missouri River from Upper Holter Lake upstream to a point approximately one mile above the mouth of Elkhorn Creek. Missouri River and its tributaries shown in blue. Includes a 24 item list of "Points of Interest" keyed by number to its location on the map and three drawings by "Murphy '46." Library of Congress copy has date stamp of "Jun 10 1946." Area became the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area in 1948.

On verso, panel title and smaller scale map of the Helena/Missouri River region. Panel title: *Recreational Guide to the Gates of the Mountains Area, Helena National Forest, Montana.* Panel illustration, captioned "Meriwether Canyon, Lewis & Clark camped here July 19, 1805." Title panel has, "Issued through cooperation of Helena Chamber of Commerce & Gates of the Mountains Boat Club."

Holdings: LC

Gravelly Range and Upper Madison Valley, Montana. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S. Forest Service and Montana Fish & Game Commission.

1963. Scale, 1:126,720. W° – W°/N° – N°. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 43 cm., folded to 27 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; Bureau of Land Management land shown in brown; roads and improved recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Title and author information from the panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned two-color illustration of a hunter with rifle. Back folded panel includes location map of the state of

Montana highlighting the area covered by the main map.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742003778

Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area, Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/71-808.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows Scenic Area in light green; surrounding national forests in dark green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and Forest Service recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, scenic area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Vicinity Map" showing the location of the Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area astride the Snake River (Idaho-Oregon border) and within the boundaries of three national forests each in its own separate Region (Nezperce – Northern Region; Payette – Intermountain Region; Wallowa-Whitman (Pacific Northwest Region), listing of "Developed Recreation Sites, and a trip planning guide. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Willamette Meridian in neighboring Oregon.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area*. Panel illustrations, captioned "Shelf Lake" and "Lower Cannon Lake."

Holdings: LC and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 5834441

Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area, Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.

United States, Forest Service; R-1 Carto LJ 5/73. *GPO 797-669.

[1973] Scale, ca. 1:145,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Scenic Area shown in light green; surrounding national forests in dark green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and scenic area boundary, recreation and interpretive sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Includes text, drawings, "Vicinity Map" showing the location of the Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area astride the Snake River (Idaho-Oregon border) and index to "Developed Recreation Sites.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area*. Panel illustrations, captioned "Shelf Lake" and "Lower Cannon Lake."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 961 (February 1975), page 36.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA
OCLC: 5441763

Hungry Horse Reservoir Recreation Area.

Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of Interior; Flathead National Forest, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; June 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. On sheet, 46 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Text, illustrations, and location map on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color (blue) photograph of trees at lakeside.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 44097861

Jewel Basin Hiking Area, Flathead National Forest, 1970.

U.S. Forest Service. [Northern Region].

1970. Scale, ca. 1:52,755. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. On sheet, 46 x 41 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted 1980 with "U.S. Government Printing Office : 1980--699-706"

Jewel Basin Hiking Area shown in light blue, water features shown in dark blue, access road shown in red. Also shows Hiking Area boundary, access roads, campsites, and lookout towers. On back cover: "June 1970." The 15,349-acre Jewel Basin Hiking Area is classified by the Forest Service as a special interest area under the Secretary of Agriculture's Regulation U-3.

Text, color illustrations, and location map on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of hikers on the trail.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 44097858

Picnic Camp Areas Along the Lewis & Clark Highway. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; revised May 1965.

1965. Map is not drawn to scale. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

On sheet, 23 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows Lewis & Clark's route in red. Also shows National forest, Wilderness area, and state boundaries, settlements, Roads, points of interest, camp and picnic areas, ranger stations, suspension bridges, rivers, and streams. Map covers the area of Lewis & Clark's route from Kooskia to Lolo/Missoula.

Text and one color (blue) photographs on verso. Panel title: *Lewis & Clark Highway*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of the Lewis & Clark Highway following a bend in the river.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 166352191

Long Pines Area of Montana. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by Forest Service and Montana Fish & Game Department; revised 1963. Agriculture - Defense Printing Service / Ogden, Utah.

1963. Scale, 1:126,720. W104°45' – W103°00'/N45°55' – N45°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

51 x 48 cm., folded to 27 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; Bureau of Land Management land shown in brown; roads and improved recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Title and author information from the panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of rock formations. Back folded panel includes location map of the state of Montana highlighting the area covered by the main map.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 137373485

Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area.

U.S. Forest Service, [Northern Region, Gallatin National Forest]

[1960?] Scale not provided. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grids. Black on pale yellow paper.

23 x 36 cm., folded to 23 x 18 cm. Relief only partially shown by shading.

Map shows the area of the Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area, a formally designated administrative area, the outline of Hebgen Lake, fault scarps, slides, roads, trails, and text of a tour guide with numbered descriptions of road stops/features, keyed to the map.

Additional text and drawing on verso. Panel title: *Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area, Tour Guide, Gallatin National Forest*.

OCLC (Book): 85275020

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis

Magi-land Snowmobile Trails, Deerlodge National Forest, 1970.

Prepared at the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana November 1970. 1971 – Gateway Printing & Litho.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; snowmobile trails, recreation facilities, off trail snow play areas, roads, and parking facilities shown in red; rivers shown in blue. Also shows paved highways and other improved roads, mountain peaks and towns.

Text and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title: *Magi-land Snowmobile Trails, Deerlodge National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned [snowmobile in the mountains].

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Cornell Univ.; NAL; LC

OCLC: 5565566

Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area, Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests.

Agriculture – Missoula, Montana, May 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 30 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Pioneer Area shown in green. Also shows National Forest and county boundaries, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes black & white photograph of "Northbound Lake."

4 panels of text, black & white photographs, and location map. Panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Mallard Lake in Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area."

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 5568899

Montana's Little Belts.

Prepared by Montana Fish & Game Dept. and Forest Service; revised 1964. DPS 65-2172

[1965] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 72 cm., folded to 21 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National Forest lands (Lewis & Clark and Helena National Forests) shown in green; trout streams and major lakes and reservoirs highlighted in blue; roads, trails, improved recreation sites and lands of the Montana Fish & Game Dept. shown in red; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Text, key map, and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Little Belt Mountains*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black, white, and green photograph of elk grazing in a meadow.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 5440499

Moose Creek.

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1966. AFPS/Ogden, Utah.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 59 cm., folded to 27 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Roads and trails, campsites, and non-National Forest (alienate) lands shown in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes map of Idaho on back cover highlighting the "Moose Creek Country" in red, "Key Map," and drawings. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Moose Creek region includes areas in both the Clearwater and the Nezperce National Forests in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Title derived from panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, moose wading in lake. Title panel has: "Prepared by Forest Service and Idaho Fish and Game Department."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 5490892

Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; compiled and drawn at Regional Office of U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana by J.B. LaCasse, 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:85,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown pictorially

Water features shown in blue. Also shows recreational pursuits pictorially including camping hunting and fishing.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 44487771

Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; compiled and drawn at Regional Office of U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana.

[1946]. Scale, ca. 1:85,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown pictorially

Water features shown in blue; red overprint with fire prevention text. Also shows recreational pursuits pictorially including camping, hunting, and fishing.

Holdings: Region 1

Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest, 1969.

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region].

1969. Scale, ca. 1:88,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest show in green; state roads, improved motor roads, trails, recreation sites, points of interest, and other recreation information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, and state boundaries, and selected buildings. Includes "Key Map" and listings of "Improved Recreation Areas" and "Points of Interest." Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kaniksu National Forest, Priest Lake Recreation Area*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned views of Priest Lake.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 897 (October 1969), page 49.
Holdings: LC; NA
OCLC: 5475998

Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest, 1971.

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture - Missoula

1971. Scale, ca. 1:88,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest show in green; state roads, improved motor roads, trails, recreation sites, points of interest, and other recreation information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, and state boundaries, and selected buildings. Includes "Key Map" and listings of "Improved Recreation Areas" and "Points of Interest." Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kaniksu National Forest, Priest Lake Recreation Area.*

Panel illustrations, uncaptioned views of Priest Lake.

Holdings: Private collection

Pryor Mountains Country. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula, Montana. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah.
DPS 66-230.

1966. Scale, 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Custer National Forest (formerly the Pryor Mountains National Forest, 1906-1908) shown in green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in light brown; roads, trails, and campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Title and authority information from the panel title. Alternative panel title: *Welcome to the Pryor Mountains Country of South Central Montana.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Pryor Mountains from Big Horn Canyon." Also includes a location diagram.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 137373492

Ruby River – Gravelly Range Self Guided Tour, Beaverhead National Forest, Montana.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Beaverhead National Forest, Montana; revised 1969. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/69-1693.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 18 cm., on sheet 46 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Forest Service land shown in green, tour route and tour stops (keyed by number to text) shown in red. Also shows ranger stations, campgrounds, national forest and county boundaries, minor roads, lakes and streams. Includes text, illustrations (some color), and location map of the region showing tour route, major highways, towns, Forest Service administrative facilities, and campgrounds. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Area located in the heart of the former Madison National Forest (1902 – 1931).

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Self-Guided Range Tour, Ruby River, Gravelly Mountain.* Back panel title: *Self-Guided Range Tour, Beaverhead National Forest.*

Holdings: Ohio State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5484769

The Salmon: River of No Return.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Northern and Intermountain Regions.

[1965] Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 5 maps on 1 sheet, 51 x 91 cm., folded to 26 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1975 with *GPO: 1975—679-494.

Maps oriented with north to the right follow the Salmon River from North Fork, Idaho downstream to Riggins, Idaho. Maps show water features in blue and include black & white photographs of key points on the river, such as rapids and landings. Also shows private lands, national forest and primitive area boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, bridges, rapids, cable crossings, and campsites. The Salmon River touches upon the Nezperce and the Bitterroot National Forests in the Forest Service's Northern Region (Region 1) and the Payette and Salmon National Forests in the Intermountain Region (Region 4). National Archives copy date stamped "OCT 1965."

Text, illustrations, "Index Map," and "Salmon River mileage log" on verso. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, rafters challenging the rapids.

Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries; NA
OCLC: 5492499

Selway River Country.

Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1965. AFPS-Ogden, Utah.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 59 cm., folded to 27 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Roads and trails, campsites, and non-National Forest (alienate) lands shown in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes map of Idaho on back cover highlighting the "Selway River Country" in red, "Key Map," and drawings. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and on the Montana Principal Meridian for adjacent areas in Montana. The Selway River is largely within the Nez Perce National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Title derived from panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, photograph, "Elk Track Lakes." Title panel has: "Prepared by Forest Service and Idaho Fish and Game Department."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 43669944

Snowmobile Trails, Lincoln District, Helena National Forest, 1971.

U.S. Forest Service [Helena National Forest].

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Identifies 12 snowmobile trails by numbers keyed to the trail on the map. Also shows roads, trails, district ranger station, recreation facility, national forest land, area not recommended for snowmobile trails, rivers, creeks, and lakes.

General safety tips, local trail rules and other text on verso. Panel title: *Snowmobile Trails, Lincoln Ranger District*

Holdings: Univ. of Montana

OCLC: 62192059

Upper Bitterroot Valley, Montana, 1967. (Forest Visitor's map)

Prepared by Montana Fish & Game Department and Forest Service. AFS/Ogden, Utah/67-1882.

1967. Scale, 1:142,000. W114°32' – W113°30'/N46°05' – N45°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 60 cm., on sheet, 66 x 63 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; trout streams and major lakes and reservoirs highlighted in blue; roads, trails, primitive and wilderness area boundaries and Forest Service recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the state of Montana highlighting the area covered by the main map. "Principal Meridian Montana."

Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Bitterroot Valley*. Title on verso above text and illustrations: *Welcome to the Bitterroot Valley of Western Montana*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a hunter with rifle. Back folded panel has location map and drawing of an American Eagle.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 23469438

XI. Index to Cartographers

A. U.S. Forest Service

There were 63 named cartographers on Forest Service mapping for Region 1 from 1905 to 1975 and are listed below with the title of the map and their work noted. Of these, 10 cannot be found in any city directories of the time, representing 6.3% of the total. Three of the 10 unidentified cartographers, Frank D. Bates, Robert F. Jamieson, and Farrell W.

Woodard, can all be found on a single map, *The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests...1954*. Six of the 63 have a biographical information files in the Research Center of the Forest History Society in Durham, North Carolina.

Eleven of the 63 named cartographers attended the University of Montana and were recruited soon after graduation. This includes such stellar cartographers as Frank Edward Bonner, R. Etta Brechbill, Theodora Reed, and Joseph S. Swan. Their association with the University are noted whenever possible.

The collection of Missoula Montana city directories kept on microfilm at the Library of Congress does have some limitations. The directories were not published consistently year after year like directories for larger cities. The collection includes only the relevant city directories from 1909. On microfilm: 1909, 1911, 1915/16, 1917/18, 1922/23, 1925/26, 1927/28, 1929, 1930/31, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940/41, 1943, 1945, 1948., 1952, 1955, 1956; 1958, and 1959 and, in hard copy: 1961-1988.

The first name underlined and in bold is the fullest form of the name that has been found, although not necessarily the form of the name that actually appears on the maps themselves. The forms of the name that appear on maps follow the bolded/underlined name in regular print. If only a partial name or a name represented only by initials are listed, then the cartographer's full name could not be discovered and the name listed in bold/underline is the form of the name found on the cartographic material itself.

Only those names found on a Forest Service map are included in the listing below. The list is not an attempt to be a comprehensive directory of all Forest Service cartographic personnel. The Northern Region ceased the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing the region's map work around 1961. Thus, several cartographers working in the 1950s, such as J. W. Burgess, W.E. Dunstan, L.V. Jones, George H. Tuxbury, etc., continued their cartographic work for the Region into the 1960s but without their names appearing on the maps they fashioned.

The careers of cartographers working 1) in the Washington Headquarters Office; 2) in multiple District and/or Regional Offices; or 3) entirely in one Regional Office are distinguished with their duty stations in parenthesis after their name. Those with map credits only for the Northern District/Region are not so distinguished. An * by the cartographer's name indicates that this person could not be located in any commercial or governmental directories.

The date in parentheses represents a reissue of the map and a repeat of the cartographer's name in the authority statement. No new map work was performed by the cartographer on that particular map.

Acker, Sara Lillian. S. L. Acker. S. L. A. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active 1912 to 1941, she was assigned mapping projects for all Forest Service areas and is found in the 1910 and following editions of the Washington, D.C. city directory. Later editions of the city directory lists her name as "S. Lillian Acker," but in all cases, employed as "draftsman" for the Forest Service. Her last map credit can be found on the 1941 Sequoia National Forest map which she traced. Forest Service directories indicated that Acker retired in 1948. She did not relocate to Philadelphia in 1941 when the Eastern Regional Offices moved there from Washington, DC.

Cabinet Executive Order map of 1931, traced by
Cabinet National Forest, 1926, traced by (1931)
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1925, administrative map, revised by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1925, forest visitor's map, revised by

***Bates, Frank D.** Frank D. Bates. Bates could not be found in Forest Service directories or in city directories of Missoula, Montana or Denver, Colorado for the early to mid-1950s.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests...1954, compiled by

Beuttel, Ray H. R. H. Beuttel. Beuttel was an active cartographer with the Northern Region from 1935 to 1948 primarily with topographic work. He is found in both Forest Service staff directories and the Missoula city directories as employed as a draftsman by the Forest Service.

Bitterroot National Forest, topographic map, 1950, East & West halves, compiled by [in 1945]
Deerlodge National Forest, 1938, topographic & administrative maps, compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1938, topographic map (Blackfeet & Flathead Divisions), compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1939, compiled by (1948)
Helena National Forest, 1939, topographic map, compiled by (1947)
Helena National Forest, 1939, administrative map, compiled by (1947, 1959)
Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1939, compiled and traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, East Half, 1941, topographic map, compiled by (1955)
Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1942, topographic map, compiled by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1942, compiled by
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, topographic map, compiled by

Kootenai National Forest, 1937, administrative map, compiled by (1942)
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Lewis & Clark Division), 1938, topographic map, compiled by (1956)
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Lewis & Clark Division), 1938, administrative map, compiled by (1949)
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), 1939, East & West Portions, topographic map, compiled by
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), 1939, administrative map, compiled by
Lolo National Forest (Western Portion), 1937, topographic map, compiled by
Lolo National Forest (East Half), 1939, topographic map, compiled by (1956)
Lolo National Forest, 1939, administrative map, compiled by

Bonner, Frank Edward. F. E. Bonner. (Northern Region, Missoula, Montana and California Region, San Francisco, California) A student at the University of Montana in 1909 and a draftsman for the Forest Service beginning in 1910, Bonner became, by 1915, the Chief of Geography for District 1. He was active from 1911 to 1919 with folio and topographic map work. Bonner later transferred to San Francisco to become the District Engineer for the California District until the summer of 1929. Both the October 1929 Forest Service *Directory* and the 1930 San Francisco city directory no longer record his name.

National Forests [of District 1], 1911, compiled under the direction of
Bitterroot Folio, 1910, compiled by
Clearwater Folio, 1915, control by
Clearwater National Forest, 1915 topographic map, control by (1926)
Coeur d'Alene Folio, 1917, compiled by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, compiled by (1929, 1934)
Dakota Folio, 1912, compiled by
Kaniksu Folio, 1915, compilation control & topography (1927)
Kaniksu National Forest, 1916, compiled by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1919, topographic map, compiled by (1927)
Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, compilation control & topography
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, compiled by (1919, 1930)
Selway Folio, 1915, compilation control
Selway National Forest, 1918, topographic map, compiled by (1928)

Bradford, Frederick D. F. D. Bradford. F. D. B. (Washington Headquarters Office) Bradford was active from 1912 to 1919, primarily with proclamation diagrams for all Districts and found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being employed by the Forest Service.

Absaroka Proclamation diagram, 1912, traced by

Brechbill, R. Etta. R. Etta Brechbill. Brechbill was one of the most active cartographers that the Northern Region Employed based simply on the number of times her name is credited on the maps produced. Listed at a "student" in 1915/16 edition of the Missoula city directory and, more specifically, as a student at the University of Montana in the 1917/18 edition of the directory, the first mention of Brechbill working for the Forest Service as a draftsman came in the 1922/23 city directory. According to the map record she worked on tracing and compiling maps from 1922 to 1942, however, the last entry for Brechbill can be found in the 1943 Missoula city directory, "Died, Feb. 15, 1941, Age 44." None of the sources consulted have provided her full first name, only the initial "R."

National Forests, District 1, 1923 (1932), traced by
National Forests, Region 1, 1936, compiled and traced by
St. Joe & Clearwater NF, 1936, traced by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, East & West Halves, revised by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1940, East & West Halves, revised by (1947)
Beaverhead National Forest, 1940, revised and traced by (1947)
Clearwater National Forest, 1930, traced by
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, topographic map, traced by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1942, traced by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1932, administrative & forest visitor's maps, traced by (1939)
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1934, topographic map, traced by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1938, topographic map (Flathead Division), traced by
Gallatin National Forest, 1934, revised by

Kaniksu National Forest, East Half, 1941, topographic map, traced by (1955)
 Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1942, topographic map, traced by
 Kaniksu National Forest, 1942, traced by
 Kootenai National Forest, 1942, revised and traced by
 Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1926, topographic map, traced by
 Lewis & Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), 1939, East & West Portions, topographic map, traced by
 Lewis & Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), 1939, administrative map, traced by
 Lolo Folio, 1927, traced by
 Lolo, topographic map, 1927 [partial map of the forest], traced by
 Lolo National Forest, 1928, topographic map, traced by (later known as the West Half)
 Lolo National Forest, 1928, administrative and forest visitor's maps, traced by
 Lolo National Forest, 1932, topographic map, East Half, traced by
 Lolo National Forest, 1939, administrative map, revised by
 Lolo National Forest (East Half), 1939 – [1956], topographic map, traced by
 Missoula Proclamation diagram, 1929, traced by
 Missoula National Forest, 1920, traced by (1922, 1929)
 Nezperce Proclamation diagram, 1931, traced by
 Nezperce National Forest, 1920, traced by (1923, 1927)
 Nezperce National Forest, 1931, topographic, administrative, & forest Visitor's maps, traced by
 Nezperce National Forest, 1935, traced by (1940)
 St. Joe Folio, 1919, traced by
 St. Joe National Forest, 1935, administrative map, traced by (1940)

Burgess Jasper W. J. W. Burgess. Burgess was primarily involved in compiling and tracing 2-inch (1:126,720-scale) administrative maps from 1952 to 1958. The 1958 map of the Colville National Forest, which he compiled and traced, was made at the time that the Colville was part of the Northern Region (1943-1974). According to the 1952 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory, he was employed as a draftsman by the Forest Service. Later city directories record his position with the Northern Region as an "engineer," or "mechanical engineer", or simply "supervisor." He retired from the Forest Service in 1974.

Deerlodge National Forest, 1953, traced by
 Kootenai National Forest, 1958, compiled and traced by
 Lewis & Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), 1952, East & West Halves, administrative map, prepared by
 St. Joe National Forest, 1954, compiled and traced by
 Colville National Forest, 1953, compiled and traced by

Cheatham, Chester W. C. W. Cheatham. Early city directories of Missoula encompassed surrounding counties, cities and farms, including Ravalli County and its principal city, Hamilton, Montana. There one can find the name of Chester W. Cheatham in 1909 working for the engineering firm of Lord & Cheatham. In 1911 Cheatham had established a new engineering firm of Cheatham and Blakeslee in Hamilton, specializing in civil, mining, and hydraulic engineering. By 1915 Cheatham had moved to Missoula continuing his career as a civil engineer. His map credits clearly show him working on Forest Service maps during this period, but the Missoula city directory never identified him as being Forest Service staff. His entry in the 1917/18 city directory provided only his name and no occupation or employer. He was gone from Missoula by the time the next city directory was published in 1922.

Kaniksu Folio, 1915, topography by (1927)
 Kaniksu National Forest, 1916, compiled by
 Kaniksu National Forest, 1919, topographic map, compiled by (1927)
 Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, topography by
 Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, compiled by (1919, 1930)

Christensen, Viggo. V. Christensen. (Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado; Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia) Christensen is most associated with topographic work for Northern Region from 1926 to 1934. Christensen served as a "draftsman" with the Forest Service according to Polk's Missoula city directory. Prior to 1926, he worked as a draftsman for the Rocky Mountain District. In 1934 he moved to Atlanta, the headquarters for the newly created Southern Region (Southern Region) and by 1936 he is listed in the Forest Service Directory as the "Chief, Drafting." However, he has no map credits to his name during his service in the Southern Region, 1934 to 1941.

St. Joe & Clearwater National Forest, 1936, compiled by
 Blackfeet National Forest, 1928, topographic map, revised by
 Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1929, topographic map, revised by
 Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1934, topographic map, revised by
 Flathead National Forest, 1933, topographic map, revised by
 Kaniksu National Forest, 1927, topographic map, revised by
 Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1926, topographic map, revised by
 Lolo Folio, 1927, compiled by
 Lolo National Forest, 1928, topographic map, compiled by (later known as the West Half)
 Lolo National Forest, 1928, administrative and forest visitor's maps, compiled by
 Lolo National Forest, 1932, topographic map, East Half, compiled by
 Nezperce Proclamation diagram, 1931, compiled by
 Nezperce National Forest, 1931, topographic (1936, 1942), compiled by
 Nezperce National Forest, 1931, administrative, & forest Visitor's maps, compiled by
 Selway National Forest, 1928, topographic map, second revision compiled by

Clover, Wilbur B. Wilbur B. Clover. W. B. Clover. Clover, a long-time Missoula resident, specialized in preparing the small scale forest visitor maps of the 1950s and recorded as being an "engineer" in the 1955 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory. In 1962 Clover had left the Forest Service and had become an air traffic controller for the Federal Aviation Administration working at the Missoula airport.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1956, prepared by
 Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1958, prepared by
 Deerlodge National Forest, 1955, prepared by
 Helena National Forest, 1955, prepared by (1960)
 Kootenai National Forest, 1955, prepared by

Cool, Frank J. F. J. Cool. A student in Missoula in 1911, Cool was first listed as a draftsman for the Forest Service in the 1915/1916 edition of the Missoula city directory. The map record indicates that Cool first worked as a technician then moved on to folio and topographic work in the mid-1920s. Forest Service staff directories indicate that he was put in charge of the Drafting Section of the Northern District's Engineering Division in 1923 and held that position until about 1958. His name is occasionally misspelled as F. C. Cool on Region 1 maps.

National Forests, District 1, 1923, compiled by (1932)
 Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
 Clearwater Folio, 1915, traced by
 Coeur d'Alene Folio, 1917, traced by
 Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1918, topographic map, traced by (1929 & 1934)
 Deerlodge National Forest, 1925, topographic map, compiled by
 Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, administrative map, compiled by (1933)
 Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, forest visitor's map, compiled by
 Flathead Proclamation diagram, 1918, revised by
 Flathead Folio, 1916, traced by
 Flathead National Forest, 1917, revised by
 Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)
 Kaniksu Folio, 1915, traced by (1927)
 Kaniksu National Forest, 1919, topographic map, traced by (1927)
 Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, traced by (1926 topographic map)
 Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1918, compiled by
 Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, traced by
 Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, traced by (1919)
 Selway National Forest, 1918, topographic map, traced by

***Danielson, W. C.** W. C. Danielson. Served as a map draftsman in the early years of District One but could not be located in city directories of the time.

Clearwater Folio, 1915, traced by
 Selway Folio, 1915, traced by
 Selway National Forest, 1918, topographic map, traced by (1928)

Dunstan, William Edwin. W. E. Dunstan. The 1936 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory was the first to include Dunstan's name. The directory noted that he worked for the Bureau of Public Roads as a draftsman. Under a 1939 reorganization law, the responsibilities and functions of the Bureau of Public Roads, an agency of the Department of Agriculture were transferred to the Public Roads Administration under the Federal Works Agency. Dunstan continued to work for this road agency until the end of World War II. After the war, Dunstan was employed as a civil engineer by the Northern Pacific Railway and by 1951 began his career as a draftsman with the Forest Service. The 1953 map of the Colville National Forest, that Dunstan traced, came a time when the Colville National Forest in northeast Washington state was administered by the Northern Region. He retired from the Forest Service in 1968.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1961, East Half, compiled and traced
Deerlodge National Forest, 1953, compiled and traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1951, prepared by (1954)
Gallatin National Forest, 1961, West Half, compiled and traced by
Kootenai National Forest, 1958, compiled and traced by
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), 1954, prepared by
St. Joe National Forest, 1954, traced by
Colville National Forest, 1953, traced by

Dwyer, Albertus W. A. W. Dwyer. Dwyer had only one map credit to his name. He was listed in the 1917 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory as a "civil engineer and architect." The 1922/23 edition of the city directory gives his occupation as "student." The next edition of the city directory, 1925/26, includes his name and the words, "Died, June 15, 1923, Age 34."

Kootenai National Forest, 1922, compiled by (1924)

***Eunniff, Rod.** Rod Eunniff. Illustrator of forest visitor maps of the late 1950s to early 1960s but seldom given credit. His graphic of a welcoming Forest Service ranger gesturing towards a National Forest welcome sign with a backdrop of forested mountains or lake scenery was often reproduced in full color or as a line graphic on the National Forest visitor's maps issued by the Northern Region between the 1960s and 1980s. His name cannot be found in city directories of the time. He was given credit for this graphic only on the Deerlodge National Forest map of 1962.

Deerlodge National Forest, 1962, illustrator

Ewen, Jean. Jean Ewen. J. Ewen. Ewen was involved in folio work during World War I and listed in the Missoula city directory of 1917 as a "Forest Ranger" for the Forest Service. By 1922/23, the city directory records that he was working as an independent surveyor. Thereafter, he is no longer listed in the Missoula city directories.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Sioux Folio, 1917, traced by

Farmer, Charles F. C. F. Farmer. Farmer compiled folios and engaged in topographic work for the Northern District during the period 1910 to 1917 as well as administrative maps and proclamation diagrams after his student years at the University of Montana. Two 1918 maps of the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico were his last map credits. City directories of Albuquerque, the headquarters of the Forest Service's District 3, for the 1917-1925 period do not list Farmer as a resident. He might have received the Lincoln National Forest map assignments while working in Missoula perhaps due to the staff shortages caused by World War I. His name is recorded in the 1917/1918 Missoula city directory, although without occupation or employer. 1922 finds Farmer working as the manager for the American Wood Pipe Company in Missoula. After this entry, he is no longer listed in the Missoula city directories. Farmer's 1916 topographic map credits "D. F. Farmer" in error.

Bitterroot Folio, 1910, compiled by
Blackfeet Folio, 1918, compiled by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, compiled by (1928)
Coeur d'Alene Folio, 1917, compiled by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, compiled by (1929 & 1934)
Flathead Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by
Flathead Folio, 1916, compilation and control by
Flathead National Forest, 1917, compiled by

Kaniksu Folio, 1915, topography & traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1911, compiled and traced by
Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, compilation and control by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, topography and tracing by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1911, compiled and traced by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, compiled and traced by (1919)
Sioux Folio, 1917, compiled by

Fearn, Albert E. A. E. F. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1908 & 1910 editions of Polk's Washington, D.C. directory lists Fearn as employed by the "Bur. of Print."

Helena Folio, 1907, traced by

Gregory, Dean. A. D. A. Gregory. According to the 1922/23 edition of Polk's Missoula directory, Gregory was working as a "draftsman, Forest Service." This was the first time his name was recorded in the Missoula directory. He was involved in all types of cartographic work from 1922 when he was engaged in tracing maps, then advancing in the 1930s to compiling and revising administrative and topographic maps, to 1942 when he compiled the maps of the Kaniksu National Forest. One of the most productive cartographer on the Northern Region, Gregory retiring from the Forest Service in 1945. His name is last recorded in the Missoula city directory of 1948, but without employer or occupation.

St. Joe & Clearwater NF, 1936, traced by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, East Half, compiled by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, compiled and traced by
Bitterroot National Forest, topographic map, 1950, East & West halves, traced by [in 1945]
Blackfoot National Forest, 1928, topographic map, revised by
Cabinet National Forest, 1936, topographic map, compiled by (1956 reprint)
Cabinet National Forest, 1937, administrative map, traced by
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, topographic map, traced by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, administrative map, traced by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1937, forest visitor's map, traced by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1929, topographic map, revised by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1934, topographic map, traced by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1939, revised by
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1932, [Part Three] Sioux Division, compiled and traced by
Custer National Forest, 1932, Sioux Division, compiled and traced by
Custer National Forest, 1938, Beartooth Division, revised and traced by
Custer National Forest, 1938, Sioux Division, compiled and traced by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1925 topographic map, compiled by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, administrative map, compiled by (1933)
Deerlodge National forest, 1926, forest visitor's map, compiled by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1938 topographic & administrative maps, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1933, topographic map , traced in part by
Flathead National Forest, 1938, topographic map (Blackfeet Division), traced by
Helena Proclamation diagram, 1929, traced by
Helena National Forest, 1922, traced by (1926, 1929, 1934)
Helena National Forest, 1939, topographic map, traced by (1947)
Helena National Forest, 1939, administrative map, traced by (1947, 1959)
Jefferson National Forest, 1923, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1927, topographic map, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1938, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, East Half, 1941, topographic map, traced by (1955)
Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1942, topographic map, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1942, traced by
Kootenai National Forest, 1922, traced by (1924)
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, topographic map, traced by

Kootenai National Forest, 1937, administrative map, traced by
 Kootenai National Forest, 1942, revised and traced by
 Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1926, topographic map, traced by
 Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, East & West Portions, 1932, traced by
 Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, 1933, traced by
 Lolo Folio, 1927, traced by
 Lolo National Forest, 1928, topographic map, traced by (later known as the West Half)
 Lolo National Forest, 1932, topographic map, East Half, traced by
 Lolo National Forest, 1935, traced by (1937 forest Visitor's map)
 Lolo National Forest (Western Portion), 1937, topographic map, traced by
 Lolo National Forest (East Half), 1939, topographic map, traced by (1956)
 Madison National Forest, 1926, administrative and forest visitor's maps, compiled and traced by
 Nezperce Proclamation diagram, 1931, traced by
 Nezperce National Forest, 1931, topographic, administrative, & forest Visitor's maps, traced by
 St. Joe National Forest, 1935, topographic map, compiled by (1940)
 St. Joe National Forest, 1940, administrative map, revised by
 Selway National Forest, 1928, topographic map, second revision traced by

***G.H.** G. H. (Washington Headquarters Office) Directories for the time period were consulted but none shed light on the identity of this cartographer. These initials are not found on any other Forest Service map which might lead one to believe that this G.H. is a printing error which should have been G.T.T. for Guy T. Trembly a highly productive tracer of maps and proclamation diagrams, like the diagram of the Helena National Forest cited below, for the forest service at this time (see under Trembly, below).

Helena Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]

Hilleary, Richard P. R. P. Hilleary. Listed as a "draftsman" with the Forest Service in Polk's 1925/26 Missoula city directory and in the April 1926 edition of the Forest Service Directory as a member of the Engineering Division's Roads Section. The Missoula city directory last carried his name in its 1934 edition. Between the 1925/26 and the 1934 editions of the Missoula city directory he was listed as a Forest Service employee, serving in the capacities at various times, of clerk, surveyor, and engineer.

Cabinet Executive Order Map of 1931, compiled by
 Cabinet National Forest, 1925, compiled by (1926, 1931)

***Jamieson, Robert F.** Robert F. Jamieson. Jamieson could not be found in Forest Service directories or in city directories of Missoula, Montana or Denver Colorado for the early to mid-1950s.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests...1954, compiled by

Johnson, Elmer R. E. R. Johnson. Johnson brought much experience with him to the Forest Service. By the time he was first Listed in the 1915/16 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory as working as a "Surveyor, Forest Service" he had already been an independent surveyor (1909) and a Deputy County Surveyor (1911) for Missoula County. The 1917/18 edition of the Missoula city directory indicates a job title as "Draftsman, Forest Service." His name is not recorded in subsequent editions of the directory.

Sioux Folio, 1917, compiled by

Jones, Lawrence V. L. V. Jones. The 1966 edition of the Missoula city directory listed a Lawrence V. Jones as working as a ranger for the Forest Service. This is the only reference found for Jones.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1961, East Half, compiled and traced by
 Gallatin National Forest, 1961, West Half, compiled and traced by

***Kemp, Joan M.** Joan M. Kemp. Kemp could not be found in Forest Service directories or in the 1943 to 1964 editions of Polk's city directories.

Deerlodge National Forest, 1953, traced by

Knightlie, Napier N. Knightlie. Knightlie was engaged in folio and topographic work for the District One between 1916 and 1919 and was listed in the 1915/16 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory as "Draftsman, Forest Service." This was his only time his name, occupation, and employer were recorded in the Missoula city directory. His map credit for the 1925 Flathead National Forest map was due to the fact that he worked on the earlier edition of the map in 1916.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Coeur d'Alene Folio, 1917, traced by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, traced by (1929 & 1934)
Flathead Folio, 1916, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)
Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, traced by
St. Joe Folio, 1919, traced by

Koch, Elers Elers Koch. One of Pinchot's original "Forest Arrangers" (see bibliography), appointed as the first Forest Supervisor for the Lolo, Bitterroot, and Missoula National Forests in December 1906, and long a fixture in the Northern Region and the city of Missoula. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on Koch in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

Little Missouri Forest Reserve (Dakota), 1905, field examiner

Kuphal, Herbert H. H. H. Kuphal. H. Kuphal. (Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado; Northern Region, Missoula, Montana) Kuphal began work as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service's District 2 office in 1917 and was active there from 1917 to 1919, when he transferred to District 1 in Missoula, Montana. His map credits for the Northern District began in 1921 and continued well into the 1930s. During 1915 and 1916, the Missoula city directory lists Kuphal as a student at the University of Montana and later, the Missoula city directory for 1922/23, as an "engineer, Forest Service." According to Polk's 1938 Missoula city directory, he later became the "Resident Engineer" working for the Montana State Highway Commission.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1921, compiled by (1926)
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, East Half, compiled by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, compiled by
Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Helena Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Helena National Forest, 1922, compiled by (1926, 1929, 1934)
Missoula Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Missoula National Forest, 1920, compiled by (1922, 1929)

LaCasse, John B. J. B. LaCasse. LaCasse first appears in Polk's 1929 Missoula city directory as a student at the University of Montana and the next year as a "sign writer" without employer. 1938 lists LaCasse as being a "draftsman," in 1955 as an "engineer," in 1958 as an "artist," and finally from 1959 to 1968 as an "illustrator" all with the Forest Service. He retired in 1969.

Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest, 1939

Lansing, Harold H. H. H. Lansing. Polk's Missoula city directory of 1917/18 lists Lansing as a "Ranger, Forest Service" and in 1922/23 as an "Instructor" at the University of Montana. The Missoula city directory for 1925/26 records that Lansing had died on May 19, 1923 at age 29.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, compiled by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, compiled by (1928)
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1932, [Part Two] Ashland Division, compiled by
Custer National Forest, 1928, (Ashland Division), administrative and forest visitor's maps, compiled by (1938)
Gallatin National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1923, 1928, 1934)
Madison National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Nezperce National Forest, 1920, compiled by (1923, 1927)
St. Joe Folio, 1919, compiled by

Meekham, Hofer S. H. S. Meekham. (Washington Headquarters Office) Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service, compiling folios on all Districts beginning in 1907, the flurry of Proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915 and moving on to administrative maps, especially of the Eastern District, after 1920. His output for the Northern District typifies his work on all other Districts other than the Eastern District, Helena Folio of 1907, Proclamation diagrams, 1912-1918, administrative maps for all Districts up to the early 1920s, then, as cartographic operations came up to speed in the District Offices of the Forest Service, his name disappears from administrative maps. He continued to work on Proclamation diagrams and administrative maps of the Eastern District (including southern forests) until the early 1930s. Meekham is listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory of 1910 as being with the “Dept. of Agr.”

Absaroka Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Beaverhead Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled by
Beaverhead Folio, 1909, compiled by
Blackfeet Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Cabinet Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by
Cabinet Folio, 1910, compiled by
Cabinet National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Flathead Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
[Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: San Francisco Mountains Folio], 1907, compiled by
Gallatin Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Helena Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Helena Folio, 1907, compiled by
Jefferson Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Kootenai Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Lewis & Clark Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Missoula Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by
Selway National Forest, 1921, compiled by (1928)

Mehurin, Ellen L. E. L. Mehurin E. L. M. (Washington Headquarters Office) Mehurin’s name appears as the tracer/draftswoman for many folio pages, proclamation diagrams, and administrative maps from 1915 to 1938. Towards the end of her career, she worked primarily on maps of the Southern forests, her last map credits coming in 1938 for the Homochitto and Ocala National Forests. She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 to 1938.

Cabinet National Forest, 1925, traced by
Clearwater National Forest, 1920, compiled & traced by (1925)
Flathead National Forest, 1922, traced by (1927)
Helena Proclamation diagram, 1919, traced by
Helena National Forest, 1918’, traced by
Kaniksu Proclamation diagram, 1927, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1921, traced by (1928)
Pend Oreille Proclamation diagram, 1927, traced by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1922, traced by (1928)
St. Joe National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by (1925, 1927)
Selway National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by (1928, 1935)

Murphy, Philip A. Phil A. Murphy. The 1947 edition of Polk’s Helena city directory lists Murphy as a “Draftsman” in private practice located at 117 ½ Broadway, Apartment 1, Helena, Montana.

Howdy & Welcome to Helena in the Heart of the Gold Country [Helena National Forest, 1950]

Noel, Joseph Snider. J. S. Noel J. S. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Noel worked mostly on tracing folio pages for forests throughout the West and later Proclamation diagrams and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being a “draftsman, Dept. Agr.” Noel is also credited with the tracing and lettering of the special edition of the General Land Office map of Alaska, made for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909.

Beaverhead Folio, 1909, traced by
Helena Folio, 1907, traced by

Noyes, Clare B. C. B. Noyes. C. B. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Another highly productive cartographer with a specialty in topography. The name first appears on the Snoqualmie Folio of 1907 and last found on the 1940 Los Padres National Forest, Monterey Division administrative and topographic maps as the one who traced these maps. William P. Wharton of the American Forestry Association and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands expressed his gratitude to her and to her fellow Forest Service cartographer, Francene Sizer in the Committee's 1928 report to the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation for drafting the maps found in the report. The 1940 credit probably notes her work on the 1934 Monterey Division map of the then Santa Barbara National Forest. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. from 1915 onwards.

Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)
Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1926, topographic map, traced by

Olmstead, Frederick E. Mr. Olmstead. "Fritz" Olmstead, was a long-time colleague of Gifford Pinchot from the Biltmore Forest to the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on Olmstead in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

Little Missouri Forest Reserve (Dakota), 1905, named on the map

Oswald, Joseph M. J. M. Oswald. J. O. (Eastern Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Like several other cartographers in Region 9, Oswald began his career with the Forest Service in 1934. Oswald operated out of the North Central Region offices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, drawing maps of the Region's many Purchase Units. He continued with the Forest Service until 1950. In that year the Milwaukee city directory stopped recording his name. Oswald drew the two maps of purchase areas in North Dakota at the time when national forest properties in the state of North Dakota were administered by Region 9, the North Central Region, from its headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Souris Purchase Area, North Dakota (Region 9) 1935, [drawn by]
Sheyenne Purchase Area, North Dakota (Region 9) 1935, [drawn by]

***Paine, T. O.** T. O. Paine. Paine could not be found in Forest Service directories or in Polk's city directories of either Missoula, Montana or Washington D.C. of the day.

Coeur d'Alene Folio, 1917, compiled by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, compiled by (1929 & 1934)

Reed, Theodora. T. R. Reed was a student at the University of Montana in Missoula between 1927 and 1931 according to that city's directory. She began her career with the Forest Service in the late 1930s. She was recorded as being a "Clerk, Forest Service in the 1938 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory then as a "Draftsman" from 1942 to 1955.

National Forests, Region One, 1950, 1951, 1959, prepared by
Bitterroot National Forest, Recreation Attractions, 1941, [drawn by]
Bitterroot National Forest, 1951, prepared by
Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, 1955, prepared by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1953, traced by
Gallatin National Forest, 1952, prepared by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1953, prepared by
Lolo National Forest, 1949, prepared by
Nezperce National Forest, 1950, prepared by
Nezperce National Forest, 1951, prepared by
Colville National Forest, 1953, traced by
Colville National Forest, 1953 (small scale map), prepared by (1957)
Deerlodge Recreation Area, 1942, [drawn by]
Kootenai National Forest Recreation Area, 1942, (1963), [drawn by]
Flathead Recreation Area, 1947?, [drawn by]

***Ruth, C. H.** C. H. Ruth. C. H. R. Ruth's work was primarily concerned with topography as evidenced by this name being attached to single sheet topographic maps as well as topographic Atlas Folio pages. Ruth could not be found in Forest Service directories or in Polk's city directories of either Missoula, Montana or Washington, D.C. of the day.

Coeur d'Alene Folio, 1917, traced by

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, traced by (1929 & 1934)
Dakota Folio, 1912, traced by
Kaniksu Folio, 1915, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1919, topographic map, traced by (1927)
Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, traced by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, traced by (1919, 1930)

Sabine, R. Ray. R. R. Sabine. (Washington Headquarters Office) Indications are that Sabine worked from the Washington Headquarters Office and not from Missoula. His only map credits are for these three maps. Sabine is listed as being employed as a "draftsman" for the Department of Agriculture in the 1920 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory but not in the directories for Missoula.

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by (1925 administrative & forest visitor's maps)
Gallatin National Forest, 1919, traced by (1923, 1928, 1934)
Madison National Forest, 1919, traced by

Shaw, Rose S. R. S. Shaw. R. S. S. (Washington Headquarters Office) Shaw first began her work in the Washington, D.C. Office tracing folio sheets for California forests in 1914. Up until 1930 she worked on maps for all regions of the country, moving on after that date to compiling and tracing duties for maps of the national forests in the eastern United States. Her last map credit is for the 1937 map of the Cumberland National Forest. Her last entry in the Washington, D.C. city directory as a draftsman with the Forest Service came in 1941. Forest Service directories indicate that she did not relocate to Philadelphia when the Eastern Regional Offices moved there from Washington, DC in 1941.

Bitterroot National Forest, 1920, traced by (1921, 1923, 1926, 1928, 1933)
Cabinet National Forest, 1925, traced by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, administrative map, traced by (1933)
Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, forest visitor's map, traced by
Jefferson National Forest, 1917, compiled and traced

Shields, John F. J. F. Shields. J. F. S. Shields was a student at the University of Montana between 1930 and 1933 before beginning his career with the Forest Service in 1936. His map credits show a versatile cartographer working on all types of maps for the Region. Shields can first be found in Polk's Missoula city directory of 1930/31 and again in 1934 and 1936, but his name was never associated with the Forest Service in any edition of Missoula's city directories. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on J.F. Shields in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

St. Joe & Clearwater NF, 1936, compiled by
Cabinet National Forest, 1936, topographic map, compiled by (1956 reprint)
Cabinet National Forest, 1937, administrative map, compiled by
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, topographic map, compiled by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, administrative map, compiled by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1937, forest visitor's map, compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1938 topographic map (Flathead Division), compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1939, compiled by (1948)
Kaniksu National Forest, 1938, revised by
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, topographic map, compiled by
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, administrative map, compiled by (1942)

Simons, Sprague T. S.T. Simons. S.T.S. (Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah; Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon) Map credits being the guide, Simons began his cartographic career with the Forest Service in 1919 on the Northern District, then moved on to work for the Intermountain District (1925 Fishlake National Forest map) and finally with the North Pacific District, from 1926 to 1942. The 1926 edition of the Portland city directory includes his name as a "draftsman" with the U. S. Forest Service and city directories for Portland, Oregon thereafter carry his name well into the 1950s as working in that capacity for the Forest Service. His map credits for the 1932 and 1933 maps of the Jefferson Division of the Lewis & Clark National Forest refer back to his 1923 map work on the independent Jefferson National Forest and do not represent new work done in 1933.

National Forests, District 1, 1923 compiled by (1932)
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, traced by (1928)

Cabinet Executive Order map of 1931, compiled by
Cabinet National Forest, 1925, compiled by (1926, 1931)
Jefferson National Forest, 1923, compiled by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, East & West Portions, 1932, compiled by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, 1933, compiled by
St. Joe Folio, 1919, traced by

Sizer, Francene E. F. E. Sizer (Washington Headquarters Office) Sizer was active from 1921 to the late 1940s working in the Washington Headquarters office as assigned on maps of all Districts except, based on map credits, the Rocky Mountain District. She later came to focus on mapping the southern forests, although she did not transfer to Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of the new Southern Region when it opened in 1934. William P. Wharton of the American Forestry Association and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands expressed his gratitude to Francene Sizer and her fellow Forest Service cartographer, Clare B. Noyes in the Committee's 1928 report to the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation for drafting the maps found in the report. Her last map credits came in 1945 and 1946 on two maps of the Caribbean National Forest. Forest Service directories indicate that she did not relocate to Philadelphia when the Eastern Regional Offices moved there from Washington, DC in 1941.

Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1922, compiled and traced by (1929)

Skidmore, J. Fred. J. Fred Skidmore. Skidmore was active during the last half of the 1930s on topographic and administrative maps as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service according to the 1936 and 1938 editions of Polk's Missoula city directory. However, his first name beginning with "J" could not be discovered from directories.

Flathead National Forest, 1938, topographic map (Blackfeet & Flathead Divisions), traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1939, traced by (1948)
Gallatin National Forest, 1937, traced by (1947)
Kaniksu National Forest, 1938, compiled and traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1939, traced by
Lolo National Forest (Western Portion), 1937, topographic map, traced by
Nezperce National Forest, 1936, topographic map, traced by (1942)

Skoblin, Serge K. S. Skoblin. Listed as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service according to the 1938 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory, Skoblin later worked as a draftsman with the Missoula County Surveyor (1955) and by 1958 was serving as a "civil engineer" with the Montana State Highway Department.

Helena National Forest, 1939, topographic map, traced by (1947)
Helena National Forest, 1939, administrative map, traced by (1947, 1959)

Smith, Helen B. H. B. Smith. H. B. S. (Washington Headquarters Office) The earliest map credit for H.B. Smith was in 1914 for her work as a tracer on the Kern (California) Folio. Her cartographic credits are primarily for proclamation diagrams for Eastern District forests in the 1920s and several maps for the Northern, Intermountain, and California Districts. She can be found in city directories for Washington, D.C. from 1914 to 1941 as working in various capacities with the Forest Service. She retired in 1944.

Beartooth National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1925)
Blackfeet Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled & traced by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1918 compiled & traced by (1923, 1929)
Custer National Forest, 1933, Beartooth Division, compiled by
Lolo National Forest, 1917, compiled and traced by (1922)

Stadler, George H. G. H. Stadler. The Flathead Folio of 1916 lists a "G.H. Stabler" in the map credits as the one who traced the maps, but this is a misspelling, a mistake which was repeated in the 1925 and 1933 topographic maps of the Flathead National Forest. The 1915/15 and 1917/18 editions of the directories for the city of Missoula list Stadler as "surveyor" for the Forest Service.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, traced by (1928)
Flathead Folio, 1916, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)

Sioux Folio, 1917, traced by

Stelling, David G. D. Stelling. First listed as a “student” according to the 1938 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory and in Polk’s Missoula directory of 1940/41, Stelling’s name can be found but without an occupation or employer. The directory of 1943 indicates that he was serving in the U.S. Army Air Corps.

Bob Marshall Wilderness, 1941, compiled by

Stephenson, William P. W. P. Stephens. Stephenson was first listed in the 1917/18 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory occupied as a “Topographic draftsman” for the Forest Service and in the 1922/23 edition as a “surveyor, Forest Service.” Unfortunately, the 1917 Sioux Folio incorrectly gives “W. P. Stephens” credit for a few map sheets in the folio. Both the 1922/23 edition of the Missoula city directory and the October 1922 Forest Service staff directory includes a W. P. Stephenson as working for the Forest Service as a “surveyor.” Stephenson was in charge of entry surveys for the Northern District and in 1925 became part of the Roads Section of the Engineering Division where he remained well into the late 1930s.

Sioux Folio, 1917, compiled by

Swan, Joseph S. Joe S. Swan. J. S. Swan. J. S. Swan spent the years 1930 to 1934 as a student at the University of Montana in Missoula before starting his cartographic career with the Forest Service. Active in the late 1930s on administrative and topographic maps, he is also credited with preparing the 1954 forest Visitor’s map of the Jefferson Division, Lewis & Clark National Forest. Swan is listed as being a draftsman for the Forest Service according to the 1938 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory. Missing from directories for the war years, Swan reappeared in the 1948 edition of the Missoula city directory as an engineering aide with the Forest Service. He was part of the Northern Region’s Engineering Division until his retirement in 1973.

Absaroka National Forest, 1937, compiled by

Bitterroot National Forest, 1938, traced by (1940)

Gallatin National Forest, 1947, [compiled] and traced by (a revision & reissue of the 1937 Absaroka National Forest map)

Lewis & Clark National Forest (Lewis & Clark Division), 1938, topographic map, traced by (1956)

Lewis & Clark National Forest (Lewis & Clark Division), 1938, administrative map, traced by (1949)

Lewis & Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), 1954, prepared by

Map of Primitive Areas on Flathead and Lewis and Clark, National Forests, Montana, 1936, in booklet and 1939 separate.

Swan, Kenneth Dupee. K. D. Swan. Swan was an active cartographer between 1915 up to 1921. Polk’s 1915/16 and 1917/18 editions of its Missoula city directory gives his occupation as “Examiner, Forest Service” and later in the 1922/23 edition of the city directory Swan became a “publicity assistant.” The October, 1922 edition of the Forest Service staff directories place him in the Public Relations office reporting to the District Forester and also continued his earlier job title as “Forest Examiner.” That changed in 1925 when the job title of Forest examiner was dropped and Swan became a full time public relations staff member. Consulting the Forest Service directories as well as city directories, K. D. Swan worked full time in public relations for the Northern Region well into the late 1940s. He is the author of the pamphlet, *What the National Forests Mean to Montana*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1926) found in the bibliography. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on K.D. Swan in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1921, traced by (1926)

Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, West Half, traced by

Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, traced by

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by

Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, traced by (1928)

Clearwater Folio, 1915, traced by

Clearwater National Forest, 1915 topographic map, tracing by (1926)

Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, traced by

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, traced by (1929 & 1934)

Custer Proclamation diagram, 1918, traced by

Custer Proclamation diagram, 1932, [Part Two] Ashland Division, traced by

Custer National Forest, 1928, (Ashland Division), administrative and forest visitor’s maps, traced by (1938)

Flathead Folio, 1916, traced by

Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)

Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, traced by (1926 topographic map)
St. Joe Folio, 1919, traced by
Selway Folio, 1915, traced by
Selway National Forest, 1915, topographic map, traced by
Selway National Forest, 1918, topographic map, revised and traced by (1928)
Sioux Folio, 1917, compiled and traced by

Taylor, John B. J. B. Taylor. Taylor was a student attending the University of Montana in Missoula according to the 1909 and 1911 editions of the Missoula city directory. By the time the 1915/16 edition of the directory was published, Taylor's name was recorded as being a "Forest Ranger" with the Forest Service. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1917 and returned to Missoula as a "Grazing Examiner with the Forest Service after the war. Forest Service staff directories list him as being a "supervisor, range appraisal." The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on John B. Taylor in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, compiled by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, compiled by (1928)
Coeur d'Alene Folio, 1917, compiled by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, compiled by (1929 & 1934)
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, compiled by (1919)

Harry James Tomkins. Mr. Tomkins. Tomkins served as a forester under Gifford Pinchot in the Agriculture Department. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on Tomkins in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

Little Missouri Forest Reserve (Dakota), 1905, named on the map

Trembly, Guy T. G. T. Trembly. G. Trembly. G. T. T. (Washington Headquarters Office) With Ellen L. Mehurin, the most productive map draftsman in the Washington Office, working first on tracing Proclamation diagrams and folio sheets beginning in 1907 then administrative maps for all Forest Service Regions, through to the mid-1930s with a map of Puerto Rico of 1935. In 1910 he was listed as a "draftsman" in the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Absaroka National Forest, 1919 traced by (1925, 1930, 1933)
Beartooth National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1925)
Beaverhead Proclamation diagram, 1913, [traced by]
Beaverhead Folio, 1909, [traced by]
Blackfeet Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Cabinet Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled & traced by
Cabinet Folio, 1910, [traced by]
Cabinet National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Custer National Forest, 1933, Beartooth Division, traced by
Flathead Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Flathead Proclamation diagram, 1918, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1917, traced by
[Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: San Francisco Mountains Folio], 1907, [traced by]
Gallatin Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Helena Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by] ?
Jefferson Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Kootenai Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Lewis & Clark Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Missoula Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, administrative map, [compiled and traced by]
Sioux Proclamation diagram, 1919, compiled and traced by
Sioux National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced

Tripp, Homer F. H. F. Tripp. Listed as "Draftsman, Forest Service" in Polk's 1909 and 1911 Missoula city directories, but with only one map credit.

Bitterroot Folio, 1910, compiled by

Tuxbury, George H. George H. Tuxbury. A longtime resident of Missoula, Tuxbury worked at the local Chevrolet dealership, Fisher-Kraabel Company before World War II, as a telegrapher during the war, and as a mechanic for the Western Amusement Company in Missoula repairing watches and small appliances, before becoming a draftsman with the Forest Service in 1956. He prepared small-scale maps for two forests in the late 1950s and continued on the staff of the Northern Region's Division of Engineering as a draftsman and highway engineer well past the time when the Forest Service halted the practice of adding the names of the cartographers to its maps. He retired from the Forest Service in 1986.

Custer National Forest, 1957, prepared by
Nezperce National Forest, 1959, prepared by

Venable, Richard M. R. M. Venable. Polk's 1955 edition of its Missoula city directory lists Venable's occupation as being an "engineer, U.S. Forest Service." The 1956 edition was the last year he was recorded as being a resident of Missoula and was listed as being a "student."

Bob Marshall Wilderness, 1954, revised by

Waggaman, Josephine M. J. M. Waggaman. J. Waggaman. J. M. W. (Washington Headquarters Office) Waggaman was responsible for only two maps of District One, but made maps for all Districts beginning in 1912, including administrative, folio and grazing atlas sheets and proclamation diagrams.

Kaniksu National Forest, 1915, [drawn by]
Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1918, traced by

Wagner, Eugene. Val. E. V. Wagner. E.V.W. As a draftsman for the Forest Service, Wagner traced small-scale recreation maps in the last half of the 1930s. He can be found in the 1932 edition of Polk's Missoula city directory as being a student at the University of Montana and again in 1934 as a laborer. Only in the 1936 and 1938 editions of Polk's Missoula city directory can he be found listed as a "draftsman, U.S. Forest Service."

National Forests, Region 1, 1937, traced by
Winter sports, region 1, 1939, traced by
Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness Area, Bitterroot, Beaverhead, and Deerlodge National Forests, Montana, 1938 (1954)
Recreation Attractions, Ennis Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, 1938, [drawn by]
Nezperce National Forest Recreation Attractions, Idaho, 1938, [drawn by]

***Williams, V.** V. Williams. Williams could not be found in Forest Service directories or in Polk's city directories of Missoula or of Washington, D.C. for this time period.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, compiled by

***Woodard, Farrell, W.** Farrell W. Woodward. Woodward could not be found in Forest Service directories or in city directories of Missoula, Montana or Denver, Colorado of the early to mid-1950s.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests...1954, compiled by

Yule, James Blaine. J. B. Yule. Joined the Forest Service as a cartographer in 1911 in Missoula at age 27. His first map credit came in 1915 and with his engineering talents earned while enrolled at the University of Montana, Yule specialized in topographic map drawing. Yule is listed in city directories for Missoula, Montana first as a "Surveyor" (1915/15 edition), as a "Survey draftsman" (1917/18), and as a "civil engineer" (1922/23). His name is carried in Forest Service staff directories as being in charge of the Maps and Surveys Section of the Engineering Division of the Northern District a position he held until his retirement from the Forest Service in 1947. During World War II, Yule volunteered his cartographic skills to the war effort by transferring to the Forest Service's Bakersfield office. There, he made up to date topographic maps for the Army of the California Coast using aerial photography, a process for which he had long advocated. Yule died in 1957

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, compiled by
Clearwater Folio, 1915, topography by
Clearwater National Forest, 1915 topographic map, topography by (1926)

Custer Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by
 Custer Proclamation diagram, 1932, [Part Two] Ashland Division, compiled by
 Custer National Forest, 1928, (Ashland Division), administrative and forest visitor's maps, compiled by (1938)
 Flathead Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by
 Flathead Folio, 1916, topography by
 Flathead National Forest, 1917, compiled by
 Kootenai National Forest, 1922, compiled by (1924)
 Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, topography by (1926 topographic map)
 Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1918, compiled by
 Lolo Folio, 1927, compiled by
 Lolo, topographic map, 1927 [partial map of the forest], compiled by
 Nezperce National Forest, 1920, compiled by (1923, 1927)
 St. Joe Folio, 1919, compiled by
 Selway Folio, 1915, topography by
 Selway National Forest, 1915, topographic map, compiled by
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B. U.S. Geological Survey

Ayers, H. B. (Horace Beemer Ayers)

Flathead Forest Reserve, 1898, land classification/forest type work.(20th Annual Report)
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Barnard, E. C. (Edward Chester Barnard)

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Brandeggee, T.S. (Townshend Smith Brandeggee)

Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve (Wyoming), 1899, (19th Annual Report), from notes by Dr. T.S. Brandeggee

Chapman, R. H. (Robert H. Chapman)

Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, 1903 (PP 30), topography by

Douglas, E. M. (Edward Morehouse Douglas)

Absaroka Division, Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1903 (PP 29) triangulation by
 Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, 1903 (PP 30), Geographer in charge, triangulation, topography by

Gannett, Henry.

Absaroka Division, Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1903 (PP 29), Chief Geographer
 Land Classification/Density of Timber, Hamilton Quadrangle (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
 Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Sandpoint Quadrangle (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge – 1901
 Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve, 1899 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge

Gannett, S. S. (Samuel Stinson Gannett)

Land Classification/Density of Timber, Hamilton Quadrangle (21st Annual Report), triangulation

Goode, R. U. (Richard Urquhart Goode)

Land Classification/Density of Timber, Hamilton Quadrangle (21st Annual Report), geographer in charge – 1901
 Land Classification/Density of Timber, Sandpoint Quadrangle (21st Annual Report), geographer in charge – 1901

Harrison, D. C. (Dabney C. Harrison) (Harrison also worked on Forest Service Folios 1907 to 1911)

Land Classification/Density of Timber, Sandpoint Quadrangle (21st Annual Report) – land classification & topography 1901

Leiberg, John B. (John Bernhard Leiberg)

Absaroka Division, Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1903, (PP 29) land classification and timber estimates.
 Bitterroot Forest Reserve, 1898 (20th Annual Report) land classification, timber species, and timber estimates.
 Land Classification/Density of Timber, Hamilton Quadrangle (21st Annual Report), land classification - 1901

Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, 1903, Land classification/forest type work (PP 30)
Priest River Forest Reserve, 1899, Land classification/forest type work (19th Annual Report)
Land Classification/Density of Timber, Sandpoint Quadrangle (21st Annual Report) - 1901

Leffingwell, W. H. (William H. Leffingwell)
Absaroka Division, Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1903 (PP 29) topography by

Perkins, E. T. (Edmund T. Perkins)
Land Classification/Density of Timber, Sandpoint Quadrangle (21st Annual Report) – triangulation - 1901

Renshawe, John H. (John Henry Renshawe)
Absaroka Division, Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1903 (PP 29) triangulation by

Searle, A. B. (Asabel B. Searle)
Land Classification/Density of Timber, Hamilton Quadrangle (21st Annual Report), land classification & topography

Thompson, A.H. (Almon Harris Thompson)
Absaroka Division, Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1903 (PP 29), geographer in charge

Tweedy, Frank
Absaroka Division, Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1903 (PP 29) topography by

C. U.S. General Land Office

Bauman, William Jr.
Idaho, 1913, traced and lettered by
Montana, 1917, traced and lettered by
Montana, 1926, revised and drawn by
North Dakota, 1910, lettered by
South Dakota, 1910, traced and lettered by
South Dakota, 1918, traced and lettered by
Washington, 1905, lettering by
Washington, 1909, lettering by
Washington, 1924, traced and lettered by
Washington, 1943, traced and lettered by

Berthrong, I.P. (Ishamar P. Berthrong)
Bitter Root Forest Reserve, 1899
Gallatin Forest Reserves, 1899
Idaho, 1898, traced & lettered by
Idaho, 1899, traced & lettered by
Idaho, 1905, traced and lettered by
Priest River Forest Reserve, 1897?

Berthrong, I.P., Chief Drafting Division (Ishamar P. Berthrong)
Idaho, 1909
Idaho, 1913
Idaho, 1921
Montana, 1907
Montana, 1911
Montana, 1917
North Dakota, 1910
South Dakota, 1910
South Dakota, 1918
Washington, 1909
Washington, 1924

Black, John J.

Montana, 1926, revised and drawn by

Bond, Frank, Chief Drafting Division

Idaho, 1905

Idaho, 1907

Washington, 1905

Daidy, George A.

Idaho, 1913, traced and lettered by

Idaho, 1921, traced and lettered by

South Dakota, 1918, revised by

Washington, 1924, compiled by

Washington, 1943, compiled by

Dinsmore, A. F. (Andrew F. Dinsmore)

Idaho, 1905, revised by

South Dakota, 1910, revised by

Gales, T. W. (Timothy W. Gales)

Idaho, 1939, revised by

Hanson, Alpheus P., U.S. Surveyor General for Wyoming

Map of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve..., 1899

Helm, Charles. J.

Idaho, 1905, traced and lettered by

Idaho, 1907, revised and drawn by

Idaho, 1909, revised and drawn by

Hendges, M. (Matthew Hendges)

North Dakota, 1910, compiled and drawn by

South Dakota, 1901, compiled, drawn, and lettered by

South Dakota, 1910, compiled by

South Dakota, 1918, compiled by

King, Harry, Chief Drafting Division

Idaho, 1898

Idaho, 1899

South Dakota, 1901

Washington, 1897

Morton, R. H. or Morton Robt. H. (Robert H. Morton)

Idaho, 1898, compiled by

Idaho, 1899, compiled by

Washington, 1897, compiled by

O'Hare, Daniel

Idaho, 1913, compiled and drawn by

Idaho, 1921, compiled and drawn by

Montana, 1907, compiled and drawn by

Montana, 1911, compiled and drawn by

Washington, 1897, revised and drawn by

Washington, 1905, compiled and drawn by

Washington, 1909, compiled and drawn by

Ruh, H. (Hildegard T. Ruh)

Idaho, 1932, compiled and drawn by

Idaho, 1939, compiled and drawn by

Walker, D. E. (Daisy E. Walker) Beginning in 1914, Walker worked as a draftsman for the California District of the U.S. Forest Service in San Francisco until 1927. She then went to Washington, D.C. to work as a draftsman for the Post Office Department until finding a permanent position with the General Land Office as a draftsman, a position she held well into the 1940s.
Idaho, 1939, relief by

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g. U.S. Government Printing Office – Monographs and Reference Titles

Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications. Washington, D.C. : U.S. Superintendent of Documents, 1895- . Title varies. i.e. “Catalog of United States Public Documents issued Monthly.”

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ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

a. Guides to the cartographic collections at the National Archives and Records Administration

List of Cartographic Records of the General Land Office (Record Group 49). Compiled by Laura E. Kelsay. Washington, D.C. : The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1964. (Special Lists, Number 19).

List of Selected Maps of States and Territories. Compiled by Janet L. Hargett. Washington, D.C. : The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, 1971. (Special List No. 29).

Preliminary Inventory of the Cartographic Records of the Forest Service(Record Group 95). Compiled by Charlotte M. Ashby. Washington, D.C.: The National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, General Services

Administration, 1967. (Preliminary Inventories Number 167).

b. Record Groups Examined – National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland

Record Group 95	Cartographic Records of the Forest Service and “Boundary Atlas” maps.
Record Group 95.2.3	Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975.
Record Group 95.4.1	Records of the Division of Engineering, U.S. Forest Service.
Record Group 49.3.6	Cartographic Records of Division “E” (Surveying Division) General Land Office.
Record Group 49.16	Cartographic Records of the General Land Office.
Record Group 287.2	Records of the Government Printing Office, Publications of the U.S. Government. (This group is the former library maintained by the Government Printing Office)

c. Miscellaneous

Culverwell, Thomas Speiden. **[His Scrapbook, ca. 1920-1955]**. Includes clippings of his cartoons of his characters, Senator Fuller Bunk and Tim Tinker and other drawings, his drawings of Forest Service calendars, 1950-1955. In private collection.